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A bill to be entitled An act relating to local government energy zones; defining terms; authorizing a local government to create an energy zone by ordinance; allowing a producer of renewable energy to produce and sell energy within the boundaries of the energy zone; requiring that the producer or new customer of renewable energy be offered an interruptible rate from the utility; authorizing retail sales by any producer of renewable energy within an energy zone; requiring the Public Service Commission to adopt rules to govern sales by producers of renewable energy within the local government energy zone; requiring that the commission submit reports to the Legislature; amending s. 366.02, F.S.; redefining the term "public utility" to exempt producers and sellers of renewable energy from economic regulation by the Public Service Commission; reenacting ss. 290.007(8) and 768.1382(1)(e), F.S., relating to state incentives available in enterprise zones and streetlights, security lights, and other similar illumination devices, respectively, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 366.02, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Local government energy zones.—

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

Section 1.

(1) As used in this section, the term:

- (a) "Full avoided cost" has the same meaning as provided in s. 366.051, Florida Statutes.
- (b) "Interruptible rate" means a rate approved by the Public Service Commission for service to renewable energy providers or their new customers which allows the utility to temporarily discontinue service at any time with or without notice when the utility is unable to provide service to the renewable energy producer or its new customer because the utility lacks capacity to serve the renewable energy producer or its new customer.
 - (c) "Local government" means a county or a municipality.
- (d) "New customer" means a residence or business at a location where any previous sales of electricity were related solely to development or construction of the property.
- (e) "Renewable energy" has the same meaning as provided in s. 366.91, Florida Statutes.
- (2) A local government may adopt an ordinance establishing an energy zone within its political or geographic boundaries.

 Within this energy zone, a producer of renewable energy may sell renewable energy to any new customer directly at retail for any price agreed upon.
- (a) All renewable energy sold under this section must be produced and used within the boundaries of the energy zone or sold through net metering onto the utility grid at the purchasing utility's full avoided cost.
- (b) All producers of renewable energy which sell pursuant to this section must pay the utility that serves the energy zone

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1 1/2 cents for each kilowatt hour of renewable energy produced and sold.

- (c) However, if and to the extent that the utility's services to the producer of renewable energy and its customers are on an interruptible-rate structure approved by the commission, the payment of 1 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour is waived.
- (d) The utility shall offer to the producer and its customers an interruptible rate for any size service in the energy zone.
- (e) This subsection does not prohibit a new customer from obtaining service directly from the electric utility.
- (3) The Florida Public Service Commission shall adopt rules to administer this section. All sales of renewable energy within an energy zone are subject to these rules. The rules shall provide, at a minimum:
- (a) Requirements related to interconnection with the utility's transmission and distribution facilities which may be necessary for metering or service.
- (b) Criteria for setting rates for any service provided to the renewable energy producer or the new customer by the utility if such service is required. The rates must ensure that the utility's general ratepayers do not subsidize the renewable energy producer or the new customer in any way, including the creation of any redundant utility generating capacity necessary to serve the renewable energy producer or the new customer.
- (c) Requirements for notice to the commission of the size and location of each renewable energy generation facility

planned under this section, the identity and historical and projected load characteristics for the facility, and any other information deemed necessary by the commission to satisfy its obligations under s. 366.04(5), Florida Statutes.

- (4) Beginning October 1, 2013, and at least once every 6 months thereafter, the commission shall submit a report to the Legislature concerning activity under this section. The report must address the effect of such activity on the electric power grid of the state, the individual utility systems, and each utility's general ratepayers. The report must also include recommendations concerning implementation of this program.
- Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 366.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 366.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:
- (1) "Public utility" means every person, corporation, partnership, association, or other legal entity and their lessees, trustees, or receivers supplying electricity or gas, whether (natural, manufactured, or similar gaseous substance,) to or for the public within this state.; but The term "public utility" does not include: either
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ A cooperative now or hereafter organized and existing under the Rural Electric Cooperative Law of the state.
 - (b) A municipality or any agency thereof ...
- $\underline{\text{(c)}} \quad \underline{\text{A}} \quad \text{any dependent or independent special natural gas}$ district.;
- (d) A any natural gas transmission pipeline company making only sales or transportation delivery of natural gas at wholesale and to direct industrial consumers.

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- <u>(f)</u> A person supplying liquefied petroleum gas, in either liquid or gaseous form, irrespective of the method of distribution or delivery, or owning or operating facilities beyond the outlet of a meter through which natural gas is supplied for compression and delivery into motor vehicle fuel tanks or other transportation containers, unless <u>the</u> such person also supplies electricity or manufactured or natural gas.
- (g) A producer and seller of renewable energy, as defined in s. 366.91.
- Section 3. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 366.02, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (8) of section 290.007, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
- 290.007 State incentives available in enterprise zones.—
 The following incentives are provided by the state to encourage the revitalization of enterprise zones:
- (8) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the Public Service Commission may allow public utilities and telecommunications companies to grant discounts of up to 50 percent on tariffed rates for services to small businesses located in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to s. 290.0065. Such discounts may be granted for a period not to exceed 5 years. For purposes of this subsection, the term "public utility" has the same meaning as in s. 366.02(1) and the term "telecommunications company" has the same meaning as in s.

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

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Section 4. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 366.02, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 768.1382, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

768.1382 Streetlights, security lights, and other similar illumination; limitation on liability.—

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (e) "Streetlight provider" means the state or any of the state's officers, agencies, or instrumentalities, any political subdivision as defined in s. 1.01, any public utility as defined in s. 366.02(1), or any electric utility as defined in s. 366.02(2).
- Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2012.