By Senator Gruters

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22-01633-24 20241548\_\_\_ A bill to be entitled

An act relating to energy; amending s. 337.25, F.S.; prohibiting the Department of Transportation from assigning or transferring its permitting rights across transportation rights-of-way operated by the department to certain third parties under certain circumstances; amending s. 337.403, F.S.; prohibiting authorities from requiring the relocation of utilities on behalf of certain other third party or governmental agency projects; amending s. 366.04, F.S.; requiring the Public Service Commission to approve targeted storm reserve amounts for public utilities; providing requirements for the targeted storm reserve amounts; providing for base rate adjustments; amending s. 409.508, F.S.; defining and redefining terms; requiring the Department of Commerce to expand categorical eligibility for the low-income home energy assistance program to include individuals who are enrolled in certain federal disability programs; requiring the department to develop a comprehensive process for automatic payments to be made on behalf of such individuals; providing requirements for such process; making technical changes; requiring the

Public Service Commission to conduct or cause to be

modular nuclear reactors in this state; defining the

conducted a feasibility study on the use of small

term "small modular nuclear reactor" or "reactor";

providing requirements for the feasibility study;

requiring the commission to submit a report on the

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findings and conclusion of the feasibility study to the Governor and the Legislature by a specified date; providing requirements for the report; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of section 337.25, Florida Statutes, to read:

337.25 Acquisition, lease, and disposal of real and personal property.—

**(1)** 

(e) The department may not, without prior approval from the Legislature, assign or transfer its permitting rights across any transportation right-of-way operated by the department to a third party or governmental entity that does not operate the transportation right-of-way.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 337.403, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.403 Interference caused by utility; expenses.-

(1) If a utility that is placed upon, under, over, or within the right-of-way limits of any public road or publicly owned rail corridor is found by the authority to be unreasonably interfering in any way with the convenient, safe, or continuous use, or the maintenance, improvement, extension, or expansion, of such public road or publicly owned rail corridor, the utility owner shall, upon 30 days' written notice to the utility or its agent by the authority, initiate the work necessary to alleviate the interference at its own expense except as provided in

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paragraphs (a)-(j). The authority may not require a utility within a public road operated by the authority to be relocated on behalf of any other third-party or governmental agency project related to a separate public or private road or transportation corridor. The work must be completed within such reasonable time as stated in the notice or such time as agreed to by the authority and the utility owner.

- (a) If the relocation of utility facilities, as referred to in s. 111 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, Pub. L. No. 84-627, is necessitated by the construction of a project on the federal-aid interstate system, including extensions thereof within urban areas, and the cost of the project is eligible and approved for reimbursement by the Federal Government to the extent of 90 percent or more under the Federal-Aid Highway Act, or any amendment thereof, then in that event the utility owning or operating such facilities shall perform any necessary work upon notice from the department, and the state shall pay the entire expense properly attributable to such work after deducting therefrom any increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility.
- (b) When a joint agreement between the department and the utility is executed for utility work to be accomplished as part of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in those utility work costs that exceed the department's official estimate of the cost of the work by more than 10 percent. The amount of such participation is limited to the difference between the official estimate of all the work in the joint agreement plus 10 percent and the amount awarded for this work in the construction contract for

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such work. The department may not participate in any utility work costs that occur as a result of changes or additions during the course of the contract.

- (c) When an agreement between the department and utility is executed for utility work to be accomplished in advance of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in the cost of clearing and grubbing necessary to perform such work.
- (d) If the utility facility was initially installed to exclusively serve the authority or its tenants, or both, the authority shall bear the costs of the utility work. However, the authority is not responsible for the cost of utility work related to any subsequent additions to that facility for the purpose of serving others. For a county or municipality, if such utility facility was installed in the right-of-way as a means to serve a county or municipal facility on a parcel of property adjacent to the right-of-way and if the intended use of the county or municipal facility is for a use other than transportation purposes, the obligation of the county or municipality to bear the costs of the utility work shall extend only to utility work on the parcel of property on which the facility of the county or municipality originally served by the utility facility is located.
- (e) If, under an agreement between a utility and the authority entered into after July 1, 2009, the utility conveys, subordinates, or relinquishes a compensable property right to the authority for the purpose of accommodating the acquisition or use of the right-of-way by the authority, without the agreement expressly addressing future responsibility for the

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cost of necessary utility work, the authority shall bear the cost of removal or relocation. This paragraph does not impair or restrict, and may not be used to interpret, the terms of any such agreement entered into before July 1, 2009.

- (f) If the utility is an electric facility being relocated underground in order to enhance vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian safety and in which ownership of the electric facility to be placed underground has been transferred from a private to a public utility within the past 5 years, the department shall incur all costs of the necessary utility work.
- (g) An authority may bear the costs of utility work required to eliminate an unreasonable interference when the utility is not able to establish that it has a compensable property right in the particular property where the utility is located if:
- 1. The utility was physically located on the particular property before the authority acquired rights in the property;
- 2. The utility demonstrates that it has a compensable property right in adjacent properties along the alignment of the utility or, after due diligence, certifies that the utility does not have evidence to prove or disprove that it has a compensable property right in the particular property where the utility is located; and
- 3. The information available to the authority does not establish the relative priorities of the authority's and the utility's interests in the particular property.
- (h) If a municipally owned utility or county-owned utility is located in a rural area of opportunity, as defined in s. 288.0656(2), and the department determines that the utility is

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unable, and will not be able within the next 10 years, to pay for the cost of utility work necessitated by a department project on the State Highway System, the department may pay, in whole or in part, the cost of such utility work performed by the department or its contractor.

- (i) If the relocation of utility facilities is necessitated by the construction of a commuter rail service project or an intercity passenger rail service project and the cost of the project is eligible and approved for reimbursement by the Federal Government, then in that event the utility owning or operating such facilities located by permit on a departmentowned rail corridor shall perform any necessary utility relocation work upon notice from the department, and the department shall pay the expense properly attributable to such utility relocation work in the same proportion as federal funds are expended on the commuter rail service project or an intercity passenger rail service project after deducting therefrom any increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility. In no event shall the state be required to use state dollars for such utility relocation work. This paragraph does not apply to any phase of the Central Florida Commuter Rail project, known as SunRail.
- (j) If a utility is lawfully located within an existing and valid utility easement granted by recorded plat, regardless of whether such land was subsequently acquired by the authority by dedication, transfer of fee, or otherwise, the authority must bear the cost of the utility work required to eliminate an unreasonable interference. The authority shall pay the entire expense properly attributable to such work after deducting any

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increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility.

Section 3. Subsection (10) is added to section 366.04, Florida Statutes, to read:

366.04 Jurisdiction of commission.

- amount to be effective January 1, 2025, for each public utility. The targeted storm reserve amount must be set at a level equal to 80 percent of the approved incremental storm costs incurred for the public utility's highest cost storm impacting its service area over the 5 calendar years before January 2025. The approved incremental storm costs that form the basis for the targeted storm reserve amount must be based on the filings of the public utility with the commission and orders issued by the commission.
- (a)1. The initial targeted storm reserve amount established by the commission:
- a. Is subject to adjustment on an annual basis for successive rolling 5-year periods;
- b. Must be funded by an increase in base rates effective January 1, 2025; and
- c. Must be designed to allow the utility to recover the costs to fund the targeted reserve level over a 4-year period.
- 2. All base rate adjustments and accompanying tariffs must be:
- a. Implemented by administrative approval of the commission and employ the most recent authorized base rate structure for the public utility;
  - b. Filed by October 15 together with the current storm

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reserve and supporting documentation and the highest cost storm over the prior 5 years as reflected by commission order; and

- c. Administratively approved by each November 15 to take effect on January 1 of the following calendar year.
- (b) Suspension of base rate increases and implementation of base rate adjustments under this subsection based on use and depletion of the storm reserve and the determination of the annual storm reserve amount must be administratively determined and approved by the commission consistent with calendar deadlines under paragraph (a).
- (c) The adjustments to base rates must be designed to fund the public utility storm reserves; the cost recovery of such base rates must be without regard to any impact on a public utility's previous, current, or projected earnings; and the revenues from such base rates may not be considered in the calculation of a public utility's earnings in earnings surveillance reports filed with the commission.

Section 4. Section 409.508, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 409.508 Low-income home energy assistance program.-
- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Department" means the Department of Commerce.
- (b) "Eligible household" means a household eligible for funds from the <a href="mailto:program">program</a> Low-income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, 42 U.S.C. ss. 8621 et seq.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  "Home energy" means a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings.
- (d) "Program" means the federal low-income home energy assistance program established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. ss. 8621 et

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233 seq.

(e) (e) "Utility" means any person, corporation, partnership, municipality, cooperative, association, or other legal entity and its lessees, trustees, or receivers now or hereafter owning, operating, managing, or controlling any plant or other facility supplying electricity or natural gas to or for the public within this state, directly or indirectly, for compensation.

- (2) The department of Economic Opportunity is designated as the state agency to administer the program Low-income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, 42 U.S.C. ss. 8621 et seq. The department may of Economic Opportunity is authorized to provide home energy assistance benefits to eligible households which may be in the form of cash, vouchers, certificates, or direct payments to electric or natural gas utilities or other energy suppliers and operators of low-rent, subsidized housing in behalf of eligible households. Priority must shall be given to eligible households having at least one elderly or handicapped individual and to eligible households with the lowest incomes.
- (3) (a) The department shall expand categorical eligibility for the program to include households with residents of this state who are enrolled in any of the following federal disability programs:
  - 1. Social Security Disability Insurance program.
  - 2. Social Security Insurance program.
- 3. United States Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits.
  - 4. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program.
  - 5. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

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(b) The department shall develop a comprehensive process for automatic program payments on behalf of such individuals to be made directly to the household's home energy supplier. The process must include all of the following:

- 1. Detailed requirements for any necessary statutory or regulatory changes, application process changes, or other requirements necessary to allow the department to identify individuals who qualify under this subsection for automatic program payments without requiring the individual to submit additional program applications.
- 2. A data sharing process detailing the steps the department will take to identify and share a list of categorically eligible residents with home energy suppliers. A home energy supplier that agrees to receive direct program payments must apply the benefits as prescribed to the resident accounts identified by the department and document such payments in its annual program performance measures report.
- (4) Agreements may be established between electric or natural gas utility companies, other energy suppliers, the department, and the Department of Revenue to provide, and the Department of Economic Opportunity for the purpose of providing payments to energy suppliers in the form of a credit against sales and use taxes due or direct payments to energy suppliers for services rendered to low-income, eligible households.
- (5)(4) The department of Economic Opportunity shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section act.
- Section 5. (1) The Public Service Commission shall conduct or cause to be conducted a study regarding the feasibility of using small modular nuclear reactors in this state. As used in

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this section, the term "small modular nuclear reactor" or "reactor" means a nuclear reactor that:

- (a) Has a rated capacity of not more than 300 megawatts of electricity;
- (b) Can be constructed and operated in combination with other similar reactors at a single site if multiple reactors are necessary; and
- (c) Has been licensed by the United States Nuclear

  Regulatory Commission and is in compliance with all requirements and conditions associated with the license.
- (2) The feasibility study must include an evaluation of all of the following:
- (a) Existing state law, to determine and identify which, if any, statutes and agency rules would need to be amended to enable the construction and operation of small modular nuclear reactors in this state;
- (b) The economic feasibility of replacing carbon-based energy sources with reactors, while accounting for the net present value of revenue requirements that would result from the retirement of coal-fired plants;
- (c) The safety of and the waste stream resulting from the construction and operation of reactors; and
- (d) The property tax benefits to counties, school districts, and special taxing districts in connection with the use of reactors.
- (e) The number of jobs that could be created and the overall impact to local economies in connection with the use of small modular nuclear reactors.
  - (f) The reliability and cost of small modular nuclear

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320	reactors as compared to natural gas, wind, and solar energy
321	production.
322	(g) Local government permitting requirements or approvals
323	that would be required for the operation of small modular
324	nuclear reactors in this state.
325	(h) Any other information that the commission deems
326	necessary.
327	(3) On or before July 1, 2025, the commission shall submit
328	a report of the findings and conclusions of the feasibility
329	study to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the
330	Speaker of the House of Representatives. The report must include
331	any recommendations regarding:
332	(a) The potential for using small modular nuclear reactors
333	to provide energy in this state; and
334	(b) Administrative or legislative action needed to promote
335	the use of small modular nuclear reactors in this state.
336	Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.