By the Committees on Finance and Tax; and Community Affairs; and Senator Bennett

593-04257A-10

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1 A bill to be entitled 2 energy; creating s. 163.08, F.S.; providing for 3 supplemental authority to local governments regarding improvements to real property; providing legislative 4 5 findings and intent; defining "local government," "qualifying improvement," "energy conservation and 6 7 efficiency improvement, " "renewable-energy 8 improvement," and "wind-resistance improvement"; 9 authorizing a local government to levy a non-ad 10 valorem assessment to fund a qualifying improvement; 11 authorizing a property owner to enter into a financing 12 agreement with a local government to finance a 13 qualifying improvement; authorizing a local government 14 to collect for such purpose through a non-ad valorem 15 assessment; providing exceptions; providing for 16 discontinuance of utility service under certain 17 circumstances if the financing agreement provides for 18 repayment through a utility bill; authorizing a local government to enter into a partnership with one or 19 20 more local governments for the purpose of providing 21 and financing qualifying improvements; authorizing a for-profit entity or a not-for-profit organization to 22 23 administer a qualifying improvement program on behalf of and at the discretion of the local government; 24 25 authorizing a local government to incur debt payable from revenues received from the improved property; 26 27 requiring that a local government verify past payment 28 delinquencies and involuntary liens on the property; 29 requiring that a qualifying improvement be affixed to

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30	a building or facility on the property and be
31	performed by a properly certified or registered
32	contractor; limiting the total amount of a non-ad
33	valorem assessment or a municipal or county lien;
34	providing exceptions; requiring that a property owner
35	provide certain parties with notice of intent to enter
36	into a financing agreement, the maximum principal
37	amount to be financed, and the maximum annual
38	assessment needed to repay that amount; prohibiting
39	acceleration of a mortgage under certain
40	circumstances; providing that certain provisions of
41	state law do not limit or prohibit any local
42	government from exercising certain authority;
43	providing for statutory construction regarding a local
44	government's home-rule authority; amending s. 366.92,
45	F.S.; revising legislative intent regarding the
46	state's renewable energy policy; deleting provisions
47	requiring that the Public Service Commission adopt
48	rules for a renewable portfolio standard; requiring
49	that the commission provide for full cost recovery,
50	including a return on equity, for certain renewable
51	energy projects; requiring excess customer-owned
52	renewable generation delivered to the provider's
53	electric grid to be credited to the customer's energy
54	consumption; requiring such energy credits produced to
55	accumulate and be used to offset the customer's energy
56	usage; requiring the provider to pay the customer for
57	any unused energy credits at an average annual rate;
58	requiring the commission to approve certain renewable

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59	energy projects; creating s. 366.921, F.S.; providing
60	legislative findings; requiring that a petition filed
61	by a provider for approval of a facility producing a
62	Florida renewable energy resource comply with certain
63	criteria; specifying the criteria to be considered by
64	the commission in approving a petition for such
65	facility; requiring that the commission's final order
66	approving a facility include authorization for annual
67	cost recovery; requiring providers to file a report
68	with commission; providing report requirements;
69	providing penalties for failure to file the report;
70	providing exemptions from determination-of-need
71	requirements; providing that certain legislative
72	determinations constitute a public need and necessity
73	and fulfill certain determination-of-need
74	requirements; providing for applicants meeting certain
75	criteria to obtain a final order of certification;
76	amending s. 403.503, F.S.; redefining the term
77	"electrical power plant" for purposes of the Florida
78	Electrical Power Plant Siting Act to exclude solar
79	electrical generating facilities; providing an
80	effective date.
81	
82	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
83	
84	Section 1. Section 163.08, Florida Statutes, is created to
85	read:
86	163.08 Supplemental authority regarding improvements to
87	real property

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88	(1)(a) The Legislature affirms its previous amendments to
89	the energy goal of the state comprehensive plan, which provided,
90	in part, that Florida shall reduce its energy requirements
91	through enhanced conservation and efficiency measures in all
92	end-use sectors and shall reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide by
93	promoting an increased use of renewable-energy resources. The
94	Legislature also affirms its previous declaration that it is the
95	public policy of this state to play a leading role in developing
96	and instituting energy management programs aimed at promoting
97	energy conservation, energy security, and reduction of
98	greenhouse gases. In addition to establishing policies to
99	promote the use of renewable energy, the Legislature finds that
100	it must continue to provide for a schedule of increases in
101	energy performance of buildings subject to the Florida Energy
102	Efficiency Code for Building Construction. The Legislature
103	further finds that it must continue to adopt new energy
104	conservation and greenhouse gas reduction comprehensive planning
105	requirements for local governments. The Legislature acknowledges
106	that in the General Election of 2008, the voters of this state
107	approved a constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature,
108	by general law, to prohibit consideration of any change or
109	improvement made for the purpose of improving the property's
110	resistance to wind damage or the installation of a renewable-
111	energy-source device in the determination of the assessed value
112	of real property used for residential purposes.
113	(b) All energy-consuming improved properties not using
114	energy-conservation strategies contribute to the burden
115	affecting all improved property resulting from fossil fuel
116	energy production. Improved property that has been retrofitted

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117	with energy-related qualifying improvements receives the special
118	benefit of alleviating the property's burden from energy
119	consumption. All improved properties not protected from wind
120	damage by wind-resistance improvements contribute to the burden
121	affecting all improved property resulting from potential wind
122	damage. Improved property that has been retrofitted with wind-
123	resistance qualifying improvements receives the special benefit
124	of reducing the property's burden from potential wind damage.
125	Further, the installation and operation of qualifying
126	improvements not only benefit the affected properties for which
127	the improvements are made, but also assist in fulfilling the
128	goals of the state's energy and hurricane mitigation policies.
129	To make qualifying improvements more affordable and assist
130	property owners who wish to undertake them, there is a
131	compelling state interest in enabling property owners, on a
132	voluntary basis, to finance such improvements with local
133	government assistance.
134	(c) The Legislature finds that the actions authorized under
135	this section, including the financing therein of qualifying
136	improvements through the execution of financing agreements and
137	the related imposition of voluntary assessments or charges, are
138	reasonable and necessary to serve and achieve a compelling state
139	interest and for the prosperity and welfare of the state and its
140	property owners and inhabitants.
141	(2) For purposes of this section, the term:
142	(a) "Local government" means a county, a municipality, or a
143	special district.
144	(b) "Qualifying improvement" includes any of the following:
145	1. "Energy conservation and efficiency improvement," which

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146	means a measure to reduce consumption, through conservation or
147	more efficient use, of electricity, natural gas, propane, or
148	other forms of energy on the property, including, but not
149	limited to, air sealing, installation of insulation,
150	installation of energy-efficient heating, cooling, or
151	ventilation systems, building modifications to increase the use
152	of daylighting, replacement of windows, installation of energy
153	controls or energy-recovery systems, and installation of
154	efficient lighting equipment, provided that, to be covered by an
155	agreement with a property owner and financed under this section,
156	such improvement must be affixed to a building or facility that
157	is part of the property.
158	2. "Renewable-energy improvement," which means the
159	installation of any system whereby electrical, mechanical, or
160	thermal energy is produced from a method that uses one or more
161	of the following fuels or energy sources: hydrogen, solar
162	energy, geothermal energy, bioenergy, or wind energy.
163	3. "Wind-resistance improvement," which includes, but is
164	not limited to:
165	a. Improving the strength of the roof deck attachment;
166	b. Creating a secondary water barrier to prevent water
167	intrusion;
168	c. Installing wind-resistant shingles;
169	d. Installing gable-end bracing;
170	e. Reinforcing roof-to-wall connections;
171	f. Installing storm shutters; and
172	g. Installing opening protections.
173	(3) A local government may levy a non-ad valorem assessment
174	to fund a qualifying improvement.

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175	(4) Subject to local government ordinance or resolution, a
176	property owner may apply to the local government for funding to
177	finance a qualifying improvement and enter into a financing
178	agreement with the local government. Costs incurred by the local
179	government for such purpose may be collected as a non-ad valorem
180	assessment or a municipal or county lien, or may be collected
181	pursuant to any other lawful method.
182	(a) A non-ad valorem assessment shall be collected pursuant
183	s. 197.3632. However, the notice and adoption requirements of s.
184	197.3632(4) do not apply if the provisions of this section are
185	used and complied with, and the initial resolution, publication
186	of notice, and mailed notices to the property appraiser, tax
187	collector, and Department of Revenue required by s.
188	197.3632(3)(a) are provided on or before August 15 in
189	conjunction with any non-ad valorem assessment authorized by
190	this section if the property appraiser, tax collector, and local
191	government agree.
192	(b) If the financing agreement provides for repayment
193	through a surcharge on a utility or other municipal service bill
194	in the form of a municipal lien, the utility provider may
195	discontinue the delivery of all utility service if the surcharge
196	is not paid. However, the financing agreement must set forth the
197	terms and costs of such discontinuance, including the period
198	after which discontinuance will be imposed.
199	(5) Pursuant to this section, other applicable law, or its
200	home rule power, a local government may enter into a partnership
201	with one or more local governments for the purpose of providing
202	and financing qualifying improvements.
203	(6) A qualifying improvement program may be administered by

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204	a for-profit entity or a not-for-profit organization on behalf
205	of and at the discretion of the local government.
206	(7) A local government may incur debt for the purpose of
207	providing such improvements, payable from revenues received from
208	the improved property or any other available revenue source as
209	authorized by law.
210	(8) A local government may enter into a financing agreement
211	only with the owner of record of the affected property.
212	(9) Before entering into a financing agreement, the local
213	government shall reasonably verify that all property taxes and
214	any other assessments levied on the same bill as property taxes
215	have been paid and have not been delinquent for the past 3 years
216	or the property owner's period of ownership, whichever is less;
217	that there are no involuntary liens such as construction liens
218	on the property; that no notices of default or other evidence of
219	property-based debt delinquency have been recorded during the
220	past 3 years or the property owner's period of ownership,
221	whichever is less; and that the property owner is current on all
222	mortgage debt on the property.
223	(10) A qualifying improvement shall be affixed to a
224	building or facility that is part of the property and shall
225	constitute an improvement to the building or facility or a
226	fixture thereto. An agreement between a local government and a
227	qualifying property owner may not cover wind-resistance
228	improvements in buildings or facilities under new construction
229	or construction for which a certificate of occupancy or similar
230	evidence of substantial completion of new construction or
231	improvement has not been issued.
232	(11) Any work requiring a license under any applicable law

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233	to make a qualifying improvement shall be performed by a
234	contractor properly certified or registered pursuant to part I
235	or part II of chapter 489.
236	(12) Without the consent of the holders or loan servicers
237	of any mortgage encumbering or otherwise secured by the
238	property, the total amount of any non-ad valorem assessment or
239	municipal or county lien for a property under this section may
240	not exceed 20 percent of the just value of the property as
241	determined by the county property appraiser.
242	(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a non-ad
243	valorem assessment or municipal or county lien for a qualifying
244	improvement defined in subparagraph (2)(b)1. or 2. which is
245	supported by an energy audit is not subject to the limits in
246	this subsection if the audit demonstrates that the annual energy
247	savings from the qualified improvement equals or exceeds the
248	annual repayment amount of the non-ad valorem assessment or
249	municipal or county lien.
250	(b) A local government may adopt alternate parameters to
251	those specified in this subsection to conform to local needs and
252	conditions after conducting a public hearing resulting in a
253	finding of the need for such changes due to local needs and
254	conditions.
255	(13) At least 30 days before entering into a financing
256	agreement, the property owner shall provide to the holders or
257	loan servicers of any existing mortgages encumbering or
258	otherwise secured by the property notice of intent to enter into
259	a financing agreement, together with the maximum principal
260	amount to be financed and the maximum annual assessment
261	necessary to repay such amount. A provision of any agreement

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262	between a mortgagee or other lienholder and a property owner or
263	otherwise now or hereafter binding upon a property owner
264	allowing for acceleration of payment of the mortgage, note, or
265	lien or other unilateral modification solely as a result of
266	entering into a financing agreement, as provided for in this
267	section, is not enforceable. This subsection does not limit the
268	authority of the holder or loan servicer to increase the
269	required monthly escrow by an amount necessary to annually pay
270	the qualifying improvement assessment.
271	(14) A provision of any agreement between a local
272	government and a public or private power or energy provider, or
273	other utility provider, may not limit or prohibit any local
274	government from exercising its authority under this section.
275	(15) This section shall be construed to be additional and
276	supplemental to county and municipal home-rule authority and not
277	in derogation thereof or a limitation thereon.
278	Section 2. Section 366.92, Florida Statutes, is amended to
279	read:
280	366.92 Florida renewable energy policy.—
281	(1) In order to stimulate the state's economy, encourage
282	businesses to invest in clean technologies, and foster research,
283	development, manufacturing, construction, and jobs in new and
284	renewable energy, it is the intent of the Legislature to promote
285	the development of renewable energy; protect the economic
286	viability of Florida's existing renewable energy facilities;
287	diversify the types of fuel used to generate electricity in
288	Florida; lessen Florida's dependence on natural gas and fuel oil
289	for the production of electricity; minimize the volatility of
290	fuel costs; encourage investment within the state; improve

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291	environmental conditions by minimizing water consumption and
292	reducing carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions emitted in
293	this state; and, at the same time, minimize the costs of power
294	supply to electric utilities and their customers.
295	(2) As used in this section, the term:
296	(a) "Florida renewable energy resources" means renewable
297	energy, as defined in s. 377.803, that is produced in Florida.
298	(b) "Provider" means a "utility" as defined in s.
299	366.8255(1)(a).
300	(c) "Renewable energy" means renewable energy as defined in
301	s. 366.91(2)(d).
302	(d) "Renewable energy credit" or "REC" means a product that
303	represents the unbundled, separable, renewable attribute of
304	renewable energy produced in Florida and is equivalent to 1
305	megawatt-hour of electricity generated by a source of renewable
306	energy located in Florida.
307	(e) "Renewable portfolio standard" or "RPS" means the
308	minimum percentage of total annual retail electricity sales by a
309	provider to consumers in Florida that shall be supplied by
310	renewable energy produced in Florida.
311	(3) The commission shall adopt rules for a renewable
312	portfolio standard requiring each provider to supply renewable
313	energy to its customers directly, by procuring, or through
314	renewable energy credits. In developing the RPS rule, the
315	commission shall consult the Department of Environmental
316	Protection and the Florida Energy and Climate Commission. The
317	rule shall not be implemented until ratified by the Legislature.
318	The commission shall present a draft rule for legislative
319	consideration by February 1, 2009.

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593-04257A-10 20102322c2 320 (a) In developing the rule, the commission shall evaluate 321 the current and forecasted levelized cost in cents per kilowatt hour through 2020 and current and forecasted installed capacity 322 323 in kilowatts for each renewable energy generation method through 324 2020. 325 (b) The commission's rule: 326 1. Shall include methods of managing the cost of compliance 327 with the renewable portfolio standard, whether through direct 328 supply or procurement of renewable power or through the purchase 329 of renewable energy credits. The commission shall have 330 rulemaking authority for providing annual cost recovery and 331 incentive-based adjustments to authorized rates of return on 332 common equity to providers to incentivize renewable energy. Notwithstanding s. 366.91(3) and (4), upon the ratification of 333 334 the rules developed pursuant to this subsection, the commission 335 may approve projects and power sales agreements with renewable 336 power producers and the sale of renewable energy credits needed 337 to comply with the renewable portfolio standard. In the event of 338 any conflict, this subparagraph shall supersede s. 366.91(3) and 339 (4). However, nothing in this section shall alter the obligation 340 of each public utility to continuously offer a purchase contract 341 to producers of renewable energy. 342 2. Shall provide for appropriate compliance measures and 343 the conditions under which noncompliance shall be excused due to a determination by the commission that the supply of renewable 344 345 energy or renewable energy credits was not adequate to satisfy 346 the demand for such energy or that the cost of securing 347 renewable energy or renewable energy credits was cost

348 prohibitive.

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349	3. May provide added weight to energy provided by wind and
350	solar photovoltaic over other forms of renewable energy, whether
351	directly supplied or procured or indirectly obtained through the
352	purchase of renewable energy credits.
353	4. Shall determine an appropriate period of time for which
354	renewable energy credits may be used for purposes of compliance
355	with the renewable portfolio standard.
356	5. Shall provide for monitoring of compliance with and
357	enforcement of the requirements of this section.
358	6. Shall ensure that energy credited toward compliance with
359	the requirements of this section is not credited toward any
360	other purpose.
361	7. Shall include procedures to track and account for
362	renewable energy credits, including ownership of renewable
363	energy credits that are derived from a customer-owned renewable
364	energy facility as a result of any action by a customer of an
365	electric power supplier that is independent of a program
366	sponsored by the electric power supplier.
367	8. Shall provide for the conditions and options for the
368	repeal or alteration of the rule in the event that new
369	provisions of federal law supplant or conflict with the rule.
370	(c) Beginning on April 1 of the year following final
371	adoption of the commission's renewable portfolio standard rule,
372	each provider shall submit a report to the commission describing
373	the steps that have been taken in the previous year and the
374	steps that will be taken in the future to add renewable energy
375	to the provider's energy supply portfolio. The report shall
376	state whether the provider was in compliance with the renewable
377	portfolio standard during the previous year and how it will

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378 comply with the renewable portfolio standard in the upcoming 379 year.

380 (3) (a) (4) In order to promote and facilitate the 381 development of clean energy industry in this state demonstrate the feasibility and viability of clean energy systems, the 382 383 commission shall provide for full cost recovery under the 384 environmental cost-recovery clause of all reasonable and prudent 385 costs incurred by a provider for renewable energy projects that 386 result in a net decrease of are zero greenhouse gas emitted in 387 this state emitting at the point of generation, up to a total of 388 110 megawatts statewide, and for which the provider has secured 389 necessary land, zoning permits, and transmission rights within 390 the state.

391 (b) In addition to the full cost recovery for such 392 renewable energy projects, a return on equity of not less than 393 50 basis points above the top of the range of the provider's 394 last authorized rate of return on equity approved by the 395 commission for energy projects shall be approved and provided for such renewable energy projects if a majority value of the 396 397 energy-producing components incorporated into such projects are 398 manufactured or assembled within this state.

399 (c) Such costs shall be deemed reasonable and prudent for 400 purposes of cost recovery so long as the provider has 401 demonstrated that the renewable energy project meets the criteria in s. 366.921(4)(a) and used reasonable and customary 402 403 industry practices in the design, procurement, and construction 404 of the project in a cost-effective manner appropriate to the 405 location of the facility. The provider shall report to the 406 commission as part of the cost-recovery proceedings the

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407	construction costs, in-service costs, operating and maintenance
408	costs, hourly energy production of the renewable energy project,
409	environmental benefits, and estimated fuel savings attributable
410	to the facility and any other information deemed relevant by the
411	commission. Any provider constructing a clean energy facility
412	pursuant to this section shall file for cost recovery no later
413	than July 1, 2009.
414	(d) During any billing cycle, excess customer-owned
415	renewable generation delivered to the provider's electric grid
416	shall be credited to the customer's energy consumption for the
417	next month's billing cycle. Such energy credits produced must
418	accumulate and be used to offset the customer's energy usage in
419	subsequent months for a period of not more than 12 months. At
420	the end of each calendar year, the provider shall pay the
421	customer for any unused energy credits at an average annual rate
422	based on the provider's COG-3 energy tariff.
423	(4) Pursuant to the approval process under s. 366.921, the
424	commission shall approve a total of 700 megawatts of renewable
425	energy projects for the years 2010, 2011, and 2012, with up to a
426	total of 300 megawatts approved in 2010 and up to an additional
427	200 megawatts approved annually in 2011 and 2012, as part of new
428	renewable energy projects and an additional 35 megawatts, with
429	up to 15 megawatts annually for 2010 and up to 10 megawatts
430	annually for 2011 and 2012, which must be rooftop or pole-
431	mounted solar energy applications in addition to megawatts
432	attributable to renewable energy projects approved by the
433	commission for cost recovery before January 1, 2010. Any
434	megawatts for renewable energy projects designated for approval
435	for a specific year which remain available at the end of the

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436	calendar year shall be carried forward to the succeeding year.
437	(5) Each municipal electric utility and rural electric
438	cooperative shall develop standards for the promotion,
439	encouragement, and expansion of the use of renewable energy
440	resources and energy conservation and efficiency measures. On or
441	before April 1, 2009, and annually thereafter, each municipal
442	electric utility and electric cooperative shall submit to the
443	commission a report that identifies such standards.
444	(6) Nothing in This section <u>does not</u> shall be construed to
445	impede or impair terms and conditions of existing contracts.
446	(7) The commission may adopt rules to administer and
447	implement the provisions of this section.
448	Section 3. Section 366.921, Florida Statutes, is created to
449	read:
450	366.921 Renewable energy; approval process
451	(1) The Legislature finds that the goals stated in s.
452	366.92(1) shall be accomplished by fostering the expansion and
453	development of Florida renewable energy resources. Providers of
454	Florida renewable energy resources must acquire commission
455	approval before the construction, licensing, and operation of a
456	facility producing such resources or the purchase of capacity or
457	energy from a facility producing such resources. This
458	requirement does not apply to purchases of capacity or energy
459	under commission-approved standard-offer contracts or tariffs.
460	Any petition filed by a provider for approval of a facility
461	producing a Florida renewable energy resource must meet the
462	criteria specified in this section.
463	(2) Notwithstanding s. 403.519, the Legislature finds that
464	there is a need for new Florida renewable energy resources

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465	consistent with the goals stated in s. 366.92(1). This
466	legislative finding shall serve as the need determination
467	required under s. 403.519 and as the commission's agency report
468	under s. 403.507(4)(a).
469	(3) Upon the filing by a provider of a petition for
470	approval of a facility producing a Florida renewable energy
471	resource, the commission shall schedule a formal administrative
472	hearing within 10 days after the filing of the petition and vote
473	on the petition within 90 days after such filing.
474	(4) Before approving the petition, the commission shall
475	consider whether the:
476	(a) Proposal for the facility requires the use of
477	reasonable and customary industry practices in the design,
478	engineering, and proposed construction of the facility which are
479	appropriate to the proposed technology and location of the
480	facility.
481	(b) Entity, including a provider, which would engineer,
482	design, and construct the proposed facility has the requisite
483	technical and financial qualifications, expertise, and
484	capability.
485	(c) Entity, including a provider, which would operate the
486	proposed facility has the requisite technical qualifications,
487	expertise, and capability.
488	(d) Proposed production of the Florida renewable energy
489	resource will have a positive impact on the environment,
490	including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the
491	state, measured at the point of generation.
492	(e) Proposed production of the Florida renewable energy
493	resource will result in local economic benefits, including job

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494	creation, for the state's economy.
495	(f) Proposed Florida renewable energy resource will enhance
496	the fuel diversity of the provider.
497	(g) Proposed facility producing the Florida renewable
498	energy resource will minimize or avoid the incremental use of
499	water resources at the project site in the production of
500	renewable power.
501	(5) The commission's final order approving a facility
502	producing a Florida renewable energy resource shall include
503	express authorization for annual cost recovery pursuant to ss.
504	366.8255 and 366.92.
505	(6) A provider that receives approval from the commission
506	for a specific renewable energy project pursuant to this section
507	shall file a report with the commission within 1 year after the
508	date of the order reflecting such approval. Prior to the
509	expiration of the time for filing the report, a provider may
510	request an extension of time up to 6 months to file such report
511	and the commission shall grant such request if the provider
512	demonstrates good cause for the extension. The report shall
513	summarize the status of the project, including confirmation that
514	construction of the project has commenced, and provide all
515	relevant supporting documentation. If a provider fails to timely
516	file such report, the approval of the project granted by the
517	commission shall be vacated by operation of law and the
518	megawatts attributable to such project shall be restored as part
519	of the total megawatts available for renewable energy projects
520	under s. 366.92(4).
521	(7) The Legislature finds that there is a need for all
522	proposed Florida renewable energy resources for which an

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523	application for certification has been filed by a provider and
524	is pending under part II of chapter 403, as of the effective
525	date of this act, and that such proposed Florida renewable
526	energy resources are exempt from the requirement to obtain a
527	determination of need pursuant to this section and s. 403.519.
528	Florida renewable energy resources for which an application for
529	certification has been filed by a provider and is pending under
530	part II of chapter 403, as of the effective date of this act,
531	are determined by the Legislature to meet the electrical needs
532	of the state in an orderly, reliable, and timely fashion, to
533	fulfill the provisions of s. 403.519(3), and to otherwise be in
534	the public interest. The Legislature's determination of need
535	reflected in this subsection creates a presumption of public
536	need and necessity which shall not be raised in any other forum
537	or in the review of proceedings in such other forum and shall
538	substitute for the commission's report required by s.
539	403.507(4). Notwithstanding any amendment to s. 403.503, all
540	proposed Florida renewable energy resources for which an
541	application for certification has been filed by a provider and
542	is pending under part II of chapter 403, as of the effective
543	date of this act, may, at the applicant's option, proceed to
544	obtain a final order of certification under part II of chapter
545	403.
546	Section 4. Subsection (14) of section 403.503, Florida
547	Statutes, is amended to read:
548	403.503 Definitions relating to Florida Electrical Power
549	Plant Siting Act.—As used in this act:
550	(14) "Electrical power plant" means, for the purpose of
551	certification, any steam or solar electrical generating facility

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593-04257A-10 20102322c2 552 using any process or fuel, including nuclear materials, except 553 that this term does not include any steam or solar electrical 554 generating facility of less than 75 megawatts in capacity or any 555 solar electrical generating facility of any sized capacity 556 unless the applicant for such a facility elects to apply for 557 certification under this act. This term also includes the site; 558 all associated facilities that will be owned by the applicant 559 that are physically connected to the site; all associated 560 facilities that are indirectly connected to the site by other 561 proposed associated facilities that will be owned by the 562 applicant; and associated transmission lines that will be owned 563 by the applicant which connect the electrical power plant to an existing transmission network or rights-of-way to which the 564 565 applicant intends to connect. At the applicant's option, this 566 term may include any offsite associated facilities that will not 567 be owned by the applicant; offsite associated facilities that 568 are owned by the applicant but that are not directly connected 569 to the site; any proposed terminal or intermediate substations 570 or substation expansions connected to the associated 571 transmission line; or new transmission lines, upgrades, or 572 improvements of an existing transmission line on any portion of 573 the applicant's electrical transmission system necessary to 574 support the generation injected into the system from the 575 proposed electrical power plant.

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Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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