By Senator Collins

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to energy resources; creating s. 163.3210, F.S.; providing legislative intent; providing definitions; allowing resiliency facilities in certain land use categories in local government comprehensive plans and specified districts if certain criteria are met; allowing local governments to adopt ordinances for resiliency facilities if certain requirements are met; prohibiting amendments to a local government's comprehensive plan, land use map, zoning districts, or land development regulations in a manner that would conflict with resiliency facility classification after a specified date; amending s. 286.29, F.S.; revising energy guidelines for public businesses; eliminating the requirement that the Department of Management Services develop and maintain the Florida Climate-Friendly Preferred Products List; eliminating the requirement that state agencies contract for meeting and conference space only with facilities that have a Green Lodging designations; eliminating the requirement that state agencies, state universities, community colleges, and local governments that procure new vehicles under a state purchasing plan select certain vehicles under a specified circumstance; requiring the Department of Management Services to develop a Florida Humane Preferred Energy Products List in consultation with the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; providing for

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assessment considerations in developing the list; defining the term "forced labor"; requiring state agencies and political subdivisions that procure energy products from state term contracts to consult the list and purchase or procure such products; prohibiting state agencies and political subdivisions from purchasing or procuring products not included in the list; creating 320.97, F.S.; providing legislative findings; creating the Electric Vehicle Battery Deposit Program within the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; providing the requirements of the program; allowing the department to adopt rules; providing definitions; requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to prepare and submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature as it relates to the Electric Vehicle Battery Deposit Program by a specified date; amending s. 338.234, F.S.; requiring the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles to offer access to vendors of certain fuels or services access to the turnpike system in certain instances; amending s. 366.032, F.S.; including development districts as a type of political subdivision for purposes of preemption over utility service restrictions; creating s. 366.057, F.S.; defining the term "electrical power plant"; requiring a public utility to petition the Public Service Commission within a specified time before retiring an electrical power plant; requiring the commission to enter a final order in response to the petition within

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a specified time; setting forth what the commission must take into consideration in entering its final order; requiring the commission to notify the Attorney General of the retirement of an electrical power plant in specified circumstances; amending s. 366.94, F.S.; removing terminology; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; authorizing the commission upon a specified date to approve voluntary public utility programs for electric vehicle charging if certain requirements are met; requiring that all revenues received from such program be credited to the public utility's general body of ratepayers; providing applicability; amending s. 377.601, F.S.; revising legislative intent; amending s. 377.6015, F.S.; revising the powers and duties of the department; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 377.703, F.S.; revising additional functions of the department relating to energy resources; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 377.801, F.S., relating to the Florida Energy and Climate Protection Act; repealing s. 377.802, F.S., relating to the purpose of the act; repealing s. 377.803, F.S., relating to definitions under the act; repealing s. 377.804, F.S., relating to the Renewable Energy and Energy-Efficient Technologies Grants Program; repealing s. 377.808, F.S., relating to the Florida Green Government Grants Act; repealing s. 377.809, F.S., relating to the Energy Economic Zone Pilot Program; repealing s. 377.816, F.S., relating to

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the Qualified Energy Conservation Bond Allocation Program; prohibiting the approval of new or additional applications, certifications, or allocations under such programs; prohibiting new contracts, agreements, and awards under such programs; rescinding all certifications or allocations issued under such programs; providing an exception; providing application relating to existing contracts or agreements under such programs; amending ss. 288.9606 and 380.0651, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 403.9405, F.S.; revising the applicability of the Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Siting Act; amending s. 720.3075, F.S.; prohibiting certain homeowners' association documents from precluding certain types or fuel sources of energy production and the use of certain appliances; directing the commission to ensure that electrical energy technologies are used in a specified manner through market-based policies and electric grid improvements; requiring the commission to develop specified policies for smart energy; requiring that such policies also address the modernization of the state's electric grid and ensure that equipment used is manufactured in the United States or countries engaged in commerce within the United States pursuant to free trade agreements; requiring the commission by a specified date to submit a report to the Legislature that contains such established policies; requiring the commission to conduct an assessment of the security

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and resiliency of the state's electric grid and natural gas facilities against physical threats and cyber threats; requiring the commission to consult with the Florida Digital Service; requiring cooperation from all operating facilities in the state relating to such assessment; requiring the commission to submit by a specified date a report of such assessment to the Governor and the Legislature; providing additional content requirements for such report; requiring the commission to study and evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of using advanced nuclear power technologies to meet the electrical power needs of the state; requiring the commission to submit by a specified date a report to the Governor and the Legislature that contains its findings and any additional recommendations for potential legislative or administrative actions; requiring the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Office of Energy within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, to study and evaluate the potential development of hydrogen fueling infrastructure to support hydrogenpowered vehicles; requiring the department to submit by a specified date a report to the Governor and the Legislature that contains its findings and recommendations for specified actions that may accommodate the future development of hydrogen fueling infrastructure; providing effective dates.

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

Section 1. Section 163.3210, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

163.3210 Natural gas resiliency and reliability infrastructure.—

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to maintain, encourage, and ensure adequate and reliable fuel sources for public utilities. The resiliency and reliability of fuel sources for public utilities is critical to the state's economy; the ability of the state to recover from natural disasters; and to the health, safety, welfare, and quality of life of the residents of the state.
 - (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Natural gas" means all forms of fuel commonly or commercially known or sold as natural gas, including compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas.
- (b) "Natural gas reserve" means a facility that is capable of storing and transporting and, when operational, actively stores and transports a supply of natural gas.
- (c) "Public utility" has the same meaning as defined in s. 366.02.
- (d) "Resiliency facility" means a facility owned and operated by a public utility for the purposes of assembling, creating, holding, securing, or deploying natural gas reserves for temporary use during a system outage or natural disaster.
- (3) A resiliency facility is a permitted use in all commercial, industrial, and manufacturing land use categories in a local government comprehensive plan and all commercial,

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175 industrial, and manufacturing districts. A resiliency facility 176 must comply with the setback and landscape criteria for other 177 similar uses. A local government may adopt an ordinance 178 specifying buffer and landscaping requirements for resiliency facilities, provided such requirements do not exceed the requirements for similar uses involving the construction of other facilities that are permitted uses in commercial, industrial, and manufacturing land use categories and zoning districts.

(4) After July 1, 2024, a local government may not amend its comprehensive plan, land use map, zoning districts, or land development regulations in a manner that would conflict with a resiliency facility's classification as a permitted and allowable use, including, but not limited to, an amendment that causes a resiliency facility to be a nonconforming use, structure, or development.

Section 2. Section 286.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

286.29 Energy guidelines for Climate-friendly public business. The Legislature recognizes the importance of leadership by state government in the area of energy efficiency and in reducing the greenhouse gas emissions of state government operations. The following shall pertain to all state agencies when conducting public business:

(1) The Department of Management Services shall develop the "Florida Climate-Friendly Preferred Products List." In maintaining that list, the department, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, shall continually assess products currently available for purchase under state term

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contracts to identify specific products and vendors that offer clear energy efficiency or other environmental benefits over competing products. When procuring products from state term contracts, state agencies shall first consult the Florida Climate-Friendly Preferred Products List and procure such products if the price is comparable.

- (2) State agencies shall contract for meeting and conference space only with hotels or conference facilities that have received the "Green Lodging" designation from the Department of Environmental Protection for best practices in water, energy, and waste efficiency standards, unless the responsible state agency head makes a determination that no other viable alternative exists.
- (1)(3) Each state agency shall ensure that all maintained vehicles meet minimum maintenance schedules shown to reduce fuel consumption, which include:
 - (a) Ensuring appropriate tire pressures and tread depth. +
- $\underline{\text{(b)}} \text{ Replacing fuel filters and emission filters at recommended intervals}\underline{.} \div$
 - (c) Using proper motor oils.; and
 - (d) Performing timely motor maintenance.

Each state agency shall measure and report compliance to the Department of Management Services through the Equipment Management Information System database.

(4) When procuring new vehicles, all state agencies, state universities, community colleges, and local governments that purchase vehicles under a state purchasing plan shall first define the intended purpose for the vehicle and determine which

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(3) (a) The Department of Management Services shall, in consultation with the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, develop a Florida Humane Preferred Energy Products List. In developing the list, the department must assess products currently available for purchase under state term contracts that contain or consist of an energy storage device with a capacity of greater than one kilowatt or that contain or consist of an energy generation device with a capacity of greater than 500 kilowatts and identify specific products that appear to be largely made free from forced labor, irrespective of the age of the worker. For purposes of this subsection, the term "forced labor" means any work performed or service rendered that is:

- 1. Obtained by intimidation, fraud, or coercion, including by threat of serious bodily harm to, or physical restraint against, a person, by means of a scheme intended to cause the person to believe that if he or she does not perform such labor or render such service, the person will suffer serious bodily harm or physical restraint, or by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process;
- 2. Imposed on the basis of a characteristic that has been held by the United States Supreme Court or the Florida Supreme Court to be protected against discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution or under s. 2, Art. I of the State Constitution, including race, color, national origin, religion, gender, or physical disability;
 - 3. Not performed or rendered voluntarily by a person; or
- 4. In violation of the Child Labor Law or otherwise performed or rendered through oppressive child labor.

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(b) When procuring the types of energy products described in paragraph (a) from state term contracts, state agencies and political subdivisions shall first consult the Florida Humane Preferred Energy Products List and may not purchase or procure products not included in the list.

Section 3. Effective July 1, 2025, section 320.97, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 320.97 Electric vehicle battery deposit program.-
- (1) The Legislature finds that the state has a compelling interest in facilitating the proper disposal and recycling of electric vehicle batteries at the end of their useful lives.
- (2) The Electric Vehicle Battery Deposit Program is created within the department.
- (a) The department, in consultation with industry experts, shall develop and implement the program to provide for the collection of a deposit on electric vehicle batteries by a:
- 1. Motor vehicle dealer, as defined in s. 320.27(1)(c), which sells at retail an electric vehicle not previously registered in the state; or
- 2. Motor vehicle repair shop, as defined in s. 559.903, which sells an electric vehicle battery at retail in the state,
- based on the electric vehicle battery's gross capacity as measured in kilowatt hours (kWh).
 - (b) For purposes of paragraph (a), the deposit amount is:
- 1. For an electric vehicle battery with a gross capacity 317 less than or equal to 50 kWh: \$500.
 - 2. For an electric vehicle battery with a gross capacity greater than 50 kWh but less than or equal to 100 kWh: \$750.

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3. For an electric vehicle battery with a capacity greater than 100 kWh: \$1,000.

- (c) For purposes of paragraph (a), the department must designate the means by which the deposit must be held until it can be refunded to the titleholder of an electric vehicle in which the battery is installed upon proof of the relinquishment or sale of the electric vehicle or electric vehicle battery to a motor vehicle dealer or motor vehicle repair shop.
- (d) The program shall allow a fire department which handles an electric vehicle battery fire to claim the deposit that the titleholder of the electric vehicle in which the battery fire occurred would otherwise be entitled to receive under the program in order to assist with additional costs associated with extinguishing electric vehicle battery fires.
- (e) The program shall provide a means by which the titleholder of the electric vehicle may recover the deposit under the program upon providing proof of relocation to another state, sale of the electric vehicle to an out-of-state resident, or theft of the electric vehicle or electric vehicle battery.
- (3) The department may adopt rules to implement this section.
 - (4) For the purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Electric vehicle" has the same meaning as provided in s. 320.01(36).
- (b) "Electric vehicle battery" means a rechargeable storage battery which is the exclusive source of power to an electric motor in an electric vehicle.
- (c) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as provided in s. 320.01(1).

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Section 4. (a) By December 1, 2024, the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall prepare and submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which:

- 1. Specifies the terms of the Electric Vehicle Battery
 Deposit Program consistent with s. 320.97, Florida Statutes.
 - 2. Identifies any implementation issues.
- 3. Makes recommendations on any further legislation that may be necessary.
- (b) The report shall contain recommendations on how the state may further facilitate proper electric vehicle battery disposal and recycling.
- Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 338.234, Florida Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (3) and a new subsection (2) is added to that section, to read:
- 338.234 Granting concessions or selling along the turnpike system; immunity from taxation.—
- (2) If the department enters or has entered into a contract or license with a vendor to allow for the sale of motor fuel or charging services along the turnpike system, the department must offer access to potential vendors of other motor vehicle fuels or repowering services along the turnpike system, including, but not limited to, hydrogen, compressed natural gas, and liquefied natural gas.
- Section 6. Subsections (1), (2), and (5) of section 366.032, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 366.032 Preemption over utility service restrictions.—
- (1) A municipality, county, special district, <u>development</u> <u>district</u>, or other political subdivision of the state may not

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enact or enforce a resolution, ordinance, rule, code, or policy or take any action that restricts or prohibits or has the effect of restricting or prohibiting the types or fuel sources of energy production which may be used, delivered, converted, or supplied by the following entities to serve customers that such entities are authorized to serve:

- (a) A public utility or an electric utility as defined in this chapter;
- (b) An entity formed under s. 163.01 that generates, sells, or transmits electrical energy;
 - (c) A natural gas utility as defined in s. 366.04(3)(c);
- (d) A natural gas transmission company as defined in s. 368.103; or
- (e) A Category I liquefied petroleum gas dealer or Category II liquefied petroleum gas dispenser or Category III liquefied petroleum gas cylinder exchange operator as defined in s. 527.01.
- (2) Except to the extent necessary to enforce the Florida Building Code adopted pursuant to s. 553.73 or the Florida Fire Prevention Code adopted pursuant to s. 633.202, a municipality, county, special district, development district, or other political subdivision of the state may not enact or enforce a resolution, an ordinance, a rule, a code, or a policy or take any action that restricts or prohibits or has the effect of restricting or prohibiting the use of an appliance, including a stove or grill, which uses the types or fuel sources of energy production which may be used, delivered, converted, or supplied by the entities listed in subsection (1). As used in this subsection, the term "appliance" means a device or apparatus

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manufactured and designed to use energy and for which the Florida Building Code or the Florida Fire Prevention Code provides specific requirements.

(5) Any municipality, county, special district, <u>development</u> <u>district</u>, or political subdivision charter, resolution, ordinance, rule, code, policy, or action that is preempted by this act that existed before or on July 1, 2021, is void.

Section 7. Section 366.057, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

366.057 Retirement of electrical power plant.-

- (1) For purposes of this section, the term "electrical power plant" means any steam or solar electrical generating facility that uses any process or fuel, including nuclear materials, with a capacity of 75 megawatts or more. The term also includes all associated facilities necessary for the continued operation of the electrical power plant, such as facilities that are physically connected to the electrical power plant and facilities that are used to connect the electrical power plant to an existing transmission network.
- (2) Before retiring an electrical power plant, a public utility must petition the commission for approval to retire the plant, giving not less than 30 days' notice thereof.
- (3) The commission shall enter a final order approving, approving with conditions, or denying a petition within 180 days after receiving the petition. In making its determination, the commission must take into account the impact of the proposed electrical power plant retirement on:
 - (a) Electric system reliability, resilience, and integrity.
 - (b) The ability to provide adequate electricity at a

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reasonable cost, including potential rate impacts.

- (c) Fuel diversity and supply reliability.
- (d) The use of domestic energy resources, including renewable energy resources.
 - (e) The state's energy policy goals in s. 377.601(2).
- (4) If the commission determines that the basis for retirement of an electrical power plant is a requirement or inducement provided in a proposed or actual federal regulation and that such retirement is inconsistent with the state's energy policy goals in s. 377.601(2), the commission shall inform the Attorney General and provide technical support to the Attorney General, as needed, to address the inconsistency.

Section 8. Section 366.94, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.94 Electric vehicle charging stations.-

- (1) The provision of electric vehicle charging to the public by a nonutility is not the retail sale of electricity for the purposes of this chapter. The rates, terms, and conditions of electric vehicle charging services by a nonutility are not subject to regulation under this chapter. This section does not affect the ability of individuals, businesses, or governmental entities to acquire, install, or use an electric vehicle charger for their own vehicles.
- (2) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall adopt rules to provide definitions, methods of sale, labeling requirements, and price-posting requirements for electric vehicle charging stations to allow for consistency for consumers and the industry.
 - (3)(a) It is unlawful for a person to stop, stand, or park

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a vehicle that is not capable of using an electrical recharging station within any parking space specifically designated for charging an electric vehicle.

- (b) If a law enforcement officer finds a motor vehicle in violation of this subsection, the officer or specialist shall charge the operator or other person in charge of the vehicle in violation with a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable as provided in s. 316.008(4) or s. 318.18.
- (4) The commission may approve voluntary public utility programs to become effective on or after January 1, 2025, for residential, customer-specific electric vehicle charging if the commission determines that the rates and rate structure of the program will not adversely impact the public utility's general body of ratepayers. All revenues received from the program must be credited to the public utility's retail ratepayers. This provision does not preclude cost recovery for electric vehicle charging programs approved by the commission before January 1, 2025.

Section 9. Section 377.601, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

377.601 Legislative intent.-

(1) The purpose of the state's energy policy is to ensure an adequate and reliable supply of energy for the state in a manner that promotes the health and welfare of the public and economic growth. The Legislature intends that governance of the state's energy policy be efficiently directed toward achieving this purpose. The Legislature finds that the state's energy security can be increased by lessening dependence on foreign oil; that the impacts of global climate change can be reduced

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through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; and that the implementation of alternative energy technologies can be a source of new jobs and employment opportunities for many Floridians. The Legislature further finds that the state is positioned at the front line against potential impacts of global climate change. Human and economic costs of those impacts can be averted by global actions and, where necessary, adapted to by a concerted effort to make Florida's communities more resilient and less vulnerable to these impacts. In focusing the government's policy and efforts to benefit and protect our state, its citizens, and its resources, the Legislature believes that a single government entity with a specific focus on energy and climate change is both desirable and advantageous. Further, the Legislature finds that energy infrastructure provides the foundation for secure and reliable access to the energy supplies and services on which Florida depends. Therefore, there is significant value to Florida consumers that comes from investment in Florida's energy infrastructure that increases system reliability, enhances energy independence and diversification, stabilizes energy costs, and reduces greenhouse qas emissions.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the state's energy policy must be guided by the following goals:
 - (a) Ensuring a cost-effective and affordable energy supply.
 - (b) Ensuring adequate supply and capacity.
- (c) Ensuring a secure, resilient, and reliable energy supply, with an emphasis on a diverse supply of domestic energy resources.
 - (d) Protecting public safety.

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- (e) Ensuring consumer choice.
- (f) Protecting the state's natural resources, including its coastlines, tributaries, and waterways.
 - (g) Supporting economic growth.
- (3) (2) In furtherance of the goals in subsection (2), it is the policy of the State of Florida to:
- (a) Develop and Promote the cost-effective development and effective use of a diverse supply of domestic energy resources in the state and, discourage all forms of energy waste, and recognize and address the potential of global climate change wherever possible.
- (b) Promote the cost-effective development and maintenance of energy infrastructure that is resilient to natural and manmade threats to the security and reliability of the state's energy supply. Play a leading role in developing and instituting energy management programs aimed at promoting energy conservation, energy security, and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (c) Reduce reliance on foreign energy resources.
- (d) (e) Include energy considerations in all state, regional, and local planning.
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ Utilize and manage effectively energy resources used within state agencies.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ Encourage local governments to include energy considerations in all planning and to support their work in promoting energy management programs.
- $\underline{\text{(g)}}$ (f) Include the full participation of citizens in the development and implementation of energy programs.
 - (h) (g) Consider in its decisions the energy needs of each

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economic sector, including residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and governmental uses, and reduce those needs whenever possible.

- (i) (h) Promote energy education and the public dissemination of information on energy and its <u>impacts in</u> relation to the goals in subsection (2) environmental, economic, and social impact.
- <u>(j)</u> (i) Encourage the research, development, demonstration, and application of <u>domestic energy resources</u>, including the use <u>of alternative energy resources</u>, particularly renewable energy resources.
- (k) (j) Consider, in its decisionmaking, the impacts of energy-related activities on the goals in subsection (2) social, economic, and environmental impacts of energy-related activities, including the whole-life-cycle impacts of any potential energy use choices, so that detrimental effects of these activities are understood and minimized.
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$ Develop and maintain energy emergency preparedness plans to minimize the effects of an energy shortage within $\underline{\text{the}}$ state $\underline{\text{Florida}}$.
- Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 377.6015, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 377.6015 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; powers and duties.—
 - (2) The department shall:
- (a) Administer the Florida Renewable Energy and Energy-Efficient Technologies Grants Program pursuant to s. 377.804 to assure a robust grant portfolio.
 - (a) (b) Develop policy for requiring grantees to provide

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royalty-sharing or licensing agreements with state government for commercialized products developed under a state grant.

- (c) Administer the Florida Green Government Grants Act pursuant to s. 377.808 and set annual priorities for grants.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ (d) Administer the information gathering and reporting functions pursuant to ss. 377.601-377.608.
- (e) Administer the provisions of the Florida Energy and Climate Protection Act pursuant to ss. 377.801-377.804.
- (c) (f) Advocate for energy and climate change issues consistent with the goals in s. 377.601(2) and provide educational outreach and technical assistance in cooperation with the state's academic institutions.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ Be a party in the proceedings to adopt goals and submit comments to the Public Service Commission pursuant to s. 366.82.
- (e) (h) Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 120 in order to implement all powers and duties described in this section.
- Section 11. Subsection (1) and paragraphs (e), (f), and (m) of subsection (2) of section 377.703, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 377.703 Additional functions of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.—
- (1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—Recognizing that energy supply and demand questions have become a major area of concern to the state which must be dealt with by effective and well-coordinated state action, it is the intent of the Legislature to promote the efficient, effective, and economical management of energy problems, centralize energy coordination responsibilities, pinpoint responsibility for conducting energy programs, and

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ensure the accountability of state agencies for the implementation of $\underline{s.\ 377.601}\ s.\ 377.601(2)$, the state energy policy. It is the specific intent of the Legislature that nothing in this act shall in any way change the powers, duties, and responsibilities assigned by the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, part II of chapter 403, or the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Florida Public Service Commission.

- (2) DUTIES.—The department shall perform the following functions, unless as otherwise provided, consistent with the development of a state energy policy:
- (e) The department shall analyze energy data collected and prepare long-range forecasts of energy supply and demand in coordination with the Florida Public Service Commission, which is responsible for electricity and natural gas forecasts. To this end, the forecasts shall contain:
- 1. An analysis of the relationship of state economic growth and development to energy supply and demand, including the constraints to economic growth resulting from energy supply constraints.
- 2. Plans for the development of renewable energy resources and reduction in dependence on depletable energy resources, particularly oil and natural gas, and An analysis of the extent to which domestic energy resources, including renewable energy sources, are being utilized in the state.
- 3. Consideration of alternative scenarios of statewide energy supply and demand for 5, 10, and 20 years to identify strategies for long-range action, including identification of potential <u>impacts in relation to the goals in s. 377.601(2)</u> social, economic, and environmental effects.

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4. An assessment of the state's energy resources, including examination of the availability of commercially developable and imported fuels, and an analysis of anticipated <u>impacts in relation to the goals in s. 377.601(2) effects on the state's environment and social services resulting from energy resource development activities or from energy supply constraints, or both.</u>

- (f) The department shall submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature reflecting its activities and making recommendations for policies for improvement of the state's response to energy supply and demand and its effect on the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of this state. The report must include a report from the Florida Public Service Commission on electricity and natural gas and information on energy conservation programs conducted and underway in the past year and include recommendations for energy efficiency and conservation programs for the state, including:
- 1. Formulation of specific recommendations for improvement in the efficiency of energy utilization in governmental, residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors.
- 2. Collection and dissemination of information relating to energy efficiency and conservation.
- 3. Development and conduct of educational and training programs relating to energy efficiency and conservation.
- 4. An analysis of the ways in which state agencies are seeking to implement $\underline{s.\ 377.601}\ \underline{s.\ 377.601(2)}$, the state energy policy, and recommendations for better fulfilling this policy.
- (m) In recognition of the devastation to the economy of this state and the dangers to the health and welfare of

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residents of this state caused by severe hurricanes, and the potential for such impacts caused by other natural disasters, the Division of Emergency Management shall include in its energy emergency contingency plan and provide to the Florida Building Commission for inclusion in the Florida Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction specific provisions to facilitate the use of cost-effective solar energy technologies as emergency remedial and preventive measures for providing electric power, street lighting, and water heating service in the event of electric power outages.

Section 12. Sections 377.801, 377.802, 377.803, 377.804, 377.808, 377.809, and 377.816, Florida Statutes, are repealed. Section 13. (1) For programs established pursuant to s. 377.804, s. 377.808, s. 377.809, or s. 377.816, Florida Statutes, there may not be:

- (a) New or additional applications, certifications, or allocations approved.
 - (b) New letters of certification issued.
 - (c) New contracts or agreements executed.
 - (d) New awards made.

(2) All certifications or allocations issued under such programs are rescinded except for the certifications of, or allocations to, those certified applicants or projects that continue to meet the applicable criteria in effect before July 1, 2024. Any existing contract or agreement authorized under any of these programs shall continue in full force and effect in accordance with the statutory requirements in effect when the contract or agreement was executed or last modified. However, further modifications, extensions, or waivers may not be made or

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granted relating to such contracts or agreements, except computations by the Department of Revenue of the income generated by or arising out of the qualifying project.

Section 14. Subsection (7) of section 288.9606, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

288.9606 Issue of revenue bonds.-

- (7) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, the corporation in its corporate capacity may, without authorization from a public agency under s. 163.01(7), issue revenue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness under this section to:
- (a) Finance the undertaking of any project within the state that promotes renewable energy as defined in s. 366.91 or s. 377.803;
- (b) Finance the undertaking of any project within the state that is a project contemplated or allowed under s. 406 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; $\frac{1}{2}$
- (c) If permitted by federal law, finance qualifying improvement projects within the state under s. 163.08; or-
- (d) Finance the costs of acquisition or construction of a transportation facility by a private entity or consortium of private entities under a public-private partnership agreement authorized by s. 334.30.

Section 15. Paragraph (w) of subsection (2) of section 380.0651, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 380.0651 Statewide guidelines, standards, and exemptions.-
- (2) STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS.—The following developments are exempt from s. 380.06:
- (w) Any development in an energy economic zone designated pursuant to s. 377.809 upon approval by its local governing

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If a use is exempt from review pursuant to paragraphs (a)-(u), but will be part of a larger project that is subject to review pursuant to s. 380.06(12), the impact of the exempt use must be included in the review of the larger project, unless such exempt use involves a development that includes a landowner, tenant, or user that has entered into a funding agreement with the state land planning agency under the Innovation Incentive Program and the agreement contemplates a state award of at least \$50 million.

Section 16. Subsection (2) of section 403.9405, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.9405 Applicability; certification; exemption; notice of intent.—
- (2) No construction of A natural gas transmission pipeline may not be constructed be undertaken after October 1, 1992, without first obtaining certification under ss. 403.9401-403.9425, but these sections do not apply to:
- (a) Natural gas transmission pipelines which are less than 100 + 15 miles in length or which do not cross a county line, unless the applicant has elected to apply for certification under ss. 403.9401-403.9425.
- (b) Natural gas transmission pipelines for which a certificate of public convenience and necessity has been issued under s. 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act, 15 U.S.C. s. 717f, or a natural gas transmission pipeline certified as an associated facility to an electrical power plant pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, ss. 403.501-403.518, unless

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the applicant elects to apply for certification of that pipeline under ss. 403.9401-403.9425.

(c) Natural gas transmission pipelines that are owned or operated by a municipality or any agency thereof, by any person primarily for the local distribution of natural gas, or by a special district created by special act to distribute natural gas, unless the applicant elects to apply for certification of that pipeline under ss. 403.9401-403.9425.

Section 17. Subsection (3) of section 720.3075, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

720.3075 Prohibited clauses in association documents.-

- (3) Homeowners' association documents, including declarations of covenants, articles of incorporation, or bylaws, may not preclude:
- (a) The display of up to two portable, removable flags as described in s. 720.304(2)(a) by property owners. However, all flags must be displayed in a respectful manner consistent with the requirements for the United States flag under 36 U.S.C. chapter 10.
- (b) Types or fuel sources of energy production which may be used, delivered, converted, or supplied by the following entities to serve customers within the association that such entities are authorized to serve:
- 1. A public utility or an electric utility as defined in this chapter;
- 2. An entity formed under s. 163.01 that generates, sells, or transmits electrical energy;
 - 3. A natural gas utility as defined in s. 366.04(3)(c);
 - 4. A natural gas transmission company as defined in s.

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5. A Category I liquefied petroleum gas dealer, a Category II liquefied petroleum gas dispenser, or a Category III liquefied petroleum gas cylinder exchange operator as defined in s. 527.01.

(c) The use of an appliance, including a stove or grill, which uses the types or fuel sources of energy production which may be used, delivered, converted, or supplied by the entities listed in paragraph (b). As used in this paragraph, the term "appliance" means a device or apparatus manufactured and designed to use energy and for which the Florida Building Code or the Florida Fire Prevention Code provides specific requirements.

Section 18. (1) Recognizing the continued development and growth of markets for technologies that allow businesses and consumers to generate, store, and manage electrical energy for their own use, and recognizing that the use of these technologies has the potential to significantly impact the electric grid and consumer choice, the Legislature directs the Public Service Commission to ensure that these technologies are used in a manner that best maintains the integrity of the state electricity grid through market-based policies for consumers and public utilities and through electric grid improvements that ensure the safe, reliable, and cost-effective use of electrical power from these technologies. Specifically, the commission shall develop policies that establish programs and rate mechanisms for smart energy demand response and for customerowned generation and energy storage exported to the grid or used to enhance grid stability or resilience and reduce costs, such

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that financial benefits are shared among users of these technologies, public utilities, and their general body of ratepayers based on the value provided by and to each party. The policies shall also address the modernization of the state's electric grid to ensure that the necessary infrastructure is in place to implement these programs and rate mechanisms. The policies must ensure that equipment used by utilities and consumers to implement and participate in these programs and rate mechanisms is manufactured in the United States or in countries engaged in commerce with the United States pursuant to free trade agreements.

(2) By January 1, 2025, the commission shall submit a report to the Legislature that contains the policies developed pursuant to this section, including the basis for each policy and any matters that the commission deems relevant for the Legislature's consideration in evaluating these policies. Such policies may not be implemented until approved by the Legislature, with the exception of limited pilot projects and programs.

Section 19. (1) The Public Service Commission shall conduct an assessment of the security and resiliency of the state's electric grid and natural gas facilities against both physical threats and cyber threats. The commission shall consult with the Florida Digital Service in assessing cyber threats. All electric utilities, natural gas utilities, and natural gas pipelines operating in this state, regardless of ownership structure, shall cooperate with the commission to provide access to all information necessary to conduct the assessment.

(2) By January 1, 2025, the commission shall submit a

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report of its assessment to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report must also contain any recommendations for potential legislative or administrative actions that may enhance the physical security or cyber security of the state's electric grid or natural gas facilities.

Section 20. (1) Recognizing the evolution and advances that have occurred and continue to occur in nuclear power technologies, the Public Service Commission shall study and evaluate the technical and economic feasibility of using advanced nuclear power technologies, including small modular reactors, to meet the electrical power needs of the state, and research means to encourage and foster the installation and use of such technologies at military installations in the state.

(2) By January 1, 2025, the commission shall prepare and submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, containing its findings and any recommendations for potential legislative or administrative actions that may enhance the use of advanced nuclear technologies in a manner consistent with the energy policy goals in s. 377.601(2), Florida Statutes.

Section 21. (1) Recognizing the continued development of technologies that support the use of hydrogen as a transportation fuel and the potential for such use to help meet the state's energy policy goals in s. 377.601(2), Florida

Statutes, the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Office of Energy within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, shall study and evaluate the potential development of hydrogen fueling infrastructure, including

fueling stations, to support hydrogen-powered vehicles that use the state highway system.

(2) By January 1, 2025, the department shall prepare and submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, containing its findings and any recommendations for potential legislative or administrative actions that may accommodate the future development of hydrogen fueling infrastructure in a manner consistent with the energy policy goals in s. 377.601(2), Florida Statutes.

Section 22. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this

act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2024.