

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

| Senate | • | House |
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| Comm: RCS | | |
| 04/21/2009 | • | |
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The Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means (Baker) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

Delete lines 59 - 98

and insert:

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

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

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

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| 12 | (c) "Class III clean energy source" means clean energy |
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| 13 | derived from nuclear energy or integrated gasification combined |
| 14 | cycle for which carbon capture and sequestration plans have been |
| 15 | approved by the Department of Environmental Protection. |
| 16 | (d) "Clean energy" means electrical energy produced from a |
| 17 | method that uses one or more of the following fuels or energy |
| 18 | sources: nuclear energy placed in commercial service after July |
| 19 | 1, 2009, integrated gasification combined cycle for which carbon |
| 20 | capture and sequestration plans have been approved by the |
| 21 | Department of Environmental Protection, hydrogen produced from |
| 22 | sources other than fossil fuels, biomass, solar photovoltaic, |
| 23 | geothermal energy, wind energy, ocean energy, or hydroelectric |
| 24 | power. The term includes waste heat from sulfuric acid |
| 25 | manufacturing operations manufacturing operations and waste heat |
| 26 | thermal energy which is produced by a combined heat and power |
| 27 | system placed in service in this state after July 1, 2009, and |
| 28 | which is used to produce biofuel and any associated coproducts. |
| 29 | (e) "Combined heat and power system" means a system that |
| 30 | simultaneously or sequentially generates electricity and thermal |
| 31 | energy from the same primary energy source. |
| 32 | <u>(f)</u> (a) "Florida <u>clean</u> renewable energy resources" means |
| 33 | <u>clean</u> renewable energy , as defined in s. 377.803, that is |
| 34 | produced in Florida. |
| 35 | <u>(g)</u> "Provider" means a "utility" as defined in s. |
| 36 | 366.8255(1)(a). |
| 37 | (c) "Renewable energy" means renewable energy as defined in |
| 38 | s. 366.91(2)(d). |
| 39 | <u>(h)</u> (d) " <u>Clean</u> Renewable energy credit" or "REC " means a |
| 40 | product that represents the unbundled, separable, \underline{clean} |

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| 41 | renewable attribute of <u>clean</u> renewable energy produced in |
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| 42 | Florida and is equivalent to 1 megawatt-hour of electricity |
| 43 | generated by a source of <u>clean</u> renewable energy located in |
| 44 | Florida. For combined heat and power systems placed in service |
| 45 | in this state after July 1, 2009, one clean energy credit shall |
| 46 | be produced for every 3.412 million British thermal units of |
| 47 | waste heat thermal energy used to produce biofuel and any |
| 48 | associated coproducts. |
| 49 | <u>(i)(e)</u> " <u>Clean</u> Renewable portfolio standard" or "RPS" means |
| 50 | the minimum percentage of total annual retail electricity sales |
| 51 | by <u>an electric utility</u> a provider to consumers in Florida <u>which</u> |
| | |

is that shall be supplied by clean renewable energy or through

the purchase of clean energy credits from clean energy produced

54 in Florida.

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