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By Senator Constantine

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An act relating to energy conservation

An act relating to energy conservation; amending s. 163.04, F.S.; revising provisions authorizing the use of solar collectors and other energy devices; providing for the installation of solar collectors on a condominium roof; amending s. 196.175, F.S.; deleting certain limitations on the amount of the renewable energy source property tax exemption; revising the effective date of the exemption; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the sales tax exemption for equipment, machinery, and other materials for renewable energy technologies; revising the definition of "ethanol"; increasing the cap on the exemption for materials used in the distribution of biodiesel and ethanol fuels; limiting the exemption to the end user and to one refund; requiring a purchaser who receives a refund to notify a subsequent purchaser of the eligible item that the refund is no longer available; creating s. 212.0802, F.S.; providing a sales tax exemption for certain energy-efficient products; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt rules to implement the exemption; designating certain weeks in 2008 and 2009 as "Energy Efficiency and Conservation Weeks"; creating s. 212.086, F.S.; providing a sales tax refund for any person who purchases an energy-efficient alternative motor vehicle; requiring that the vehicle be certified for the alternative motor vehicle income tax credit under the Internal Revenue Code; placing a cap on the amount of the refund; requiring that an application for refund be filed with the Department of Revenue;

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limiting the total dollar amount of refunds issued in a fiscal year to the total amount of funds appropriated; authorizing a request for a refund to be processed for payment in the following fiscal year under certain circumstances; authorizing the department to adopt rules; excluding persons claiming a tax refund for renewable energy technologies from also claiming a tax refund under this section; providing for future repeal of the program; amending s. 220.192, F.S.; providing definitions; providing for the transferability and pass through of the renewable energy technologies investment tax credit; authorizing the Department of Revenue to adopt related forms and rules; amending s. 220.193, F.S.; providing a definition of "sale" or "sold"; providing that a taxpayer's use of the renewable energy production tax credit does not prohibit the use of other authorized credits; amending s. 255.251, F.S.; revising a short title; amending s. 255.252, F.S.; revising legislative intent relating to energy conservation in state-owned buildings; requiring that buildings constructed and financed by the state meet a green building rating system; requiring state agencies to identify state-owned buildings that are suitable for the guaranteed energy program and for the department to develop a project schedule; amending s. 255.253, F.S.; defining the terms "sustainable building" and "sustainable building rating"; amending s. 255.254, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the analysis of the life-cycle costs of state facilities; requiring an energy performance analysis of leased

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facilities; amending s. 255.255, F.S.; revising energy conservation performance guidelines to be used in lifecycle costs analyses; amending s. 287.064, F.S.; revising requirements relating to guaranteed energy performance savings contracts; providing that the expense appropriation category may be used by a state agency to fund such contracts; amending s. 287.16, F.S.; requiring the Department of Management Services to conduct an inventory of state vehicles that are flexible fuel motor vehicles or hybrid motor vehicles; requiring that a specified percentage of such vehicles be part of the state's inventory within a specified time; repealing s. 377.803(2), F.S., relating to the definition of "approved metering equipment"; repealing s. 377.804(6), F.S., relating to bioenergy projects under the Renewable Energy Technologies Grants Program; amending s. 377.806, F.S.; revising requirements for the Solar Energy System Incentive Program; providing that payment may be made only to the final purchaser of an eligible system; limiting the number of rebates that may be made; creating s. 403.0874, F.S.; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to establish greenhouse gas inventories; requiring a report; amending s. 489.145, F.S.; revising provisions relating to guaranteed energy performance savings contracting by state agencies to address energy-related operational savings; revising definitions; revising criteria for proposed contracts; specifying documentation that must be submitted for contract review by the Chief Financial Officer; creating s. 570.956, F.S.; establishing

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the Farm-to-Fuel Advisory Council within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; providing membership requirements; providing for council duties; repealing s. 570.957(1)(b) and (3), F.S., relating to provisions defining the term "department" and limiting the establishment of the Farm-to-Fuel Grants Program within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to 1 year; creating s. 570.958, F.S.; establishing the Biofuel Retail Sales Incentives Program in the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; providing petroleum consumption replacement goals; providing definitions; providing for incentive payments to qualified retail dealers for increases in the amount of biofuels offered for sale; providing requirements and procedures; authorizing the department to adopt rules; creating s. 570.959, F.S.; establishing the Biofuel Production Incentives Program in the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; providing definitions; providing incentive payments to producers of certain biofuels; providing requirements and procedures; authorizing the department to adopt rules; creating s. 683.326, F.S.; designating October as Energy Efficiency and Conservation Month; requiring all county, municipal, and public community college buildings to meet certain energy efficiency standards for construction; providing applicability; establishing standards for the use of biodiesel fuels by school district transportation services; providing legislative intent relating to the leverage of state funds for certain research and

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production; creating the Florida Energy, Aerospace, and Technology Fund to encourage business and investment opportunities and identify performance goals for investments in the areas of alternative energy development and production infrastructure; requiring a report; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 163.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.04 Energy devices based on renewable resources. --

A deed restriction, covenant, declaration, or similar binding agreement No deed restrictions, covenants, or similar binding agreements running with the land may not shall prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting solar collectors, clotheslines, or other energy devices based on renewable resources from being installed on buildings erected on the lots or parcels covered by the deed restriction, covenant, declaration, or binding agreement restrictions, covenants, or binding agreements. A property owner may not be denied permission to install solar collectors or other energy devices based on renewable resources by any entity granted the power or right in any deed restriction, covenant, declaration, or similar binding agreement to approve, forbid, control, or direct alteration of property with respect to residential dwellings including condominiums not exceeding three stories in height. For purposes of this subsection, Such entity may determine the specific location where solar collectors may be installed on the roof within an orientation to the south or

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within 45° east or west of due south <u>if provided that</u> such determination does not impair the effective operation of the solar collectors. <u>Solar collectors may be installed on a condominium roof that is considered a common element of the condominium association.</u>

Section 2. Section 196.175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.175 Renewable energy source exemption. --

- (1) Improved real property upon which a renewable energy source device is installed and operated is shall be entitled to an exemption from taxation in the amount not greater than the lesser of:
- (a) The assessed value of such real property less any other exemptions applicable under this chapter;
- (b) the original cost of the device, including the installation cost thereof, but excluding the cost of replacing previously existing property removed or improved in the course of such installation; or
- (c) Eight percent of the assessed value of such property immediately following installation.
- (2) The exempt amount authorized under subsection (1) applies shall apply in full if the device was installed and operative throughout the 12-month period preceding January 1 of the year of application for this exemption. If the device was operative for a portion of that period, the exempt amount authorized under this section shall be reduced proportionally. However, an exemption may not be granted for more than 10 years.
- (3) It \underline{is} shall be the responsibility of the applicant for \underline{the} an exemption $\underline{pursuant}$ to \underline{this} section to demonstrate

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affirmatively to the satisfaction of the property appraiser that he or she meets the requirements for $\underline{\text{the}}$ exemption under this section and that the original cost $\underline{\text{pursuant to paragraph (1) (b)}}$ and the period for which the device was operative, as indicated on the exemption application, are correct.

- (4) No exemption authorized pursuant to this section shall be granted for a period of more than 10 years. An No exemption may not shall be granted for with respect to renewable energy source devices installed before July 1, 2008 January 1, 1980, or after December 31, 1990.
- Section 3. Paragraph (ccc) of subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a

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certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

- (ccc) Equipment, machinery, and other materials for renewable energy technologies.--
 - 1. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Biodiesel" means the mono-alkyl esters of long-chain fatty acids derived from plant or animal matter for use as a source of energy and meeting the specifications for biodiesel and biodiesel blends with petroleum products as adopted by 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 <u>an</u> <u>nominally</u> anhydrous denatured alcohol produced by the <u>conversion of carbohydrates</u> <u>fermentation of plant sugars</u> meeting the specifications for fuel ethanol and fuel ethanol blends with petroleum products <u>as</u> 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.
- 2. The sale or use of the following in the state is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter:
- a. Hydrogen-powered vehicles, materials incorporated into hydrogen-powered vehicles, and hydrogen-fueling stations, up to a

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233 limit of \$2 million in tax each state fiscal year for all taxpayers.

- b. Commercial stationary hydrogen fuel cells, up to a limit of \$1 million in tax each state fiscal year for all taxpayers.
- c. Materials used in the distribution of biodiesel (B10-B100) and ethanol (E10-E100), including fueling infrastructure, transportation, and storage, up to a limit of $\frac{$2}{$}$ million in tax each state fiscal year for all taxpayers. Gasoline fueling station pump retrofits for ethanol (E10-E100) distribution qualify for the exemption provided in this sub-subparagraph.
- 3. The Department of Environmental Protection shall provide to the department a list of items eligible for the exemption provided in this paragraph.
- 4. The exemption is available only to the end user of the equipment, machinery, or other materials.
- 5.4.a. The exemption is provided in this paragraph shall be available to a purchaser only through a refund of previously paid taxes and only one purchase of an eligible item is subject to a refund. A purchaser who has received a refund on an eligible item must notify any subsequent purchaser that the item is no longer eligible for a refund of taxes paid. The notification must be provided on the sales invoice or other proof of purchase.
- $\underline{6.b.}$ To be eligible to receive the exemption provided in this paragraph, a purchaser $\underline{\text{must}}$ shall file an application with the Department of Environmental Protection.
- \underline{a} . The application shall be developed by the Department of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the department, and must \underline{shall} require:
 - (I) The name and address of the person claiming the refund.

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(II) A specific description of the purchase for which a refund is sought, including, when applicable, a serial number or other permanent identification number.

- (III) The sales invoice or other proof of purchase showing the amount of sales tax paid, the date of purchase, and the name and address of the sales tax dealer from whom the property was purchased.
- (IV) A sworn statement that the information provided is accurate and that the requirements of this paragraph have been met.
- <u>b.e.</u> Within 30 days after receipt of an application, the Department of Environmental Protection shall review the application and shall notify the applicant of any deficiencies. Upon receipt of a completed application, the Department of Environmental Protection shall evaluate the application for exemption and issue a written certification that the applicant is eligible for a refund or issue a written denial of such certification within 60 days after receipt of the <u>completed</u> application. The Department of Environmental Protection shall provide the department with a copy of each certification issued upon approval of an application.
- c.d. The Each certified applicant is shall be responsible for forwarding a certified copy of the application and copies of all required documentation to the department within 6 months after certification by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- $\underline{\text{d.e.}}$ The provisions of s. 212.095 do not apply to any refund application made pursuant to this paragraph. A refund $\underline{\text{must}}$ approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days

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291 after formal approval by the department.

- 7.f. The department may adopt all rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this paragraph, including rules establishing forms and procedures for claiming this exemption.
- 8.g. The Department of Environmental Protection shall ensure be responsible for ensuring that the total amounts of the exemptions authorized do not exceed the limits as specified in subparagraph 2.
- 9.5. The Department of Environmental Protection shall determine and publish on a regular basis the amount of sales tax funds remaining in each fiscal year.
 - 10.6. This paragraph expires July 1, 2010.
- Section 4. Section 212.0802, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 212.0802 Exemption for energy-efficient products.--
- (1) The sales tax levied under this chapter shall not be collected from 12:01 a.m., October 6, 2008, through midnight, October 12, 2008, and from 12:01 a.m., March 2, 2009, through midnight, March 8, 2009, on the sale of a new energy-efficient product having a selling price of \$1,500 or less per product.

 This exemption applies only to energy-efficient products purchased for noncommercial home or personal use and does not apply to products purchased for trade, business, or resale. As used in this section, the term "energy-efficient product" means a dishwasher, clothes washer, air conditioner, ceiling fan, compact fluorescent light bulb, dehumidifier, programmable thermostat, or refrigerator that has been designated by the United States

 Environmental Protection Agency or by the United States

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Department of Energy as meeting or exceeding the requirements under the Energy Star Program of either agency. Purchases made under this section may not be made using a business or company credit or debit card or check. Any construction company, building contractor, or commercial business or entity that purchases or attempts to purchase the energy-efficient products subject to this exemption is liable for a civil penalty under s. 501.2075 for a violation of s. 501.204.

- The weeks beginning October 6, 2008, and March 2, 2009, shall each be designated as "Energy Efficiency and Conservation Weeks."
- (3) The Department of Revenue may adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section.
- Section 5. Section 212.086, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 212.086 Energy-efficient motor vehicle sales tax refund.--
- (1) The energy-efficient motor vehicle sales tax refund is established to provide financial incentives for the purchase of energy-efficient alternative motor vehicles.
- (2) Any person who purchases an alternative motor vehicle certified as a new qualified hybrid motor vehicle, new qualified alternative fuel motor vehicle, new qualified fuel cell motor vehicle, or new advanced lean-burn technology motor vehicle by the Internal Revenue Service for the income tax credit for alternative motor vehicles under s. 30B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, is eligible for a refund of the tax imposed under this chapter.
- (3) The tax that is eligible for refund is the tax computed on the sales price of the vehicle or \$15,000, whichever is less.

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(4) Notwithstanding ss. 212.095 and 215.26, an application for refund must be filed with the department within 90 days after purchase of the alternative motor vehicle and must contain the following:

- (a) The name and address of the person claiming the refund.
- (b) A specific description of the alternative motor vehicle for which a refund is sought, including the vehicle identification number.
- The sales invoice or other proof of purchase showing (C) the amount of sales tax paid, the date of purchase, and the name and address of the sales tax dealer from whom the alternative motor vehicle was purchased.
- (d) A sworn statement that the information provided is accurate and that the requirements of this section have been met.
- (5) The total dollar amount of all refunds approved and issued by the department in a fiscal year may not exceed the total amount of funds annually appropriated for this purpose. The department shall process applications and approve refunds based on the date the application for the refund is received until funds appropriated for the refund are exhausted. If funds are insufficient during a given fiscal year, a request for refund received during that fiscal year shall be processed the following fiscal year and have priority over new refund applications submitted in the following fiscal year. The provisions of s. 213.255 do not apply to a request for refund which is held for payment in the following fiscal year.
- (6) The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section, including rules establishing forms and procedures for claiming this refund.

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(7) A person who receives a refund under s. 212.08(7)(ccc) is not eligible to receive a refund under this section.

(8) This section expires July 1, 2010.

Section 6. Subsections (1) and (6) of section 220.192, Florida Statutes, are amended, present subsections (6) and (7) of that section are renumbered as subsections (7) and (8), respectively, and a new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

220.192 Renewable energy technologies investment tax credit.--

- (1) DEFINITIONS. -- For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Biodiesel" has the same meaning means biodiesel as defined in s. 212.08(7)(ccc).
- (b) "Corporation" has the same meaning as in s. 220.03, except that the term also includes any general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, unincorporated business, or other business entity in which an individual owns an interest and which is taxed as a partnership or is disregarded as a separate entity from the individual for tax purposes.

(c) (b) "Eligible costs" means:

- 1. Seventy-five percent of all capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2010, up to a limit of \$3 million per state fiscal year for all taxpayers, in connection with an investment in hydrogen-powered vehicles and hydrogen vehicle fueling stations in the state, including, but 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

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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 taxpayers, 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 subparagraph.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ "Ethanol" <u>has the same meaning</u> means ethanol as defined in s. 212.08(7)(ccc).
- (e) (d) "Hydrogen fuel cell" has the same meaning means hydrogen fuel cell as defined in s. 212.08(7)(ccc).
- (f) "Taxpayer" has the same meaning as in s. 220.03, except that it also includes any general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, unincorporated business, or other business entity in which an individual owns an interest and which is taxed as a partnership or is disregarded as a separate entity from the individual for tax purposes.
 - (6) TRANSFERABILITY OF CREDIT. --
 - (a) A corporation and a subsequent transferee allowed the

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tax credit may transfer the tax credit, in whole or in part, to another taxpayer by written agreement without transferring any ownership interest in the property generating the tax credit or any interest in the entity that owns the property. A transferee may apply the credit against the tax with the same effect as if the transferee had incurred the eligible costs.

- To perfect a transfer, the transferor shall provide a written transfer statement providing notice to the department of the assignor's intent to transfer the tax credits to the assignee; the date the transfer is effective; the assignee's name, address, federal taxpayer identification number, and tax period; and the amount of tax credits to be transferred. Upon receipt of a transfer statement conforming to the requirements of this section, the department shall issue a certificate to the assignee reflecting the tax credit amounts transferred, a copy of which shall be attached by the assignee to each tax return in which the tax credits are used.
- Tax credits obtained by a general partnership, limited (C) partnership, limited liability company, unincorporated business, or other business entity in which an individual owns an interest and which is taxed as a partnership or is disregarded as an entity separate from the individual for tax purposes, which are not transferred shall be passed through to persons designated as partners, members, or owners, respectively, in any manner agreed to by such persons, whether or not such partners, members, or owners are allocated or allowed any portion of the federal tax credit with respect to the eligible costs.
- (7) (6) RULES.--The department may of Revenue shall have the authority to adopt rules relating to the forms required to claim

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a tax credit under this section: The requirements and basis for establishing an entitlement to a credit; the forms, reporting requirements, guidelines, and procedures for transferring or allowing a pass through of tax credits; and the examination and audit procedures required to administer this section.

Section 7. Paragraph (f) is added to subsection (2) and paragraph (j) is added to subsection (3) of section 220.193, Florida Statutes, to read:

220.193 Florida renewable energy production credit. --

- (1) The purpose of this section is to encourage the development and expansion of facilities that produce renewable energy in Florida.
 - (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (f) "Sale" or "sold" includes the use of electricity by the producer of the electricity when such use decreases the amount of electricity that would otherwise be purchased by the producer.
- (3) An annual credit against the tax imposed by this section shall be allowed to a taxpayer, based on the taxpayer's production and sale of electricity from a new or expanded Florida renewable energy facility. For a new facility, the credit shall be based on the taxpayer's sale of the facility's entire electrical production. For an expanded facility, the credit shall be based on the increases in the facility's electrical production that are achieved after May 1, 2006.
- (j) A taxpayer's use of the credit does not reduce the amount of the credit allowed under s. 220.186 which would otherwise be available to the taxpayer.
- Section 8. Section 255.251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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255.251 Energy Conservation in Buildings Act; Short title.—Sections 255.251-255.257 may This act shall be cited as the "Florida Energy Conservation and Sustainable in Buildings Act of 1974."

Section 9. Section 255.252, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

255.252 Findings and intent.--

- (1) Operating and maintenance expenditures associated with energy equipment and with energy consumed in state-owned state-financed and leased buildings represent a significant cost over the life of a building. Energy conserved by appropriate building design not only reduces the demand for energy but also reduces costs for building operation. For example, commercial buildings are estimated to use from 20 to 80 percent more energy than would be required if energy-conserving designs were used. The size, design, orientation, and operability of windows, the ratio of ventilating air to air heated or cooled air, the level of lighting consonant with space-use requirements, the handling of occupancy loads, and the ability to zone off areas not requiring equivalent levels of heating or cooling are but a few of the factors considerations necessary to consider when conserving energy.
- efficient state-owned buildings that meet environmental standards underway by the General Services Administration, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and others to detail the considerations and practices for energy conservation in buildings. Most important is the development of that energy-efficient designs that provide energy savings over the life of

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the building structure. Conversely, energy-inefficient designs cause excess and wasteful energy use and high costs over that life. With buildings lasting many decades and with energy costs escalating rapidly, it is essential that the costs of operation and maintenance costs for energy-using equipment and sustainable materials be included in all design proposals for state-owned state buildings.

- (3) In order for that such energy-efficiency considerations and the use of sustainable materials to become a function of building design, and also a model for future application in the private sector, it is shall be the policy of the state that buildings be constructed to meet a nationally recognized sustainable building rating system and financed by the state be designed and constructed in a manner which will minimize the consumption of energy used in the operation and maintenance of such buildings. It is further the policy of the state, if when economically feasible, to retrofit existing state-owned buildings in a manner that minimizes which will minimize the consumption of energy used in the operation and maintenance of such buildings.
- that are energy efficient to be energy-efficient, it is shall be the policy of the state to operate, maintain, and renovate existing state-owned state facilities, or provide for their renovation, in a manner that which will minimize energy consumption, increase the facilities' sustainability, and ensure that facilities leased by the state are operated so as to minimize energy use. Agencies are encouraged to consider using shared savings to finance financing of such projects, using contracts that which split the resulting savings for a specified

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period of time between the agency and the private firm or cogeneration contracts that which otherwise permit the state to lower its energy costs. Such contracts may be funded from the operating budget.

(5) In furtherance of this intent, each state agency shall identify and compile a list of all state-owned buildings within its inventory which would be suitable for a guaranteed energy performance savings contract pursuant to s. 489.145. Such list shall be submitted to the Department of Management Services by December 31, 2008, and must include all facilities over 5,000 square feet in area and for which the agency is responsible for paying utilities and other operating expenses that relate to energy use. In consultation with each agency secretary or director, by March 1, 2009, the department shall evaluate each agency's facilities that are suitable for energy conservation projects and develop an energy-efficiency project schedule based on factors such as project magnitude, efficiency and effectiveness of energy conservation measures to be implemented, and such other factors that may prove to be advantageous. The schedule must provide the deadline for implementing improvements to state-owned buildings under a quaranteed energy performance savings contract.

Section 10. Subsections (6) and (7) are added to section 255.253, Florida Statutes, to read:

255.253 Definitions; ss. 255.251-255.258.--

(6) "Sustainable building" means a building that is healthy and comfortable for its occupants; is economical to operate; conserves resources including energy, water, raw materials, and land; and minimizes the generation of toxic materials and waste

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in its design, construction, landscaping, and operation.

(7) "Sustainable building rating" means a rating established by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC)
Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system, Green Building Initiative's Green Globes rating system, or a nationally recognized, high-performance green building rating system approved by the department.

Section 11. Section 255.254, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

255.254 Facility constructed or leased without life-cycle costs analysis.--

A state agency may not $\frac{\text{shall lease}}{\text{lease}}$ construct or have (1)constructed, within limits prescribed herein, a facility without having first secured from the department an analysis a proper evaluation of the proposed facility's life-cycle costs as determined pursuant to s. 255.255, as computed by an architect or engineer. Furthermore, building construction may shall proceed only upon disclosing, for the facility chosen, the facility's life-cycle costs, its sustainable building rating goal, as determined in s. 255.255 and the capitalization of the initial construction costs of the building. In addition to its sustainable building rating goal, the life-cycle costs shall be a primary consideration in the selection of a building design. Such analysis shall be required only for construction of buildings with an area of 5,000 square feet or greater. For leased buildings of 5,000 areas of 20,000 square feet or greater within a given building boundary, an energy performance a life-cycle analysis shall be performed, and a lease may shall only be made only if where there is a showing that the energy life-cycle costs

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<u>incurred by the state</u> are minimal compared to <u>those of</u> available like facilities.

- (2) A On and after January 1, 1979, no state agency may not shall initiate construction or have construction initiated, prior to approval thereof by the department, on a facility or self-contained unit of any facility, the design and construction of which incorporates or contemplates the use of an energy system other than a solar energy system if when the life-cycle costs analysis prepared by the department has determined that a solar energy system is the most cost-efficient energy system for the facility or unit.
- (3) If a After September 30, 1985, when any state agency must replace or supplement major items of energy-consuming equipment in an existing state-owned facility or leased facilities or any self-contained unit of a any facility with other major items of energy-consuming equipment, the selection of such items shall be made on the basis of a life-cycle cost analysis of alternatives in accordance with rules adopted promulgated by the department under s. 255.255.

Section 12. Section 255.255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

255.255 Life-cycle costs guidelines.--

(1) The department shall <u>adopt promulgate</u> rules and procedures, including energy conservation performance guidelines <u>based on sustainable building ratings</u>, for conducting a lifecycle <u>costs</u> cost analysis of alternative architectural and engineering designs and alternative major items of energy-consuming equipment to be retrofitted in existing state-owned or leased facilities and for developing energy performance indices

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to evaluate the efficiency of energy utilization for competing designs in the construction of $\underline{\text{state-owned}}$ $\underline{\text{state-financed}}$ and leased facilities.

- (2) Such Life-cycle costs shall be the sum of:
- (a) The reasonably expected fuel costs over the life of the building, as determined by the department, that are required to maintain illumination, power, temperature, humidity, and ventilation and all other energy-consuming equipment in a facility, and
- (b) The reasonable costs of probable maintenance, including labor and materials, and operation of the building.
- (3) To determine the life-cycle costs as defined in paragraph (2)(b), the department shall <u>adopt</u> promulgate rules that shall include, but are not be limited to:
- (a) The orientation and integration of the facility with respect to its physical site.
- (b) The amount and type of glass employed in the facility and the directions of exposure.
- (c) The effect of insulation incorporated into the facility design and the effect on solar utilization of the properties of external surfaces.
- (d) The variable occupancy and operating conditions of the facility and subportions of the facility.
- (e) An energy consumption analysis of the major equipment of the facility's heating, ventilating, and cooling system, lighting system, hot water system, and all other major energy-consuming equipment and systems as appropriate. This analysis must shall include:
 - 1. The comparison of alternative systems.

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2. A projection of the annual energy consumption of major energy-consuming equipment and systems for a range of <u>facility</u> operations operation of the facility over the life of the facility.

- 3. The evaluation of the energy consumption of component equipment in each system, considering the operation of such components at other than full or rated outputs.
- (4) The Such rules must shall be based on the best currently available methods of analysis, including such as those of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other federal agencies and professional societies and materials developed by the department. Provisions shall be made for an annual updating of rules and guidelines standards as required.

Section 13. Subsections (10) and (11) of section 287.064, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

287.064 Consolidated financing of deferred-payment purchases.--

(10) Costs incurred pursuant to a guaranteed energy performance savings contract <u>under s. 489.145</u>, including the cost of energy conservation measures, <u>each as defined in s. 489.145</u>, may be financed pursuant to a master equipment financing agreement; however, the costs of training, operation, and maintenance may not be financed. The period of time for repayment of the funds <u>drawn pursuant to the master equipment financing agreement under this subsection</u> may exceed 5 years but may not exceed <u>20 10</u> years. <u>The contractor shall provide for the replacement or the extension of the useful life of the equipment during the term of the contract.</u>

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payment commodity contracts under this section by a state agency, the annualized amount of any such contract must be supported from available recurring funds appropriated to the agency in an appropriation category, other than the expense appropriation category as defined in chapter 216, which that the Chief Financial Officer has determined is appropriate or which that the Legislature has designated for payment of the obligation incurred under this section.

Section 14. Subsection (12) is added to section 287.16, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 287.16 Powers and duties of department.—The Department of Management Services shall have the following powers, duties, and responsibilities:
- of motor vehicles in current use and purchased with state funds which are flexible motor fuel vehicles or hybrid motor vehicles.

 Notwithstanding s. 287.151, the department shall purchase a sufficient number of flexible motor fuel vehicles or hybrid motor vehicles over the next 3 years to increase the percentage of such vehicles in the state's inventory to 50 percent.
- Section 15. <u>Subsection (2) of section 377.803, and</u>
 <u>subsection (6) of section 377.804, Florida Statutes, as revised</u>
 by section 52 of chapter 2007-73, Laws of Florida, are repealed.

Section 16. Section 377.806, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 377.806 Solar Energy System Incentives Program. --
- (1) PURPOSE.--The Solar Energy System Incentives Program is established within the department to provide financial incentives

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for the purchase and installation of solar energy systems.

(2) ELIGIBILITY.--

- (a) A Any resident of the state who purchases and installs a new solar energy system of 2 kilowatts or larger for a solar photovoltaic system, a solar energy system that provides at least 50 percent of a building's hot water consumption for a solar thermal system, or a solar thermal pool heater, from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2010, is eligible for a rebate on a portion of the purchase price of that solar energy system.
- (b) Payment of a rebate may be made only to the final purchaser of the eligible system.
 - (3) (2) SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM INCENTIVE. --
- (a) <u>System</u> <u>Eligibility</u> 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. Twenty thousand dollars for a residence.
- 2. One hundred thousand dollars 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.

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- (4) (3) SOLAR THERMAL SYSTEM INCENTIVE. --
- (a) <u>System</u> <u>Eligibility</u> 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. Five hundred dollars for a residence.
- 2. Fifteen dollars per 1,000 Btu up to 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.
 - (5) (4) SOLAR THERMAL POOL HEATER INCENTIVE. --
- (a) <u>System Eligibility</u> requirements.—A solar thermal pool heater qualifies for a rebate if the system is installed by a state-licensed solar or plumbing contractor and the system complies with all applicable building codes as defined by the local jurisdictional authority.
- (b) Rebate amount. -- Authorized rebates for installation of solar thermal pool heaters shall be \$100 per installation.
- (6) (5) APPLICATION.--Application for a rebate must be made within 90 days after the purchase of the solar energy equipment.
- (7) LIMITS.--Rebates are limited to one per type of system described in subsection (2) per resident per state fiscal year.
- (8) (6) REBATE AVAILABILITY.—The department shall determine and publish on a regular basis the amount of rebate funds

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remaining in each fiscal year. The total dollar amount of all rebates issued by the department is subject to the total amount of appropriations in any fiscal year for this program. If funds are insufficient during the current fiscal year, any requests for rebates received during that fiscal year may be processed during the following fiscal year. Requests for rebates received in a fiscal year that are processed during the following fiscal year shall be given priority over requests for rebates received during the following fiscal year.

 $\underline{(9)}$ (7) RULES.--The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to develop rebate applications and administer the issuance of rebates.

Section 17. Section 403.0874, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.0874 Greenhouse gas inventories.--

- (1) The department shall establish state gas inventories of all major greenhouse gases to account for annual greenhouse gases emitted to and removed from the atmosphere in this state, and shall also forecast gases emitted and removed, for time periods determined sufficient by the department to provide for adequate analysis and planning.
- (2) By rule, the department shall establish which greenhouse gases are to be included in each inventory, the criteria for identifying major emitters in this state, which emitters must report emissions, and what methodologies shall be used to estimate gases emitted and removed from those not required to report.
- (3) The department may require all major emitters of defined greenhouse gases to report emissions according to

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methodologies and reporting systems developed by the department and established by rule, which may include the use of quality-assured data from continuous emissions monitoring systems.

(4) The department shall provide a summary report of state greenhouse gas inventories at least once a year to the Florida Energy Commission for its use in its long-term evaluations and for preparing the report required by s. 377.901(6).

Section 18. Section 489.145, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

489.145 Guaranteed energy performance savings contracting.--

- (1) SHORT TITLE. -- This section may be cited as the "Guaranteed Energy Performance Savings Contracting Act."
- (2) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS.—The Legislature finds that investment in energy conservation measures in agency facilities can reduce the amount of energy consumed and produce immediate and long-term savings. It is therefore the policy of this state to encourage agencies to invest in energy conservation measures in order that reduce energy consumption, produce a cost savings for the agency, and improve the quality of indoor air in public facilities and to operate, maintain, and, when economically feasible, build or renovate existing agency facilities in such a manner as to minimize energy consumption and maximize energy savings. It is further the policy of this state to encourage agencies to reinvest any energy savings resulting from energy conservation measures in additional energy conservation efforts.
 - (3) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Agency" means the state, a municipality, or a political subdivision.

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(b) "Energy conservation measure" means a training program, facility alteration, or an equipment purchase to be used in new construction, including an addition to an existing facility, which reduces energy or energy-related operating costs and includes, but is not limited to:

- 1. Insulation of the facility structure and systems within the facility.
- 2. Storm windows and doors, caulking or weatherstripping, multiglazed windows and doors, heat-absorbing, or heat-reflective, glazed and coated window and door systems, additional glazing, reductions in glass area, and other window and door system modifications that reduce energy consumption.
 - 3. Automatic energy control systems.
- 4. Heating, ventilating, or air-conditioning system modifications or replacements.
- 5. Replacement or modifications of lighting fixtures to increase the energy efficiency of the lighting system, which, at a minimum, conforms must conform to the applicable state or local building code.
 - 6. Energy recovery systems.
- 7. Cogeneration systems that produce steam or forms of energy such as heat, as well as electricity, for use primarily within a facility or complex of facilities.
- 8. Energy conservation measures that <u>reduce Btu, kW, or kWh</u> <u>consumed or provide long-term operating cost reductions or <u>significantly reduce Btu consumed</u>.</u>
- 9. Renewable energy systems, such as solar, biomass, or wind systems.
 - 10. Devices that reduce water consumption or sewer charges.

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871 11. Storage systems, such as fuel cells and thermal storage.

- 12. Generating technologies, such as microturbines.
- 13. Any other repair, replacement, or upgrade of existing equipment.
- (c) "Energy cost savings" means a measured reduction in the cost of fuel, energy consumption, and stipulated operation and maintenance created from the implementation of one or more energy conservation measures when compared with an established baseline for the previous cost of fuel, energy consumption, and stipulated operation and maintenance.
- (d) "Guaranteed energy performance savings contract" means a contract for the evaluation, recommendation, and implementation of energy conservation measures or energy-related operational savings measures, which, at a minimum, shall include:
- 1. The design and installation of equipment to implement one or more of such measures and, if applicable, operation and maintenance of such measures.
- 2. The amount of any actual annual savings that meet or exceed total annual contract payments made by the agency for the contract and may include allowable cost avoidance. As used in this section, allowable cost-avoidance calculations include avoided provable budgeted costs contained in a capital replacement plan less the current undepreciated value of replaced equipment and the replacement cost of the new equipment.
- 3. The finance charges incurred by the agency over the life of the contract.
- (e) "Guaranteed energy performance savings contractor" means a person or business that is licensed under chapter 471,

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chapter 481, or this chapter, and is experienced in the analysis, design, implementation, or installation of energy conservation measures through energy performance contracts.

- (4) PROCEDURES. --
- (a) An agency may enter into a guaranteed energy performance savings contract with a guaranteed energy performance savings contractor to significantly reduce energy consumption or energy-related operating costs of an agency facility through one or more energy conservation measures.
- (b) Before design and installation of energy conservation measures, the agency must obtain from a guaranteed energy performance savings contractor a report that summarizes the costs associated with the energy conservation or energy-related operational-cost-savings measures and provides an estimate of the amount of the energy cost savings. The agency and the guaranteed energy performance savings contractor may enter into a separate agreement to pay for costs associated with the preparation and delivery of the report; however, payment to the contractor shall be contingent upon the report's projection of energy or operational cost savings being equal to or greater than the total projected costs of the design and installation of the report's energy conservation measures.
- (c) The agency may enter into a guaranteed energy performance savings contract with a guaranteed energy performance savings contractor if the agency finds that the amount the agency would spend on the energy conservation or energy-related costsavings measures will not likely exceed the amount of the energy or energy-related cost savings for up to 20 years from the date of installation, based on the life-cycle costs life cycle cost

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calculations provided in s. 255.255, if the recommendations in the report were followed and if the qualified provider or providers give a written guarantee that the energy or energy—related cost savings will meet or exceed the costs of the system. However, actual computed cost savings must meet or exceed the estimated cost savings provided during program approval. Baseline adjustments used in the calculations must be specified in the contract. The contract may provide for installment payments for a period not to exceed 20 years.

- (d) A guaranteed energy performance savings contractor must be selected in compliance with s. 287.055; except that if fewer than three firms are qualified to perform the required services, the requirement for agency selection of three firms, as provided in s. 287.055(4)(b), and the bid requirements of s. 287.057 do not apply.
- (e) Before entering into a guaranteed energy performance savings contract, an agency must provide published notice of the meeting in which it proposes to award the contract, the names of the parties to the proposed contract, and the contract's purpose.
- (f) A guaranteed energy performance savings contract may provide for financing, including tax-exempt financing, by a third party. The contract for third party financing may be separate from the energy performance contract. A separate contract for third party financing must include a provision that the third party financier may must not be granted rights or privileges that exceed the rights and privileges available to the guaranteed energy performance savings contractor.
- (g) Financing for guaranteed energy performance savings contracts may be provided under the authority of s. 287.064.

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(h) The Chief Financial Officer shall review proposals to ensure that the most effective financing is being used.

- (i) (g) In determining the amount the agency will finance to acquire the energy conservation measures, the agency may reduce such amount by the application of any grant moneys, rebates, or capital funding available to the agency for the purpose of buying down the cost of the guaranteed energy performance savings contract. However, in calculating the life cycle costs as required in paragraph (c), the agency may grants, rebates, or capital funding.
 - (5) CONTRACT PROVISIONS. --
- (a) A guaranteed energy performance savings contract must include a written guarantee that may include, but is not limited to the form of, a letter of credit, insurance policy, or corporate guarantee by the guaranteed energy performance savings contractor that annual energy cost savings will meet or exceed the amortized cost of energy conservation measures.
- (b) The guaranteed energy performance savings contract must provide that all payments, except obligations on termination of the contract before its expiration, may be made over time, but not to exceed 20 years from the date of complete installation and acceptance by the agency, and that the annual savings are guaranteed to the extent necessary to make annual payments to satisfy the guaranteed energy performance savings contract.
- (c) The guaranteed energy performance savings contract must require that the guaranteed energy performance savings contractor to whom the contract is awarded provide a 100-percent public construction bond to the agency for its faithful performance, as required by s. 255.05.

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(d) The guaranteed energy performance savings contract may contain a provision allocating to the parties to the contract any annual energy cost savings that exceed the amount of the energy cost savings guaranteed in the contract.

- shall require the guaranteed energy performance savings contract must shall require the guaranteed energy performance savings contractor to provide to the agency an annual reconciliation of the guaranteed energy or energy-related cost savings. If the reconciliation reveals a shortfall in annual energy cost savings, the guaranteed energy performance savings contractor is liable for such shortfall. If the reconciliation reveals an excess in annual energy cost savings, the excess savings may be allocated under paragraph (d) but may not be used to cover potential energy or energy-related cost savings shortages in subsequent contract years.
- (f) The guaranteed energy performance savings contract must provide for payments of not less than one-twentieth of the price to be paid within 2 years from the date of the complete installation and acceptance by the agency <u>using straight-line</u> <u>amortization for the term of the loan</u>, and the remaining costs to be paid at least quarterly, not to exceed a 20-year term, based on life-cycle costs <u>life cycle cost</u> calculations.
- (g) The guaranteed energy performance savings contract may extend beyond the fiscal year in which it becomes effective; however, the term of any contract expires at the end of each fiscal year and may be automatically renewed annually for up to 20 years, subject to the agency making sufficient annual appropriations based upon continued realized energy savings.
 - (h) The guaranteed energy performance savings contract must

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1016 stipulate that it does not constitute a debt, liability, or 1017 obligation of the state.

- (6) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION AND CONTRACT REVIEW .-- The Department of Management Services, with the assistance of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, shall may, within available resources, provide technical content assistance to state agencies contracting for energy conservation measures and engage in other activities considered appropriate by the department for promoting and facilitating guaranteed energy performance contracting by state agencies. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer, with the assistance of the Department of Management Services, shall may, within available resources, develop model contractual and related documents for use by state agencies. Prior to entering into a guaranteed energy performance savings contract, any proposed contract or lease for third-party financing, or any combination of such contracts must be submitted by the agency, a state agency shall submit such proposed contract or lease to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for review and approval. The proposed contract or lease submitted must include:
- (a) The supporting information required by s. 216.023(4)(a)9.
- (b) Documentation demonstrating the availability of recurring funds as required by ss. 287.063(5) and 287.064(11).
 - (c) Approval by the agency head or his or her designee.
- (d) An agency measurement and verification plan to monitor cost savings.

The Chief Financial Officer may not approve a contract submitted

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1045 <u>under this section which does not meet the requirements of this</u> 1046 section.

Section 19. Section 570.956, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

570.956 Farm-to-Fuel Advisory Council.--

- (1) The Farm-to-Fuel Advisory Council is created within the department to provide advice and counsel to the commissioner concerning the production of renewable energy in this state. The advisory council shall consist of 15 members, 14 of whom shall be appointed by the commissioner and one of whom shall be appointed by the Governor for 4-year terms or until a successor is duly qualified and appointed. Members shall include:
- (a) One citizen-at-large member who represents the views of the public toward renewable energy.
- (b) Six members, each of whom is a producer or grower actively engaged in the agricultural area of one of the following industries:
 - 1. Sugarcane.
 - 2. Citrus.
 - 3. Field crops.
 - 4. Dairy.
 - 5. Livestock or poultry.
- 1067 6. Forestry.
 - (c) One member who represents the petroleum industry or who is actively engaged in the trade of petroleum products.
 - (d) One member who represents public utilities or the electric power industry.
 - (e) Two members who represent colleges and universities in this state and who are engaged in research involving alternative

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- (f) One member who represents the environmental community or an environmental organization.
 - (g) One member who represents the ethanol industry or who has expertise in the production of ethanol.
 - (h) One member who represents the biodiesel industry or who has expertise in the production of biodiesel.
 - (i) One member appointed by the Governor.
- 1082 (2) The council is an advisory committee the operation of which is governed by s. 570.0705.
 - Section 20. <u>Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection</u>
 (3) of section 570.957, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
- Section 21. Section 570.958, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 570.958 Biofuel Retail Sales Incentives Program.--
 - (1) The Biofuel Retail Sales Incentives Program is established in the department to encourage the retail sale of biofuels and replace petroleum consumption in the state by the following percentages over the specified periods:
 - (a) Three percent from January 1, 2009, through December 31, 2009.
 - (b) Five percent from January 1, 2010, through December 31, 2010.
 - (c) Seven percent from January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011.
- 1099 (d) Ten percent from January 1, 2012, through December 31, 1100 2012.
- 1101 (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Biodiesel" means the mono-alkyl esters of long-chain

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fatty acids derived from plant or animal matter for use as a source of energy and meeting the specifications for biodiesel and biodiesel blended with petroleum products as adopted by the department.

- (b) "Biodiesel blended fuel" means a fuel mixture containing 10 percent or more biodiesel with the balance comprised of diesel fuel and meeting the specifications for biodiesel blends as adopted by the department.
- (c) "Biofuel" means E85 fuel ethanol, E10 motor fuel, biodiesel, and biodiesel blended fuel.
- (d) "E85 fuel ethanol" means ethanol blended with gasoline and formulated with a nominal percentage of 85 percent ethanol by volume and meeting the applicable fuel quality specifications as adopted by the department.
- (e) "E10 motor fuel" means a motor fuel blend consisting of nominal percentages of 90 percent gasoline by volume and 10 percent ethanol by volume and meeting the fuel quality specifications for gasoline as adopted by the department.
- (f) "Ethanol or fuel ethanol" means an anhydrous denatured alcohol produced by the conversion of carbohydrates and meeting the specifications for fuel ethanol as adopted by the department.
- (g) "Fuel dispenser" means a pump, meter, or similar device used to measure and deliver motor fuel or diesel fuel on a retail basis.
- (h) "Retail dealer" means any person who is engaged in the business of selling fuel at retail at posted retail prices.
- (i) "Retail motor fuel site" means a geographic location in this state where a retail dealer sells or offers for sale motor fuel, diesel fuel, or biofuel to the general public.

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(3) Subject to specific appropriation, a retail dealer who sells biofuel through fuel dispensers at retail motor fuel sites is entitled to an incentive payment, which shall be computed as follows:

- (a) An incentive of 1 cent for each gallon of E10 motor fuel sold through a fuel dispenser.
- (b) An incentive of 3 cents for each gallon of E85 fuel ethanol sold through a fuel dispenser.
- (c) An incentive of 1 cent for each gallon of biodiesel blended fuel sold through a fuel dispenser.
- (d) An incentive of 3 cents for each gallon of biodiesel sold through a fuel dispenser.
- (4) An incentive payment may be claimed for biofuel sold on or after January 1, 2009.
- (a) Beginning in 2010, each applicant claiming an incentive must apply to the department by February 1 of each year for an allocation of the available incentive for the preceding calendar year.
- (b) The department shall develop an application form that, at a minimum, requires a sworn affidavit from each retail dealer certifying the following:
 - 1. The name and principal address of the retail dealer.
- 2. The address of the retail dealer's retail motor fuel sites from which biofuels were sold during the preceding calendar year.
- 3. The total gallons of E10 ethanol sold through fuel dispensers.
- 4. The total gallons of E85 ethanol sold through fuel dispensers.

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1161 <u>5. The total gallons of biodiesel blended fuel sold through</u>
1162 fuel dispensers.

- $\underline{\text{6. }}$ The total gallons of biodiesel sold through fuel dispensers.
- 7. Any other information deemed necessary by the department to adequately ensure that incentive payments are made only to qualified Florida retail dealers.
- (c) The department shall determine the amount of incentive payments allowed under this section.
- (5) If the amount of incentives applied for each year exceeds the amount appropriated, the department shall pay to each applicant a prorated amount based on each applicant's gallonage of qualified biofuel sold and dispensed.
- (6) The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss.

 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section, including rules prescribing forms, the documentation needed to substantiate a claim for an incentive, and the specific procedures and guidelines for claiming the incentive.
- Section 22. Section 570.959, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 570.959 Biofuel Production Incentives Program. --
- established in the department for the purpose of encouraging the development and expansion of facilities that produce biofuels from crops, agricultural waste and residues, and other biomass produced in this state by providing economic incentives.
 - (2) As used in this section, the term:
- 1188 <u>(a) "Biodiesel" means the mono-alkyl esters of long-chain</u>
 1189 <u>fatty acids derived from plant or animal matter for use as a</u>

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source of energy and meeting the specifications for biodiesel and biodiesel blended with petroleum products as adopted by the department.

- (b) "Biofuel" means ethanol or biodiesel.
- (c) "Ethanol" or "fuel ethanol" means an anhydrous denatured alcohol produced by the conversion of carbohydrates and meeting the specifications for fuel ethanol adopted by the department.
- (d) "Biofuel production" means the production of biofuel from crops, agricultural waste and residues, and other biomass produced in this state.
- (3) In order to be eligible for an incentive under this section, a producer must have registered and have met the requirements specified in chapter 206.
- (4) An incentive, subject to appropriation, shall be paid to a producer based on state biofuel production as follows:
- (a) The incentive shall be 5 cents for each gallon of unblended biofuel produced, exclusive of denaturant, during a given calendar year and sold to an unrelated blender of biofuel.
- (b) The incentive may be earned for production on or after January 1, 2009. Beginning in 2010, each producer claiming an incentive must first apply to the department by February 1 of each year for an allocation of available incentives. The department shall develop an application form that shall, at a minimum, require a sworn affidavit from each producer certifying the production that forms the basis of the application and certifying that all information contained in the application is true and correct.
 - (c) The department shall determine whether or not such

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1219 production is eligible for the incentive under this section.

- (d) If the amount of incentives applied for each year exceeds the amount appropriated, the department shall pay to each applicant a prorated amount based on the percentage of biofuel produced that is eligible for the incentive.
- (5) The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section, including rules prescribing forms, the documentation needed to substantiate a claim for the incentive, and the specific procedures and guidelines for claiming the incentive.

Section 23. Section 683.326, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 683.326 Energy Efficiency and Conservation Month. --
- The month of October of each year is designated as "Energy Efficiency and Conservation Month."
- (2) The Governor may issue a proclamation annually designating the month of October as "Energy Efficiency and Conservation Month" and calling upon the residents of the state to observe the occasion in order to promote energy efficiency and conservation of the state's resources.
- Section 24. (1) The Legislature declares that there is an important state interest in promoting the construction of energyefficient and sustainable buildings. Government leadership is vital to demonstrate the state's commitment to energy conservation, saving taxpayers money, and raising public awareness of energy-rating systems.
- (2) All county, municipal, and public community college buildings shall be constructed to meet the United States Green Building Council (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental

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Design (LEED) rating system, Green Building Initiative's Green Globes rating system, or a nationally recognized, highperformance green building rating system as approved by the Department of Management Services. This section applies to all county, municipal, and public community college buildings the architectural plans for which are started on or after July 1, 2009.

- Section 25. School district biodiesel usage .--
- (1) By January 1, 2009, a minimum of 20 percent of total diesel fuel purchases for use by school districts shall be biodiesel, subject to availability.
- (2) If a school district contracts with another government entity or private entity to provide transportation services for any of its pupils, the biodiesel blend fuel requirement established pursuant to subsection (1) shall be part of that contract. However, this requirement applies only to contracts entered into on or after July 1, 2008.
- Section 26. (1) The Legislature recognizes the need for expanded collaboration between the public and private sectors and increased public-private joint ventures in the areas of energy research, alternative fuel production, space exploration, and technological advances in the energy and aerospace industries.
- (2) Subject to appropriation, there is created within the Executive Office of the Governor the Florida Energy, Aerospace, and Technology Fund (F.E.A.T.) to encourage a state partnership with the Federal Government and the private sector in order to identify business and investment opportunities and identify performance goals for those investments in the areas of alternative energy development and production infrastructure;

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biofuel, wind power, and solar energy technology development and applications; ethanol production and systems for conversion and use of ethanol fuels; cryogenics and hydrogen-based technology applications, storage, and conversion systems; hybrid engine power systems conversion technologies and production facilities; aerospace industry expansion or development opportunities; aerospace facility modifications and upgrades; build outs; new spaceport, range, and ground support infrastructure; new aerospace facilities and laboratories; new simulation, communications, and command and control systems; and other aerospace manufacturing and maintenance support infrastructure.

- (3) A complete and detailed report shall be provided by the fund to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, setting forth the following:
- (a) An accounting of all state funds committed and invested by the fund;
- (b) A qualitative and quantitative assessment of each fund investment against the investment performance goals established for investment, as well as an assessment of overall fund performance against investment objectives established for the fund overall; and
- (c) An evaluation of all activities of the fund and recommendations for changes.
 - Section 27. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.