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579-03504-09

Proposed Committee Substitute by the Committee on
Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to energy; amending s. 366.92, F.S.;
revising definitions and providing additional
definitions; requiring that electric utilities meet or
exceed specified standards for the production or
purchase of clean energy; establishing a schedule for
compliance; providing a penalty if a utility fails to
meet the standards; authorizing the Public Service
Commission to excuse certain electric utilities from
compliance under specified conditions; requiring the
commission to adopt rules; requiring an annual report
to the Legislature; amending s. 366.93, F.S.;
authorizing the Public Service Commission to allow a
utility to recover the costs of converting an existing
fossil fuel plant to a biomass plant under certain
conditions; creating s. 366.99, F.S.; providing a
short title; providing legislative findings with
respect to the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
through the direct, end-use of natural gas; defining
terms; authorizing a utility to establish a surcharge
for the purpose of constructing natural gas
installations in areas that lack natural gas service;
providing limitations on the surcharge; providing
procedures for determining the surcharge and making
filings to the commission; requiring the commission to
conduct limited proceedings to determine the amount of



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27 the surcharge; providing for future expiration of
28 provisions authorizing the surcharge; amending s.
29 377.6015, F.S.; providing that terms for members of
30 the Florida Energy and Climate Commission begin and
31 end on specified dates; amending s. 525.09, F.S.;
32 imposing certain fees, to be used for carbon-
33 reduction, on alternative fuel containing alcohol and
34 imposing an additional charge on gasoline, diesel,
35 kerosene used for certain purposes, and #1 fuel oil
36 for sale or use in the state; providing requirements
37 for remitting the fee; amending s. 525.10, F.S.;
38 providing for the deposit of carbon-reduction fees
39 into the Florida Renewable Energy Trust Fund and the
40 General Revenue Fund; requiring the Florida Energy and
41 Climate Commission to prepare a report that identifies
42 ways in which to increase the energy-efficiency
43 practices of low-income households; requiring the
44 report to include certain determinations and
45 recommendations; requiring that the report be
46 submitted to the Legislature by a specified date;
47 providing an effective date.

48
49 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

50
51 Section 1. Section 366.92, Florida Statutes, is amended to
52 read:

53 366.92 Florida clean renewable energy policy.—
54 (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to promote the
55 development of clean and renewable energy; protect the economic



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56 viability of Florida's existing renewable energy facilities;
57 diversify the types of fuel used to generate electricity in
58 Florida; lessen Florida's dependence on natural gas and fuel oil
59 for the production of electricity; minimize the volatility of
60 fuel costs; encourage investment within the state; improve
61 environmental conditions; and, at the same time, minimize the
62 costs of power supply to electric utilities and their customers.

63 (2) As used in this section, the term:

64 (a) "Class I clean energy source" means Florida clean
65 energy resources derived from wind or solar photovoltaic
66 systems.

67 (b) "Class II clean energy source" means clean energy
68 derived from Florida clean energy resources other than class I
69 clean energy sources or class III clean energy sources.

70 (c) "Class III clean energy source" means clean energy
71 derived from nuclear energy or integrated combined-cycle power
72 generation for which carbon capture and sequestration plans have
73 been approved by the Department of Environmental Protection.

74 (d) "Clean energy" means electrical energy produced from a
75 method that uses one or more of the following fuels or energy
76 sources: nuclear energy placed in commercial service after July
77 1, 2009, integrated combined-cycle power generation for which
78 carbon capture and sequestration plans have been approved by the
79 Department of Environmental Protection, hydrogen produced from
80 sources other than fossil fuels, biomass, solar photovoltaic,
81 geothermal energy, wind energy, ocean energy, or hydroelectric
82 power. The term includes waste heat from sulfuric acid
83 manufacturing operations.

84 (e)-(a) "Florida renewable energy resources" means renewable



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85 energy, as defined in s. 377.803, which ~~that~~ is produced in
86 Florida.

87 ~~(f)(b)~~ "Provider" means a "utility" as defined in s.
88 366.8255(1) (a).

89 ~~(c) "Renewable energy" means renewable energy as defined in~~
90 ~~s. 366.91(2) (d).~~

91 ~~(g)(d)~~ "Clean Renewable energy credit" ~~or "REC"~~ means a
92 product that represents the unbundled, separable, clean
93 ~~renewable~~ attribute of clean renewable energy produced in
94 Florida and is equivalent to 1 megawatt-hour of electricity
95 generated by a source of clean renewable energy located in
96 Florida.

97 ~~(h)(e)~~ "Clean Renewable portfolio standard" ~~or "RPS"~~ means
98 the minimum percentage of total annual retail electricity sales
99 by an electric utility a provider to consumers in Florida which
100 is that shall be supplied by clean renewable energy or through
101 the purchase of clean energy credits from clean energy produced
102 in Florida.

103 (3) (a) Each electric utility must meet or exceed the
104 following clean portfolio standards through the production of
105 clean energy or the purchase of clean energy credits:

106 1. By January 1, 2013, 7 percent of the previous years'
107 retail electricity sales;

108 2. By January 1, 2016, 12 percent of the previous years'
109 retail electricity sales;

110 3. By January 1, 2019, 18 percent of the previous years'
111 retail electricity sales; and

112 4. By January 1, 2021, 20 percent of the previous years'
113 retail electricity sales.



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No more than 25 percent of the amount of the clean portfolio standard requirement for each year may be from a Class III clean energy source. A Florida utility that is a member of the South Eastern Reliability Council rather than the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council may purchase clean energy credits based on Class III energy sources located in other states.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, an investor-owned electric utility that fails to meet or exceed its clean portfolio standard is subject to a penalty pursuant to s. 366.095 for each day such failure continues, and the penalty may not be recovered from the utility's ratepayers.

(c) The commission shall excuse an investor-owned electric utility from compliance with the clean portfolio standard if:

1. The supply of clean energy and clean energy credits is not adequate to satisfy the clean portfolio standard; or

2. The cost of producing clean energy or purchasing clean energy credits is prohibitive in that the total costs of compliance with the clean portfolio standard exceeds 2 percent of the investor-owned electric utility's total annual revenue from retail sales of electricity.

(d) The cost of compliance with the clean portfolio standards includes:

1. The costs associated with the purchase of clean energy credits;

2. The costs paid by the utility which are associated with the clean energy credit market; and

3. The utility's costs of its self-built Florida clean energy resource which exceed the costs to the utility of the



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143 generation source it would have otherwise built or the energy or
144 capacity, or both, it would have purchased from another source.

145
146 Expenses for Class III clean energy sources may not be included
147 in calculating the cost of compliance.

148 (e) The cost of compliance must be allocated separately for
149 Class I and Class II clean energy sources and for each class for
150 which the total cost of compliance is prohibitive if the costs
151 exceed 1 percent of the investor-owned electric utility's total
152 annual revenue from retail sales of electricity.

153 (f) Each investor-owned electric utility seeking to
154 construct a Florida clean energy project must select the
155 technology and project most likely to be cost-effective for the
156 general body of ratepayers for that class of clean energy
157 technology. In determining the most cost-effective construction
158 option and in purchasing clean energy credits, an investor-owned
159 utility shall seek the least-cost alternatives within each class
160 of clean energy sources. The method of determining the least-
161 cost alternative shall be determined by the commission and may
162 include requests for proposals, auctions, or another methods.

163 (g) A clean energy credit remains the property of the owner
164 of the clean energy resource from which it was derived until it
165 is sold or transferred.

166 (4)-(3) The commission shall adopt rules providing
167 requirements for:

168 (a) Implementing the clean ~~a renewable~~ portfolio standard.

169 (b) Determining the method of establishing least-cost
170 construction or options for purchasing credits.

171 (c) Determining what entities are eligible to produce clean



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172 energy credits.

173 (d) Determining recovery of the costs of compliance with
174 the clean portfolio standard, with such costs appearing as a
175 separate line item on each customer's bill.

176 (e) Filing reports concerning compliance by utilities with
177 the clean portfolio standard.

178 (f) Creating a clean energy credit market requiring each
179 provider to supply renewable energy to its customers directly,
180 by procuring, or through renewable energy credits. In developing
181 the RPS rule, the commission shall consult the Department of
182 Environmental Protection and the Florida Energy and Climate
183 Commission. The rule shall not be implemented until ratified by
184 the Legislature. The commission shall present a draft rule for
185 legislative consideration by February 1, 2009.

186 (a) In developing the rule, the commission shall evaluate
187 the current and forecasted levelized cost in cents per kilowatt
188 hour through 2020 and current and forecasted installed capacity
189 in kilowatts for each renewable energy generation method through
190 2020.

191 (b) The commission's rule:

192 1. Shall include methods of managing the cost of compliance
193 with the renewable portfolio standard, whether through direct
194 supply or procurement of renewable power or through the purchase
195 of renewable energy credits. The commission shall have
196 rulemaking authority for providing annual cost recovery and
197 incentive-based adjustments to authorized rates of return on
198 common equity to providers to incentivize renewable energy.
199 Notwithstanding s. 366.91(3) and (4), upon the ratification of
200 the rules developed pursuant to this subsection, the commission



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201 ~~may approve projects and power sales agreements with renewable~~
202 ~~power producers and the sale of renewable energy credits needed~~
203 ~~to comply with the renewable portfolio standard. In the event of~~
204 ~~any conflict, this subparagraph shall supersede s. 366.91(3) and~~
205 ~~(4). However, nothing in this section shall alter the obligation~~
206 ~~of each public utility to continuously offer a purchase contract~~
207 ~~to producers of renewable energy.~~

208 ~~2. Shall provide for appropriate compliance measures and~~
209 ~~the conditions under which noncompliance shall be excused due to~~
210 ~~a determination by the commission that the supply of renewable~~
211 ~~energy or renewable energy credits was not adequate to satisfy~~
212 ~~the demand for such energy or that the cost of securing~~
213 ~~renewable energy or renewable energy credits was cost~~
214 ~~prohibitive.~~

215 ~~3. May provide added weight to energy provided by wind and~~
216 ~~solar photovoltaic over other forms of renewable energy, whether~~
217 ~~directly supplied or procured or indirectly obtained through the~~
218 ~~purchase of renewable energy credits.~~

219 ~~4. Shall determine an appropriate period of time for which~~
220 ~~renewable energy credits may be used for purposes of compliance~~
221 ~~with the renewable portfolio standard.~~

222 ~~5. Shall provide for monitoring of compliance with and~~
223 ~~enforcement of the requirements of this section.~~

224 ~~6. Shall ensure that energy credited toward compliance with~~
225 ~~the requirements of this section is not credited toward any~~
226 ~~other purpose.~~

227 ~~7. Shall include procedures to track and account for~~
228 ~~renewable energy credits, including ownership of renewable~~
229 ~~energy credits that are derived from a customer-owned renewable~~



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230 ~~energy facility as a result of any action by a customer of an~~
231 ~~electric power supplier that is independent of a program~~
232 ~~sponsored by the electric power supplier.~~

233 ~~8. Shall provide for the conditions and options for the~~
234 ~~repeal or alteration of the rule in the event that new~~
235 ~~provisions of federal law supplant or conflict with the rule.~~

236 ~~(c) Beginning on April 1 of the year following final~~
237 ~~adoption of the commission's renewable portfolio standard rule,~~
238 ~~each provider shall submit a report to the commission describing~~
239 ~~the steps that have been taken in the previous year and the~~
240 ~~steps that will be taken in the future to add renewable energy~~
241 ~~to the provider's energy supply portfolio. The report shall~~
242 ~~state whether the provider was in compliance with the renewable~~
243 ~~portfolio standard during the previous year and how it will~~
244 ~~comply with the renewable portfolio standard in the upcoming~~
245 ~~year.~~

246 (5) By February 1, 2010, and each year thereafter, the
247 commission shall submit a report to the Legislature detailing
248 further rulemaking activities, developments in the production of
249 clean energy, how much and what types of clean energy are
250 available in various regions of the state and at what cost, and
251 any impediments to further increases in the production of clean
252 energy in this state.

253 (6)-(4) In order to demonstrate the feasibility and
254 viability of clean energy systems, the commission shall provide
255 for full cost recovery under the environmental cost-recovery
256 clause of all reasonable and prudent costs incurred by a
257 provider for renewable energy projects that are zero greenhouse
258 gas emitting at the point of generation, up to a total of 110



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259 megawatts statewide, and for which the provider has secured
260 necessary land, zoning permits, and transmission rights within
261 the state. Such costs shall be deemed reasonable and prudent for
262 purposes of cost recovery so long as the provider has used
263 reasonable and customary industry practices in the design,
264 procurement, and construction of the project in a cost-effective
265 manner appropriate to the location of the facility. The provider
266 shall report to the commission as part of the cost-recovery
267 proceedings the construction costs, in-service costs, operating
268 and maintenance costs, hourly energy production of the renewable
269 energy project, and any other information deemed relevant by the
270 commission. Any provider constructing a clean energy facility
271 pursuant to this section shall file for cost recovery no later
272 than July 1, 2009.

273 ~~(7)(5)~~ Each municipal electric utility and rural electric
274 cooperative shall develop standards for the promotion,
275 encouragement, and expansion of the use of renewable energy
276 resources and energy conservation and efficiency measures. On or
277 before April 1, 2009, and annually thereafter, each municipal
278 electric utility and electric cooperative shall submit to the
279 commission a report that identifies such standards.

280 ~~(8)(6)~~ ~~Nothing in~~ This section does not ~~shall be construed~~
281 ~~to~~ impede or impair terms and conditions of existing contracts.

282 ~~(9)(7)~~ The commission may adopt rules to administer and
283 implement ~~the provisions of~~ this section.

284 Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 366.93, Florida
285 Statutes, is amended to read:

286 366.93 Cost recovery for the siting, design, licensing, and
287 construction of nuclear and integrated gasification combined



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288 cycle power plants.-

289 (4) When the nuclear or integrated gasification combined
290 cycle power plant is placed in commercial service, the utility
291 shall be allowed to increase its base rate charges by the
292 projected annual revenue requirements of the nuclear or
293 integrated gasification combined cycle power plant based on the
294 jurisdictional annual revenue requirements of the plant for the
295 first 12 months of operation. The rate of return on capital
296 investments shall be calculated using the utility's rate of
297 return last approved by the commission prior to the commercial
298 inservice date of the nuclear or integrated gasification
299 combined cycle power plant. If any existing generating plant is
300 retired as a result of operation of the nuclear or integrated
301 gasification combined cycle power plant, the commission shall
302 allow for the recovery, through an increase in base rate
303 charges, of the net book value of the retired plant over a
304 period not to exceed 5 years or, if the commission determines
305 that it would be more cost-effective to convert the existing
306 generating plant to a biomass plant, allow for the recovery of
307 the costs of conversion in base rate charges over a period that
308 is determined by the commission.

309 Section 3. Section 366.99, Florida Statutes, is created to
310 read:

311 366.99 Natural gas delivery; surcharge for carbon
312 reduction.-

313 (1) This section may be cited as the "Natural Gas Act."

314 (2) (a) The Legislature finds that it is in the best
315 interest of the state to improve the availability, reliability,
316 and delivery of the natural gas to consumers in the state.



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317 (b) The Legislature further finds that natural gas is a
318 domestically produced fuel and that an increase in the direct,
319 end-use of natural gas will reduce dependence on foreign sources
320 of fuel and provide consumers in this state with a diversity of
321 fuel options to meet their energy needs.

322 (c) The Legislature further finds that natural gas is a
323 clean-burning fuel and that increased efficiency in the direct,
324 end-use of natural gas will have an immediate impact on this
325 state's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving
326 air quality.

327 (d) The Legislature further finds that approximately 90
328 percent of the natural gas produced is delivered to consumers as
329 useful energy and, therefore, it is significantly more efficient
330 to use natural gas in direct, end-use applications and thus
331 reduce the overall demand for natural gas in this state.

332 (e) It is the intent of the Legislature to promote the
333 direct, retail end-use of natural gas in this state.

334 (3) As used in this section, the term:

335 (a) "CR rider" means a carbon reduction rider that is a
336 cost-recovery clause, separate and distinct from a utility's
337 base rates, and that uses the same allocation methodology
338 applicable to the utility's recovery of costs recoverable
339 pursuant to the Energy Conservation Cost Recovery Rule, rule 25-
340 17.015, Florida Administrative Code.

341 (b) "CRR revenue requirement" means the pretax revenues
342 equal to:

343 1. The utility's weighted average cost of capital allowed
344 in the most recent rate proceeding multiplied by the 13-month
345 average net book value of eligible installations, including



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346 recognition of accumulated depreciation associated with eligible
347 installations;

348 2. State, federal, and local income taxes applicable to
349 income calculated pursuant to paragraph (7) (a);

350 3. Ad valorem taxes; and

351 4. Depreciation expenses on eligible installations.

352 (c) "CRR revenues" means the revenues produced through CRR
353 surcharges, exclusive of revenues from all other rates and
354 charges.

355 (d) "CRR surcharges" means the surcharges determined
356 pursuant to the procedures and subject to the qualifications set
357 forth in this section.

358 (e) "Eligible installations" means utility plant
359 investments that:

360 1. Connect supply sources of natural gas to a distribution
361 system that serves primarily residential customers;

362 2. Are in service and used and useful in providing utility
363 service;

364 3. Were not included in the utility's rate base for
365 purposes of determining the utility's base rate in the most
366 recent general base-rate proceedings; and

367 4. Consist of mains that are greater than or equal to 4
368 inches in diameter or that are certified to operate at a maximum
369 allowable operating pressure greater than 60 pounds per square
370 inch gauge, together with associated valves, regulator stations,
371 vaults, transmission line taps, and other pipeline system
372 components.

373 (f) "Natural gas utility" or "utility" means any natural
374 gas distribution company as defined in s. 366.02.



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375 (4) Notwithstanding any provision in this chapter or rule
376 to the contrary, the commission shall allow a utility that files
377 a petition for approval to establish a CR rider to be used by
378 that utility to construct eligible installations in geographic
379 areas of this state which are unserved or underserved with
380 natural gas service.

381 (5) Eligible installations shall be included for purposes
382 of calculating CRR revenue requirements for no more than 5
383 years.

384 (6) The total amount of CRR revenues in effect in any 1
385 year may not exceed 2 percent of the utility's total annual
386 nonfuel revenue for the previous year.

387 (7) The commission shall establish the following procedures
388 in determining a utility's CRR surcharges:

389 (a) The utility shall calculate its CRR revenue
390 requirements annually in the manner prescribed by this section
391 and shall file the appropriate petitions with the commission
392 seeking to establish or change the CRR revenue requirements and
393 surcharges for the following year. The annual filings shall
394 include:

395 1. An annual final true-up filing showing the actual
396 eligible installation costs and actual CRR revenues for the most
397 recent 12-month period from January 1 through December 31 which
398 ends before the annual petition filing. As part of this filing,
399 the utility shall include a summary comparison of the actual
400 eligible installation costs and CRR revenues to the estimated
401 total eligible installation costs and CRR revenues previously
402 reported for the same period covered by the filing in paragraph
403 (b). The filing shall also include the final over-or-under



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404 recovery of total CRR revenue requirements for the final true-up
405 period.

406 2. An annual estimated or actual true-up filing showing the
407 8-month actual and 4-month projected eligible installation costs
408 and any CRR revenues collected or projected to be collected
409 during the estimated or actual true-up period. The filing shall
410 also include the estimated or actual over-or-under recovery of
411 total eligible installation costs for the estimated or actual
412 true-up period.

413 3. An annual projection filing showing the 12-month
414 projected CRR revenue requirements for the period beginning
415 January 1 following the annual filing hearing.

416 4. An annual petition setting forth proposed CRR revenue
417 requirements and CRR surcharges to be effective for the 12-month
418 period beginning January 1 following the annual hearing. Such
419 proposed CRR revenue requirements and CRR surcharges shall take
420 into account the data described in this paragraph and paragraphs
421 (b) and (c).

422 (b) The CRR revenue requirements and any changes thereto
423 shall be calculated and implemented in accordance with the
424 provisions contained in this subsection. CRR revenues are
425 subject to refund based upon a finding and order of the
426 commission to the extent provided in this subsection.

427 (c) The utility shall establish separate accounts or
428 subaccounts for each eligible installation for purposes of
429 recording the costs incurred for each project. The utility shall
430 also establish a separate account or subaccount for any revenues
431 derived from specific CRR surcharges.

432 (d) When a petition is filed by a utility pursuant to this



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433 subsection, the commission shall conduct a limited proceeding
434 and determine the CRR revenue requirements and CRR surcharges to
435 be charged by the utility pursuant to this section.

436 (8) This section expires December 31, 2014, unless reviewed
437 and reenacted by the Legislature before that date. However, the
438 procedures and other applicable provisions in this section and
439 the CCR surcharges approved pursuant to this section shall
440 remain in effect for the full term of all eligible installations
441 approved by the commission before December 31, 2014.

442 Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section
443 377.6015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

444 377.6015 Florida Energy and Climate Commission.-

445 (1) The Florida Energy and Climate Commission is created
446 within the Executive Office of the Governor. The commission
447 shall be comprised of nine members appointed by the Governor,
448 the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Chief Financial
449 Officer.

450 (a) The Governor shall appoint one member from three
451 persons nominated by the Florida Public Service Commission
452 Nominating Council, created in s. 350.031, to each of seven
453 seats on the commission. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall
454 appoint one member from three persons nominated by the council
455 to one seat on the commission. The Chief Financial Officer shall
456 appoint one member from three persons nominated by the council
457 to one seat on the commission.

458 1. The council shall submit the recommendations to the
459 Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Chief
460 Financial Officer by September 1 of those years in which the
461 terms are to begin the following October or within 60 days after



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462 a vacancy occurs for any reason other than the expiration of the
463 term. The Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the
464 Chief Financial Officer may proffer names of persons to be
465 considered for nomination by the council.

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

472 3. Members shall be appointed to 3-year terms; however, in
473 order to establish staggered terms, for the initial
474 appointments, the Governor shall appoint four members to 3-year
475 terms, two members to 2-year terms, and one member to a 1-year
476 term, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Chief
477 Financial Officer shall each appoint one member to a 3-year term
478 and shall appoint a successor when that appointee's term expires
479 in the same manner as the original appointment. The terms of
480 members shall begin on October 1 and end on September 30.

481 4. The Governor shall select from the membership of the
482 commission one person to serve as chair.

483 5. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled for the
484 unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as the original
485 appointment.

486 6. If the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, or the
487 Chief Financial Officer has not made an appointment within 30
488 consecutive calendar days after the receipt of the
489 recommendations, the council shall initiate, in accordance with
490 this section, the nominating process within 30 days.



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491 7. Each appointment to the commission shall be subject to
492 confirmation by the Senate during the next regular session after
493 the vacancy occurs. If the Senate refuses to confirm or fails to
494 consider the appointment of the Governor, the Commissioner of
495 Agriculture, or the Chief Financial Officer, the council shall
496 initiate, in accordance with this section, the nominating
497 process within 30 days.

498 8. The Governor or the Governor's successor may recall an
499 appointee.

500 Section 5. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 525.09,
501 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

502 525.09 Inspection fee.-

503 (1) For the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to
504 inspecting, testing, and analyzing petroleum fuels in this
505 state, there shall be paid to the department a charge of one-
506 eighth cent per gallon on all gasoline, alternative fuel
507 containing alcohol as defined in s. 525.01(1)(c)1. or 2.,
508 kerosene that is not ~~(except when~~ used as aviation turbine
509 fuel), and #1 fuel oil for sale or use in this state. For
510 purposes of carbon reduction, there shall be paid to the
511 department a charge of 1 cent per gallon on all gasoline,
512 alternative fuel containing alcohol as defined in s.
513 525.01(1)(c)1. or 2., diesel, kerosene that is not used as
514 aviation turbine fuel, and #1 fuel oil for sale or use in this
515 state. These fees ~~This inspection fee~~ shall be imposed in the
516 same manner as the motor fuel tax pursuant to s. 206.41. Payment
517 shall be made on or before the 25th day of each month.

518 (3) All remittances to the department for the inspection
519 tax herein provided shall be accompanied by a detailed report



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520 under oath showing the number of gallons of gasoline,
521 alternative fuel containing alcohol as defined in s.
522 525.01(1)(c)1. or 2., kerosene, or fuel oil sold and delivered
523 in each county.

524 Section 6. Section 525.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to
525 read:

526 525.10 Moneys to be paid into State Treasury; payment of
527 expenses.—All moneys payable under this chapter shall be payable
528 to the department and shall be paid by it into the State
529 Treasury monthly to be deposited as provided in this section.
530 The inspection fee shall be deposited into the General
531 Inspection Trust Fund. One-half of the proceeds from the carbon-
532 reduction charge collected pursuant to s. 525.09 shall be
533 deposited into the Florida Renewable Energy Trust Fund and one-
534 half shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund
535 unallocated. All expenses incurred in the enforcement of this
536 chapter and other inspection laws of this state for which fees
537 are collected, including acquiring equipment and other property,
538 shall be paid from the General Inspection Trust Fund. No money
539 shall be paid to any inspector or employee created under this
540 chapter except from the funds collected from the administration
541 of this chapter and deposited into the General Inspection Trust
542 Fund.

543 Section 7. (1) The Florida Energy and Climate Commission
544 shall prepare a report that:

545 (a) Identifies methods of increasing energy-efficiency
546 practices among low-income households as defined in s. 420.9071,
547 Florida Statutes. The commission shall, at a minimum, identify
548 energy-efficiency programs that are currently offered to low-



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549 income households by community action agencies, community-based
550 organizations, and utility companies in this state and similar
551 programs that are offered to low-income households in other
552 states.

553 (b) Determines the statewide impact of improving the level
554 of the energy efficiency of rental housing stock, including, but
555 not limited to, the environmental benefits of such improvements
556 and the potential fiscal impact with respect to property
557 tenants, owners, and landlords and to the economy. The
558 commission shall consider the relative equity and economic
559 efficiency of the cost-share for such energy-efficiency
560 improvements.

561 (c) Provides recommendations for implementing energy-
562 efficiency practices among residents of low-income households.

563 (2) The commission shall submit the report to the President
564 of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by
565 December 1, 2009.

566 Section 8. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.