A bill to be entitled
An act relating to energy; amending s. 213.053, F.S.;
authorizing the Department of Revenue to make
specified information available to the Department of
Agriculture and Consumer Services; amending s. 220.02,
F.S.; revising legislative intent; amending s. 220.13,
F.S.; revising the definition of the term “adjusted
federal income” to include certain tax credits taken
for farm renewable energy production; creating s.
220.1931, F.S.; providing legislative intent; defining
terms; establishing a tax credit for electricity
produced from a renewable energy source located on an
operational farm in this state; specifying the amount
of the tax credit; providing an application process
for the tax credit; specifying the priority the
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services must
give to applicants under certain circumstances;
authorizing the tax credit to carry forward under
certain circumstances for a specified period of time;
authorizing the transfer of tax credits under certain
circumstances; specifying the timeframe during which
tax credits for operational farms may be earned;
requiring a taxpayer who claims a credit to make a
certain adjustment to net income under certain
circumstances; specifying that certain entities
producing and selling electricity may pass through the
credit earned to certain taxpayers; requiring the
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to
certify taxpayer eligibility for the credit; limiting
the total tax credits granted during a fiscal year to a certain amount; authorizing the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to perform specified audits and investigations; requiring the department to provide technical assistance to the Department of Revenue under certain circumstances; establishing grounds for forfeiting a credit if the taxpayer was not entitled to receive the credit; requiring forfeited credits returned to be paid into the General Revenue Fund; providing requirements if a taxpayer’s eligibility for the credit is revoked or modified under certain circumstances; requiring the Department of Revenue and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to adopt rules; requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to publish on its website updates on the amount of available credits and provide an annual assessment of the tax credit program to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; providing requirements for the assessment; amending s. 252.385, F.S.; requiring the Division of Emergency Management’s statewide emergency shelter plan to identify the capacity of backup power generation systems and fuel types available at each shelter; creating s. 253.471, F.S.; authorizing the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund to lease manmade stormwater management systems for floating solar energy systems; providing requirements for such leases; amending s. 255.257, F.S.; requiring the
Department of Management Services to establish a program to measure and benchmark the energy efficiency of buildings owned, leased, or controlled by the state; providing requirements for such program; requiring the Department of Management Services to submit an annual report to the Legislature regarding state building energy performance; requiring the Department of Management Services to collaborate with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to develop energy-saving strategies; creating s. 366.921, F.S.; providing legislative intent; defining terms; requiring the Public Service Commission, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Department of Environmental Protection, to adopt rules for a renewable and energy efficiency portfolio standard; prohibiting implementation of the rules until ratification by the Legislature; providing requirements for the rules; requiring providers to report certain information to the commission regarding their energy portfolios; requiring the commission to provide for cost recovery of certain renewable energy projects, up to a specified amount; requiring municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives to develop standards for renewable energy use and conservation and efficiency measures and to annually report such standards to the commission by a specified date; providing construction; requiring the commission to adopt rules; creating s. 377.7061, F.S.; establishing
the Residential Energy Efficiency Upgrades Program within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for a specified purpose; defining terms; requiring the department to provide grants for the implementation of certain energy efficiency measures that reduce energy usage and costs for low-income households; providing eligibility requirements for the program; requiring the department to publish on its website updates on grant funds available; requiring the department to provide an annual report on the program to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; providing requirements for the report; requiring the department to adopt rules by a specified date; creating s. 377.817, F.S.; providing legislative findings and intent; defining terms; requiring the Office of Energy within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with certain state entities and officers, to develop rules that meet certain requirements for reducing greenhouse gas emissions; requiring the office to submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature at specified intervals; specifying requirements for the report; creating s. 377.818, F.S.; providing legislative findings; requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in coordination with the Department of Management Services and the Department of Environmental Protection, to develop and maintain a greenhouse gas registry and inventory; requiring state and local governmental entities, state universities,
Florida College System institutions, utilities, and certain businesses to track and report greenhouse gas emissions data to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services beginning on specified dates; requiring the department to submit an annual report to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; specifying requirements for the report; requiring the department to adopt rules and authorizing the department to implement certain methodologies; creating s. 377.819, F.S.; establishing the Wastewater Treatment Plant Energy Program within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for a specified purpose; defining terms; requiring the department to provide awards for projects that meet certain requirements; providing requirements for the awards; requiring eligible applicants to contribute a specified cost share for projects; limiting the amount that may be used on administrative costs; prohibiting awards from exceeding a specified amount per fiscal year; requiring the department to publish on its website updates on funding availability; requiring the department to provide an annual assessment of the program to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; providing requirements for the assessment; requiring the department to adopt rules; creating s. 377.8201, F.S.; establishing the Farm Renewable and Efficiency Demonstrations Program within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for a specified purpose; defining terms; requiring the
department to conduct onsite evaluations to determine
certain energy efficiency upgrades at individual farms
and agricultural producers in this state; requiring
the department to provide grants for the
implementation of its recommendations; authorizing the
department to give priority consideration to
historically underserved producers or projects that
serve certain areas; prohibiting awarded grants from
exceeding the appropriated funds per fiscal year for
the program; providing for an application process;
requiring the department to submit an annual
assessment of the program to the Governor and the
Legislature by a specified date; providing
requirements for the assessment; requiring the
department to adopt rules; creating s. 520.27, F.S.;
requiring the Department of Agriculture and Consumer
Services, in consultation with the Public Service
Commission and the Department of Business and
Professional Regulation, to take certain actions to
protect residential solar energy systems consumers;
authorizing the Department of Business and
Professional Regulation to electronically store
purchase agreements at the request of a consumer for a
specified timeframe; authorizing the department to
share such information with other state agencies;
providing a directive to the Division of Law Revision;
providing an appropriation; providing effective dates.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
Section 1. Effective July 1, 2022, paragraph (v) of subsection (8) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing.—

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department may provide:

(v) Information relative to s. 220.193 or s. 220.1931 to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for use in the conduct of its official business.

Disclosure of information under this subsection shall be pursuant to a written agreement between the executive director and the agency. Such agencies, governmental or nongovernmental, shall be bound by the same requirements of confidentiality as the Department of Revenue. Breach of confidentiality is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided by s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 2. Effective July 1, 2022, subsection (8) of section 220.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.02 Legislative intent.—

(8) It is the intent of the Legislature that credits against either the corporate income tax or the franchise tax be applied in the following order: those enumerated in s. 631.828, those enumerated in s. 220.191, those enumerated in s. 220.181, those enumerated in s. 220.183, those enumerated in s. 220.182, those enumerated in s. 220.1895, those enumerated in s. 220.195, those enumerated in s. 220.184, those enumerated in s. 220.186, those enumerated in s. 220.1845, those enumerated in s. 220.19,
Section 3. Effective July 1, 2022, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 220.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

220.13 “Adjusted federal income” defined.—

(1) The term “adjusted federal income” means an amount equal to the taxpayer’s taxable income as defined in subsection (2), or such taxable income of more than one taxpayer as provided in s. 220.131, for the taxable year, adjusted as follows:

(a) Additions.—There shall be added to such taxable income:

1.a. The amount of any tax upon or measured by income, excluding taxes based on gross receipts or revenues, paid or accrued as a liability to the District of Columbia or any state of the United States which is deductible from gross income in the computation of taxable income for the taxable year.

b. Notwithstanding sub-subparagraph a., if a credit taken under s. 220.1875, s. 220.1876, or s. 220.1877 is added to taxable income in a previous taxable year under subparagraph 11. and is taken as a deduction for federal tax purposes in the current taxable year, the amount of the deduction allowed shall not be added to taxable income in the current year. The exception in this sub-subparagraph is intended to ensure that the credit under s. 220.1875, s. 220.1876, or s. 220.1877 is
added in the applicable taxable year and does not result in a
duplicate addition in a subsequent year.

2. The amount of interest which is excluded from taxable
income under s. 103(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or any other
federal law, less the associated expenses disallowed in the
computation of taxable income under s. 265 of the Internal
Revenue Code or any other law, excluding 60 percent of any
amounts included in alternative minimum taxable income, as
defined in s. 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the
taxpayer pays tax under s. 220.11(3).

3. In the case of a regulated investment company or real
estate investment trust, an amount equal to the excess of the
net long-term capital gain for the taxable year over the amount
of the capital gain dividends attributable to the taxable year.

4. That portion of the wages or salaries paid or incurred
for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of the credit
allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.181. This
subparagraph shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016
for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.

5. That portion of the ad valorem school taxes paid or
incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the amount of
the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.182. This
subparagraph shall expire on the date specified in s. 290.016
for the expiration of the Florida Enterprise Zone Act.

6. The amount taken as a credit under s. 220.195 which is
deductible from gross income in the computation of taxable
income for the taxable year.

7. That portion of assessments to fund a guaranty
association incurred for the taxable year which is equal to the
amount of the credit allowable for the taxable year.

8. In the case of a nonprofit corporation which holds a pari-mutuel permit and which is exempt from federal income tax as a farmers’ cooperative, an amount equal to the excess of the gross income attributable to the pari-mutuel operations over the attributable expenses for the taxable year.

9. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.1895.

10. Up to nine percent of the eligible basis of any designated project which is equal to the credit allowable for the taxable year under s. 220.185.

11. Any amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.1875, s. 220.1876, or s. 220.1877. The addition in this subparagraph is intended to ensure that the same amount is not allowed for the tax purposes of this state as both a deduction from income and a credit against the tax. This addition is not intended to result in adding the same expense back to income more than once.

12. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.193.

13. Any portion of a qualified investment, as defined in s. 288.9913, which is claimed as a deduction by the taxpayer and taken as a credit against income tax pursuant to s. 288.9916.

14. The costs to acquire a tax credit pursuant to s. 288.1254(5) that are deducted from or otherwise reduce federal taxable income for the taxable year.

15. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year pursuant to s. 220.194.

16. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under
s. 220.196. The addition in this subparagraph is intended to ensure that the same amount is not allowed for the tax purposes of this state as both a deduction from income and a credit against the tax. The addition is not intended to result in adding the same expense back to income more than once.

17. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year pursuant to s. 220.198.

18. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.1931.

Section 4. Effective July 1, 2022, section 220.1931, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

220.1931 Florida farm renewable energy production credit.—

(1) The Legislature intends to encourage agricultural producers to keep their farms operational while encouraging the development and expansion of renewable energy in this state.

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

(a) “Commission” means the Public Service Commission.

(b) “Farm” has the same meaning as in s. 570.86.

(c) “Historically underserved producer,” as defined by 7 C.F.R. s. 636.3, means an eligible person, a joint operation, or a legal entity that is a beginning farmer or rancher, socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher.

(d) “Renewable energy” has the same meaning as in s. 377.803.

(e) “Taxpayer” includes any general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, trust, or other artificial entity in which a corporation, as defined in s. 220.03(1)(e), owns an interest and is taxed as a partnership or
is disregarded as a separate entity from the corporation under this chapter.

(3) An annual credit against the tax imposed by this chapter must be allowed to a taxpayer that produces electricity from a renewable energy source located on an operational farm in this state.

(a) The credit is 1 cent for each kilowatt-hour of electricity produced during a given fiscal year.

(b) A taxpayer may claim the credit for electricity produced on or after July 1, 2022. Beginning in 2023 and continuing until 2028, each taxpayer claiming a credit under this section must apply to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services by the date established by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for an allocation of available credits for that year. The application form must be adopted by Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services rule in consultation with the commission. The application form must, at a minimum, require a sworn affidavit from each taxpayer certifying the electricity production that is the basis of the application and certifying that all information contained in the application is true and correct.

(c) If the amount of credits applied for each year exceeds the amount authorized in paragraph (g), the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services must allocate credits to qualified applicants based on the following priority:

1. An applicant who qualifies as a historically underserved producer shall be allocated credits first, up to a maximum of $250,000 each, with any remaining credits to be granted pursuant to subparagraph 3., but if the claims for credits under this
subparagraph exceed the state fiscal year cap in paragraph (g),
credits must be allocated pursuant to this subparagraph on a
prorated basis based upon each applicant’s qualified production
and sales as a percentage of total production for all applicants
in this category for the fiscal year.

2. An applicant who does not qualify under subparagraph 1.
but who claims a credit of $50,000 or less shall be allocated
credits next, but if the claims for credits under this
subparagraph, combined with credits allocated in subparagraph
1., exceed the state fiscal year cap in paragraph (g), credits
must be allocated pursuant to this subparagraph on a prorated
basis based upon each applicant’s qualified production and sales
as a percentage of total qualified production for all applicants
in this category for the fiscal year.

3. An applicant who does not qualify under subparagraph 1.
or subparagraph 2. and an applicant whose credits have not been
fully allocated under subparagraph 1. shall be allocated credits
next. If there is insufficient capacity within the amount
authorized for the state fiscal year in paragraph (g), and after
allocations pursuant to subparagraphs 1. and 2., the credits
allocated under this subparagraph must be prorated based upon
each applicant’s unallocated claims for qualified production as
a percentage of total unallocated claims for qualified
production of all applicants in this category.

(d) If the credit granted pursuant to this section is not
fully used in 1 year because of insufficient tax liability on
the part of the taxpayer, the unused amount may be carried
forward up to 5 years. The carryover credit may be used in a
subsequent year when the tax imposed by this chapter for such
year exceeds the credit for such year, after applying the other
credits and unused credit carryovers in the order provided in s.
220.02(8).

(e) A taxpayer that files a consolidated return in this
state as a member of an affiliated group under s. 220.131(1) may
be allowed the credit on a consolidated return basis up to the
amount of tax imposed upon the consolidated group.

(f) 1. Tax credits that may be available to an eligible
entity under this section may be transferred after a merger or
an acquisition to the surviving or acquiring entity and used in
the same manner with the same limitations.

2. The entity or its surviving or acquiring entity as
described in subparagraph 1. may transfer any unused credit in
whole or in units of no less than 25 percent of the remaining
credit. The entity acquiring such credit may use it in the same
manner and with the same limitations under this section. Such
transferred credits may not be transferred again; however, they
may succeed to a surviving or acquiring entity, subject to the
same conditions and limitations as described in this section.

3. If the credit provided for under this section is reduced
as a result of an examination or audit by the Department of
Revenue, such tax deficiency must be recovered from the first
entity or the surviving or acquiring entity to have claimed such
credit up to the amount of credit taken. Any subsequent
deficiencies must be assessed against any entity acquiring and
claiming such credit or, in the case of multiple succeeding
entities, in the order of credit succession.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section,
credits for the production of electricity from a renewable
energy source located on an operational farm may be earned
between July 1, 2022, and June 30, 2027. The combined total
amount of tax credits which may be granted for all taxpayers
under this section is limited to $10 million per fiscal year.

(h) A taxpayer claiming a credit under this section shall
add back to net income that portion of its business deductions
claimed on its federal return paid or incurred for the taxable
year which is equal to the amount of the credit allowable for
the taxable year under this section.

(i) When an entity treated as a partnership or a
disregarded entity under this chapter produces and sells
electricity from a renewable energy source located on an
operational farm, the credit earned by such entity shall pass
through in the same manner as items of income and expense pass
through for federal income tax purposes. When an entity applies
for the credit and the entity has received the credit by a pass-
through, the application must identify the taxpayer that passed
the credit through, all taxpayers that received the credit, and
the percentage of the credit which passes through to each
recipient and must provide other information that the Department
of Agriculture and Consumer Services requires.

(j) A taxpayer’s use of the credit granted pursuant to this
section does not reduce the amount of any credit available to
such taxpayer under s. 220.186.

(4) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
shall determine the eligibility of the applicant for the credits
sought and certify the determination to the applicant and the
Department of Revenue. The Department of Agriculture and
Consumer Services may perform any financial and technical audits
and investigations, including examining the accounts, books, and records of the tax credit applicant, that are necessary to verify that the information included in the application is true and accurate. The taxpayer shall attach the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services’ certification to the tax return on which the credit is claimed. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall ensure that the corporate income tax credits granted in each fiscal year do not exceed the limits provided for in this section.

(5)(a) In addition to its existing audit and investigation authority, the Department of Revenue may perform any additional financial and technical audits and investigations, including examining the accounts, books, and records of the tax credit applicant, which are necessary to verify the information included in the tax credit return and to ensure compliance with this section. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall provide technical assistance when requested by the Department of Revenue on the technical audits or examinations.

(b) It is grounds for forfeiture of previously claimed and received tax credits if the Department of Revenue determines, as a result of an audit or examination or from information received from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, that a taxpayer received tax credits pursuant to this section to which the taxpayer was not entitled. The taxpayer is responsible for returning forfeited tax credits to the Department of Revenue, and such funds must be paid into the General Revenue Fund of the state.

(c) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may
revoke or modify any written decision granting eligibility for tax credits under this section if it is discovered that the tax credit applicant submitted any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed in an attempt to receive tax credits under this section. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall immediately notify the Department of Revenue of any revoked or modified orders affecting previously granted tax credits. Additionally, the taxpayer shall notify the Department of Revenue of any change in its tax credit claimed.

(d) The taxpayer shall file with the Department of Revenue an amended return or such other report as the Department of Revenue prescribes by rule and shall pay any required tax and interest within 60 days after the taxpayer receives notification from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services that previously approved tax credits have been revoked or modified. If the revocation or modification order is contested, the taxpayer must file an amended return or other report as provided in this paragraph within 60 days after a final order is issued after proceedings.

(e) A notice of deficiency may be issued by the Department of Revenue at any time within 3 years after the taxpayer receives formal notification from the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services that previously approved tax credits have been revoked or modified. If a taxpayer fails to notify the Department of Revenue of any changes to its tax credit claimed, a notice of deficiency may be issued at any time.

(6) The Department of Revenue and the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall adopt rules to implement
and administer this section, including rules prescribing forms, the documentation needed to substantiate a claim for the tax credit, and the specific procedures and guidelines for claiming the credit.

(7) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall determine and publish on its website on a regular basis the amount of available tax credits remaining in each fiscal year.

(8) By November 1, 2024, and each year thereafter that the program is funded, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall provide an annual assessment of the use of the tax credit program during the previous fiscal year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The assessment must include, at a minimum, the following information:

(a) The name of each taxpayer receiving an allocation under this section.

(b) The amount of credits allocated for that fiscal year for each taxpayer.

(c) The type and amount of renewable energy produced and sold and the approximate date on which production began.

(d) The aggregate amount of credits allocated for all taxpayers claiming credits under this section for the fiscal year.

Section 5. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 252.385, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

252.385 Public shelter space; public records exemption.—

(2)

(b) By January 31 of each even-numbered year, the division
shall prepare and submit a statewide emergency shelter plan to the Governor and Cabinet for approval, subject to the requirements for approval in s. 1013.37(2).

1. The emergency shelter plan must:
   a. Project, for each of the next 5 years, the hurricane shelter needs of the state, including periods of time during which a concurrent public health emergency may necessitate more space for each individual to accommodate physical distancing.
   b. In addition to information on the general shelter needs throughout this state, the plan must identify the general location and square footage of special needs shelters, by regional planning council region. The plan must also
   c. Include information on the availability of shelters that accept pets.
   d. Identify the capacity of all backup power generation systems and fuel types available at each shelter.

2. The Department of Health shall assist the division in determining the estimated need for special needs shelter space and the adequacy of facilities to meet the needs of persons with special needs based on information from the registries of persons with special needs and other information.

Section 6. Section 253.471, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

253.471 Board of trustees may lease manmade stormwater management systems for floating solar energy systems.—

(1) The Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may lease for royalties or for other agreed-upon compensation the use within this state of manmade stormwater management systems, as defined in s. 403.031(16), owned by the
state in its sovereign capacity, for floating solar energy systems; however, such leases may not confer upon the person acquiring the lease the right to enter upon any private property of another.

(2) The leases must convey to the lessee the rights of ingress and egress to, from, and over the bottoms leased, and the right to construct and maintain on and over such leased bottoms, in such manner as not to obstruct transportation, any structures, tanks, docks, stations, or other equipment that is required for the proper development of leases for floating solar energy systems and the purposes for which the leases are made.

Section 7. Present paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (4) of section 255.257, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (c) and (d), respectively, and a new paragraph (b) is added to that subsection, to read:

255.257 Energy management; buildings occupied by state agencies.—

(4) ADOPTION OF STANDARDS.—

(b) The department shall establish a program to measure and benchmark the energy efficiency, including electricity, natural gas, fuel oil, and steam, of all buildings owned, leased, or controlled by the state.

1. The program must use the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s benchmarking tool ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager. By October 1, 2023, and each year thereafter, the department shall compile and submit energy usage data for all state buildings. Each state agency shall report to the department the energy information necessary to rate state-owned buildings under the benchmarking tool. The department shall
annually report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the building energy performance compared to similar buildings, as determined by the benchmarking tool.

2. The department shall collaborate with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to develop energy-saving strategies and improve energy efficiency in state buildings under the control and care of the Department of Management Services.

Section 8. Effective July 1, 2022, section 366.921, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

366.921 Renewable energy resource and energy efficiency policy.—

(1) The Legislature intends to promote the development of renewable energy sources; improve this state’s energy efficiency; protect the economic viability of this state’s existing renewable energy facilities; diversify the types of fuel used to generate electricity in this state; lessen this state’s dependence on natural gas and fuel oil to produce electricity; minimize the volatility of fuel costs; encourage investment within this state; improve environmental conditions; and, at the same time, minimize the costs of supplying power to electric utilities and their customers.

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

(a) “Energy credit” means a product that represents the unbundled, separable, renewable attribute of renewable energy produced in this state and is equivalent to 1 megawatt-hour of electricity generated either by a source of renewable energy located in this state or by reduced demand due to efficiency

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.
(b) “Historically economically disadvantaged communities” means areas disproportionately impacted by a combination of economic-, health-, and energy-related burdens, including high energy costs, poverty, high unemployment, air and water pollution, the presence of hazardous wastes, and a high incidence of asthma and heart disease, and which have historically lacked the benefits of energy resources afforded to other communities. The term includes:

1. Communities of low-income residents, including any locality or community within a locality with a median household income that is not greater than 80 percent of the local median household income, or any area designated as a qualified opportunity zone by the United States Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to s. 1400Z-1(b)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

2. Communities of people of color, as determined by a United States Census tract, where more than 50 percent of the population consists of individuals who identify as belonging to one or more of the following groups: African American, Asian, Black, Hispanic, Latino, linguistically isolated, mixed race, Native American, Pacific Islander, or any other nonwhite race.

(c) “Provider” means a utility as that term is defined in s. 366.8255(1)(a).

(d) “Renewable and energy efficiency portfolio standard” means the minimum percentage of total annual retail electricity sales by a provider to consumers in this state which are supplied by renewable energy produced in this state, combined with the reduced demand due to energy efficiency measures.
(e) “Renewable energy” has the same meaning as in s. 366.91(2).

(f) “Renewable energy resources” means renewable energy that is produced in this state.

(3) The commission, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Department of Environmental Protection, shall adopt rules for a renewable and energy efficiency portfolio standard requiring each provider to reduce its demand for nonrenewable energies and to supply renewable energy to its customers directly through the procurement of renewable power or through the purchase of energy credits. The rules may not be implemented until ratified by the Legislature. The commission shall present draft rules to the Legislature by February 1, 2023.

(a) In developing the rules, the commission shall evaluate the current and forecasted levelized cost in cents per kilowatt-hour through 2035 and current and forecasted installed capacity in kilowatts for each renewable energy generation method through 2035.

(b) The rules:

1. Must include methods of managing the cost of compliance with the renewable and energy efficiency portfolio standard, whether through direct supply, procurement of renewable power, or the purchase of energy credits. The commission has rulemaking authority to provide annual cost recovery and incentive-based adjustments to authorized rates of return on common equity to providers to incentivize renewable energy. Notwithstanding s. 366.91(3) and (4), upon the ratification of the rules developed pursuant to this section, the commission may approve projects...
and power sales agreements with renewable power producers and
the sale of energy credits needed to comply with the renewable
and energy efficiency portfolio standard. In the event of any
conflict, this subparagraph supersedes s. 366.91(3) and (4).
However, this section may not be construed to alter each public
utility’s obligation to continuously offer a purchase contract
to producers of renewable energy.

2. Must provide for appropriate compliance measures and the
conditions under which noncompliance is excused due to the
commission determining that the supply of renewable energy or
energy credits was not adequate to satisfy the demand for such
energy or credits or that securing renewable energy or energy
credits was cost prohibitive.

3. May provide added weight to electricity saved during
peak periods as a result of efficiency measures over electricity
saved during nonpeak hours as a result of efficiency measures,
whether directly supplied or procured or indirectly obtained
through the purchase of energy credits.

4. May provide added weight to energy provided by offshore
wind, rooftop solar photovoltaic, and solar photovoltaics that
provide an additional purpose, such as parking shade structures
or walkway covers, or that are colocated with agriculture over
other forms of renewable energy, whether directly supplied or
procured or indirectly obtained through the purchase of energy
credits.

5. Must include methods to determine the social cost of
compliance with the renewable and energy efficiency portfolio
standard to ensure that the supply of renewable energy or energy
credits does not have a disproportionate adverse impact on
historically economically disadvantaged communities. The commission shall have rulemaking authority to determine the social cost associated with the development of new or the expansion of existing Florida renewable energy resources.

6. Must include a determination of an appropriate timeframe during which energy credits may be used to comply with the renewable and energy efficiency portfolio standard.

7. Must provide for monitoring of compliance with and enforcement of this section.

8. Must ensure that energy credited toward compliance with this section is not credited toward any other purpose.

9. Must include procedures to track and account for energy credits, including ownership of energy credits that are derived from a customer-owned renewable energy facility as a result of any action by a customer of an electric power supplier which is independent of a program sponsored by the electric power supplier.

10. Must provide conditions and options for the repeal or alteration of a rule if new federal law supplants or conflicts with the rule.

(c) Beginning April 1 of the year the rules are ratified and adopted, each provider shall submit a report to the commission describing the steps it took during the previous year and the steps it will take in the future to add renewable energy to the provider’s energy supply portfolio. The report must state whether the provider was in compliance with the renewable and energy efficiency portfolio standard during the previous year and how it will comply with the renewable and energy efficiency portfolio standard in the upcoming year.
(4) In order to demonstrate the feasibility and viability of clean energy systems, the commission shall provide for full cost recovery under the environmental cost-recovery clause under this chapter of all reasonable and prudent costs incurred by a provider for renewable energy projects that are zero greenhouse gas-emitting at the point of generation, up to a total of 110 megawatts statewide, and for which the provider has secured necessary land and zoning permits and transmission rights within this state.

(a) For purposes of cost recovery, costs are deemed reasonable and prudent so long as the provider has used reasonable and customary industry practices in the design, procurement, and construction of the project in a cost-effective manner appropriate to the location of the facility.

(b) The provider shall report to the commission as part of the cost-recovery proceedings the construction costs, in-service costs, operating and maintenance costs, hourly energy production of the renewable energy project, and any other information deemed relevant by the commission. Any provider constructing a clean energy facility pursuant to this section shall file for cost recovery by July 1, 2023.

(5) Each municipal electric utility and rural electric cooperative shall develop standards to promote, encourage, and expand the use of renewable energy resources and energy conservation and efficiency measures. On or before April 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, each municipal electric utility and rural electric cooperative shall submit to the commission a report that identifies such standards.

(6) This section may not be construed to impede or impair
(7) The commission shall adopt rules to administer and implement this section.

Section 9. Effective July 1, 2022, section 377.7061, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

377.7061 Residential Energy Efficiency Upgrades Program.—

(1) CREATION AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.—The Residential Energy Efficiency Upgrades Program is established within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to provide financial assistance to qualified recipients to make energy efficiency improvements at the residences of low-income households. The purpose of the program is to improve energy efficiency throughout this state and to create cost savings for low-income households while reducing the environmental impact associated with energy production.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term:

(a) “Department” means the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

(b) “Household” has the same meaning as in s. 409.509.

(c) “Low-income household” means a household with an income equal to or below 125 percent of the federally established poverty level.

(d) “Nonprofit organization” means a private nonprofit organization that is exempt from federal income taxation under s. 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code and that has among its principal goals the promotion, deployment, or implementation of energy efficiency measures or energy affordability, the conservation of natural resources, or the protection of the environment.
(e) “Recipient” means any municipality, county, consolidated government, special district, or nonprofit organization that has been qualified by the department to implement energy efficiency measures.

(f) “Residence” means a dwelling unit as that term is defined by the department.

(3) RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY UPGRADES PROGRAM.—The department shall provide grants to recipients to implement eligible energy efficiency measures that assist in reducing energy usage and costs for the residences of low-income households.

(4) ELIGIBLE ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES.—Eligible efficiency measures include all of the following:

(a) Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.
(b) Energy-efficient lighting.
(c) Insulation.
(d) Duct work.
(e) Other qualified measures as determined by the department.

(5) PUBLICATION.—The department shall publish on its website on an ongoing basis an update of the amount of available grant funding remaining for financial assistance in each fiscal year.

(6) ANNUAL REPORT.—By October 1, 2023, and each year thereafter that the program is funded, the department shall provide an annual report on the use of the program during the previous fiscal year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report must include, at a minimum, all of the following
information:

(a) The amount and type of financial assistance provided, by county.

(b) The type and description of each eligible energy efficiency measure for which each applicant applied for financial assistance.

(c) The estimated energy savings for each applicant.

(7) RULES.—By December 31, 2022, the department shall adopt rules to implement and administer this section, including rules relating to the forms required to apply for financial assistance under this section, the required documentation and basis for establishing eligibility for financial assistance, procedures and guidelines for receiving financial assistance, and the collection of programmatic data.

Section 10. Section 377.817, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

377.817 Greenhouse gas reduction goals.—

(1) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—

(a) The Legislature finds that:

1. Climate change adversely affects this state’s economy, air quality and public health, ecosystems, natural resources, and quality of life for its residents, and this state is already experiencing harmful climate impacts, including increased frequency and intensity of hurricanes, prolonged drought, more extreme heat, elevated wildfire risk and risk to first responders, increased risk of vector-borne diseases, more frequent and severe flooding, more severe ground-level ozone pollution causing respiratory illness and loss of life, and decreased economic activity from outdoor recreation and
2. Many of these impacts disproportionately affect rural communities, communities of color, youth and the elderly, and working families. Reducing statewide greenhouse gas pollution will help protect these communities, first responders, and all residents from these and other climate impacts.

3. Residents of this state must work together to reduce statewide greenhouse gas pollution in order to limit the increase in the global average temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius, which scientists agree would provide a more stable and hospitable climate for current and future generations and mitigate the risk of catastrophic climate impacts in this state.

4. The reduction of greenhouse gas pollution in this state will also reduce other harmful air pollutants, which will, in turn, improve public health, reduce health care costs, improve air quality, and help sustain the environment. Reducing greenhouse gas pollution will create new markets, spur innovation, drive investments in low-carbon technologies, and put this state squarely on the path to a modern, resilient, 100 percent clean economy.

5. To delay pursuing and securing greenhouse gas reductions would prevent communities in this state from capturing the benefits of these new jobs and markets, in addition to exacerbating the climate impacts that harm residents of this state.

6. Modern technology in the food and fiber production sector contributes to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by sequestering carbon in the soil and enhancing sustainability through techniques that reduce methane emissions and produce
renewable energy. Continuing to encourage these types of achievements is beneficial to this state.

(b) The Legislature intends to increase renewable energy generation and set goals to reduce greenhouse gas pollution and, by the middle of this century, eliminate greenhouse gas pollution statewide.

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

(a) “Disproportionately impacted communities” means communities that experience disproportionate environmental harms and risks as a result of increased vulnerability to environmental and socioeconomic stressors acting cumulatively to contribute to persistent environmental health disparities for residents of the communities.

(b) “Office” means the Office of Energy within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

(c) “Statewide greenhouse gas pollution” means the total net statewide anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, nitrogen trifluoride, and sulfur hexafluoride, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents and calculated using a methodology and data on radiative forcing and atmospheric persistence determined by the office.

(3) POWERS AND DUTIES FOR STATEWIDE GREENHOUSE GAS POLLUTION ABATEMENT.—

(a) The office, in consultation with the Public Service Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Chief Resiliency Officer, and the Chief Science Officer, shall develop rules to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In developing the rules, the office:
1. Shall solicit input from stakeholders and the public on the advantages of different statewide greenhouse gas pollution mitigation measures. In doing so, the office shall identify and solicit input from communities most impacted by climate change, including disproportionately impacted communities; large emissions sources; workers in relevant industries, including advanced energy and fuel delivery; and communities that are currently economically dependent upon industries with high levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

2. May consider other relevant laws and rules, as well as voluntary actions taken by local communities and the private sector, to enhance efficiency and cost-effectiveness in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Shall revise the rules as necessary to ensure timely progress toward, at a minimum, the following statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals, measured relative to 2005 statewide greenhouse gas pollution levels:
   a. By 2030, a 50 percent reduction.
   b. By 2050, a 90 percent reduction.
   c. By 2055, a 100 percent reduction.

4. Shall provide for ongoing tracking of emissions sources that adversely affect disproportionately impacted communities and provide strategies designed to achieve reductions in harmful air pollution affecting those communities. The office shall identify disproportionately impacted communities in this state by taking into consideration minority, low-income, tribal, or indigenous populations that experience disproportionate environmental harms and risks. The disproportionality may be a result of increased vulnerability to environmental degradation,
lack of opportunity for public participation, or other factors. Increased vulnerability may be attributable to an accumulation of negative impacts or a lack of positive environmental, health, economic, or social conditions within the populations.

5. Shall consider rules, policies, and regulatory strategies that have been deployed by other jurisdictions using a multi-sector approach to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate adoption of technologies that have very low or zero emissions and that enhance cost-effectiveness, compliance flexibility, and transparency in compliance costs.

6. May coordinate with other jurisdictions to secure emissions reductions, including to satisfy future federal regulations. The office may account for reductions in net greenhouse gas emissions that occur under coordinated jurisdictions’ programs if the office finds that the implementing regulations of each coordinated jurisdiction are of sufficient rigor to ensure the integrity of reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in this state and may account for emissions from electricity consumption in this state which are emitted elsewhere.

(b) In carrying out its duties, the office shall consider the benefits of compliance, including improved public health, environmental protection, and enhanced air quality; the costs of compliance; economic and job impacts and opportunities; the time necessary for compliance; the relative contribution of each emissions source or source category to statewide greenhouse gas pollution based on current data updated at reasonable intervals as determined by the office; harmonizing emissions reporting requirements with existing federal requirements as the office
deems appropriate; the importance of striving to equitably
distribute the benefits of compliance; opportunities to
incentivize renewable energy resources and pollution abatement
opportunities in disproportionately impacted communities;
opportunities to encourage clean energy in transitioning
communities; issues related to the beneficial use of electricity
to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; whether program design could
enhance the reliability of electric service; the potential to
enhance the resilience of communities and natural resources in
this state with regard to climate impacts; and whether greater
or more cost-effective emissions reductions are available
through program design.

(4) REPORTING.—The office shall submit a report to the
President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of
Representatives every odd-numbered year after the effective date
of this act. The report must include information on the progress
toward attaining the statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals,
any newly available cost-benefit or regulatory analysis for
rules adopted to attain the goals, and any recommendations on
future legislative action to address climate change, such as
implementation of climate adaptation policies or accelerating
deployment of cleaner technologies.

Section 11. Effective July 1, 2022, section 377.818, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
377.818 Greenhouse gas registry and inventory.—
(1) The Legislature supports sound policies and efforts
based on scientific evidence to benefit and protect this state,
its residents, and its resources and, therefore, finds it
prudent to develop and manage a greenhouse gas reporting system
with high integrity which will provide a basis for various greenhouse gas emissions reporting and reduction polices to safeguard this state’s financial and environmental well-being. The Legislature further finds that a greenhouse gas reporting system must provide an accurate, transparent, and verified set of greenhouse gas emissions data from reporting entities, supported by a robust accounting and verification infrastructure.

(2) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in coordination with the Department of Management Services and the Department of Environmental Protection, shall develop and maintain a greenhouse gas registry and inventory.

   (a) The following state and local entities shall track and report their greenhouse gas emissions data to the department:

      1. Beginning January 1, 2023, all state governmental entities.

      2. Beginning January 1, 2024, all local governmental entities, state universities, and Florida College System institutions.

      3. Beginning January 1, 2025, all electric utilities, natural gas utilities, businesses operating in this state with fleets of more than 1,000 vehicles, and businesses operating in this state with more than 500,000 square feet of heated and cooled building space.

   (b) The department shall seek ways to assist, as necessary, local governmental entities, state universities, Florida College System institutions, and businesses participating in the department’s greenhouse gas registry and inventory.

   (3) By August 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, the
department shall submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which includes all of the following:

(a) An annual inventory that details the greenhouse gases emitted by each reporting entity.

(b) An assessment of current policy tools available to address greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon pricing, and how this state may use those policy tools to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(c) Recommendations to lower greenhouse gas emissions in each participating group.

(d) Recommended greenhouse gas reduction targets for this state.

(4) The department shall adopt rules and may implement methodologies for the recording and monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions and for maintaining a ledger to record emissions reductions.

Section 12. Effective July 1, 2022, section 377.819, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

377.819 Wastewater Treatment Plant Energy Program.—

(1) CREATION AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.—There is established within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services a Wastewater Treatment Plant Energy Program. The purpose of the program is to reduce the total energy consumption and costs of wastewater treatment within this state.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the term:

(a) "Cost share" means actual cash outlays and noncash contributions paid by the subrecipient for products and services related to the program.
(b) “Department” means the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

(c) “Eligible applicant” means publicly owned wastewater treatment plants owned and operated by state or local governmental entities within this state.

(d) “Eligible projects” means projects identified in an energy efficiency assessment within the previous 5-year period.

(e) “Energy efficiency assessment” means a review of wastewater treatment equipment and processes conducted by someone other than facility staff which resulted in facility-specific written recommendations for improving energy efficiency or reducing energy costs. The term includes all of the following information:

1. A description of and information about existing relevant wastewater treatment plant equipment or processes.
2. A description of new equipment or processes that would improve energy efficiency or reduce energy costs.
3. An estimate of energy savings and monetary savings resulting from the equipment or process change.

(f) “Local governmental entity” means a county government; a municipality, including an incorporated city, town, or village; a school district; or an independent special district.

(g) “Program” means the Wastewater Treatment Plant Energy Program.

(3) WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT ENERGY PROGRAM.—

(a) The department shall provide awards for eligible projects to eligible applicants.

(b) The department shall issue awards on a competitive basis. The department shall consider, at a minimum, the
following factors:

1. The net annual energy saved at the facility in kilowatt-hours per year.

2. Energy saved per dollar funded in kilowatt-hours per dollar.

3. The amount of energy used to process 1 million gallons of wastewater in kilowatt-hours per million gallons.

(c) Eligible applicants must contribute a minimum cost share of 15 percent of the total project cost.

(d) Eligible applicants may use up to 10 percent of the total project funding for administrative costs.

(e) An award may not exceed $500,000 per wastewater treatment plant per fiscal year.

(f) The department shall determine applicant eligibility in accordance with this section and department rule. The total amount of awards issued to eligible applicants in each fiscal year may not exceed the amount appropriated for the program in a fiscal year.

(4) PUBLICATION.—The department shall publish on its website on an ongoing basis the amount of available funding for awards remaining in each fiscal year.

(5) ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.—By October 1, 2023, and each year thereafter that the program is funded, the department shall provide an annual assessment of the use of the program during the previous fiscal year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The assessment must include, at a minimum:

(a) The name of each applicant issued an award.

(b) The amount of the award issued to each applicant.
(c) A description of each eligible project.
(d) The net annual energy saved at the facility in kilowatt-hours per year.
(e) The energy saved per dollar funded in kilowatt-hours per dollar.
(f) The amount of energy used to process 1 million gallons of wastewater in kilowatt-hours per million gallons.
(g) The aggregate amount of funding awarded to all applicants.

(6) RULES.—The department shall adopt rules to implement and administer this section, including rules to provide for application requirements, forms to be used, ranking of applications, and issuance of awards under this program.

Section 13. Section 377.8201, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

377.8201 Farm Renewable and Efficiency Demonstrations Program.—

(1) CREATION AND PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.—The Farm Renewable and Efficiency Demonstrations Program is established within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to promote the adoption of technologies and practices that increase energy efficiency and use of renewable energy and encourage water conservation in agriculture in this state.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
(a) “Agricultural producer” means a person, legal entity, or joint operation that has an interest in an agricultural operation or that is engaged in agricultural production or forestry management.
(b) “Department” means the Department of Agriculture and
(c) “Energy and water evaluation” means a baseline of the agricultural producer’s current energy and water usage, including electricity and fuel; current energy and water expenditures; an inventory and analysis of energy-consuming devices present; an analysis of other factors affecting energy and water use; an assessment of the potential to use renewable energy generation; and a recommendation of specific implementable energy efficiency and water conservation measures, renewable energy devices, and their estimated cost and projected savings and payback period.

(d) “Historically underserved producer,” as defined in 7 C.F.R. s. 636.3, means an eligible person, a joint operation, or a legal entity that is a beginning farmer or rancher, socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher, or limited resource farmer or rancher.

(e) “Renewable energy” has the same meaning as in s. 366.91(2).

(3) FARM RENEWABLE AND EFFICIENCY EVALUATIONS AND DEMONSTRATIONS.—

(a) The department shall conduct onsite evaluations to determine the potential for energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation upgrades at individual farms and agricultural producers in this state.

(b) The department shall provide grants for the implementation of any recommendations made under paragraph (a). A grant may cover up to 80 percent of the cost to implement some or all of the recommendations from the energy and water evaluation, up to $25,000.
(c) The department may give priority consideration to a historically underserved producer or project that serves communities in counties with high poverty levels compared to the state average.

(d) The total for the energy and water evaluations provided and the amount of grants awarded in each fiscal year may not exceed the amount appropriated for the program in that fiscal year.

(4) APPLICATION PROCESS.—

(a) An applicant seeking to obtain an evaluation and a grant must submit an application to the department by a specified date each year as established by department rule.

(b) The department shall allocate grants to eligible applicants on a first-come, first-served basis, as determined by the date the application is received, until all appropriated funds for the fiscal year are expended or the program ends, whichever comes first. Incomplete applications submitted to the department may not be accepted and do not secure a place in the application process.

(c) In order to evaluate energy, water, and monetary savings, applicants must submit monthly utility data for a period of 1 year before any improvements are made and monthly utility data for a period of 1 year after any improvements are made.

(5) ANNUAL ASSESSMENT.—By October 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, the department shall provide an annual assessment of the use of the program during the previous fiscal year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The assessment must include, at a
minimum, all of the following information:

(a) The name of each applicant that received an energy and water evaluation under this section.

(b) The name of each applicant that received a grant to implement recommendations from an energy and water evaluation under this section.

(c) The amount of the grant awarded to each applicant.

(d) A description of each improvement made.

(e) The applicant’s utility data 1 year before any improvements were made, as required under paragraph (4)(c).

(f) The applicant’s utility data 1 year after any improvements were made, as required under paragraph (4)(c).

(g) Each applicant’s energy, water, and monetary savings as a result of an energy and water evaluation and a grant under this section.

(h) The aggregate amount of funding awarded for all applicants under this section.

(6) RULES.—The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer this section, including rules governing application requirements, the ranking of applications, and the awarding of grants under the program.

Section 14. Effective July 1, 2022, section 520.27, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

520.27 Solar consumer protections.—

(1) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, in consultation with the Public Service Commission and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, shall ensure consumer protections of residential solar energy systems consumers, as follows:
(a) The Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall receive and review complaints and consumer questions regarding solar energy system companies and solar contractors, receive complaints obtained by other state agencies regarding solar energy system companies and solar contractors, and share any data gathered with other state agencies.

(b) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall document consumer complaints relating to solar contractors by making specified information available publicly on the department’s Division of Consumer Services website. The public information must contain all of the following:

1. The number and types of complaints.

2. The zip code from which each consumer complaint originated.

3. The disposition of all complaints received against a solar contractor.

(c) The Public Service Commission shall develop standardized inputs and assumptions by vendors, installers, or financing entities to be used in the calculation and presentation of electric utility bill savings a consumer can expect to receive by using a solar energy system and shall post the standardized inputs and assumptions on its website. For the purposes of this section, the Public Service Commission shall receive input from municipal utilities and instrumentalities thereof and cooperatives organized under the Rural Electric Cooperative Law.

(2) Records of any completed, fully executed agreement and any disclosures entered into between a solar installer and the purchaser of a solar energy system for residential use may, at
the option of the customer, be stored electronically by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. In the process of submitting an application for interconnection with the transmission grid or distribution system of a solar energy system, a solar installer must affirm that it has informed the solar customer of the option to have the records of the agreement and any disclosures stored electronically. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall maintain any such records for 5 years and share the information broadly with other state agencies.

Section 15. The Division of Law Revision is directed to replace the phrase “the effective date of this act” wherever it occurs in this act with the date this act becomes a law.

Section 16. For the 2022-2023 fiscal year, the sum of $250,000 in nonrecurring funds is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Office of Energy within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to implement s. 377.817, Florida Statutes, as created by this act.

Section 17. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.