LAND USE CONSTRAINTS

LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

Land use conflicts often occur where proposed land uses create physical impacts such as noise, dust, light and glare etc., which offend nearby sensitive land uses (e.g., residential, schools, recreation areas, hospitals, senior centers, etc.). Typically, avoidance of land use compatibility issues involves procuring sites that are large enough to provide an adequate buffer area, or locating within an existing industrial area, or that intervening uses in the area would minimize land use conflicts.

Proposed new power plant projects may also be seen as counter to the economic development activities and goals of the local land use agency (cities or counties). For example, several cities and counties throughout California are actively pursuing large high technology employer-type uses (such as Hewlett Packard, NEC, Intel, etc) to locate facilities in their industrial designated areas. They may perceive a proposed new power plant project as incompatible with these economic development goals. Other examples of this include perceived conflicts with the "quality of life" provided in a community.

INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS

Power plants require substantial physical infrastructure that has become difficult to provide at suitable new locations. Construction of extended new transmission facilities and other linear facilities usually raises environmental concerns that are time consuming, expensive and politically costly to deal with. A supply of natural gas for fuel, water for cooling and steam generation, electrical transmission lines, wastewater conveyance system, drainage facilities, roadways and disposal areas, are necessary. These must be extended from the nearest facility with available capacity and the shortest possible route is usually desirable. Generally the longer the route to extend required infrastructure facilities, the more environmental impacts and land use conflicts encountered that need to be addressed. Land use conflicts often arise when power plant infrastructure requirements involve modification and/or expansion of existing facilities. For example, extension of underground infrastructure facilities (e.g., natural gas pipelines) can cause conflicts with local land use agencies street improvement programs, as well as result in significant (though temporary) land use conflicts with land uses along the route of the extension.

As opposed to the challenges posed in identifying sites for new plants, existing power plants often have available infrastructure for natural gas and electrical transmission facilities, and are usually appropriately designated in community land use plans. Refurbishing and expanding existing power plants, therefore, may represent the path of least resistance when it comes to selecting a site to increase power generation, although this may not be true in all communities. The desirability of renovation may be enhanced through improvements to older technology, and possibly resulting in improvements in air quality and safety.

URBAN VERSUS RURAL AREAS

While a majority of the state's power demand is associated with urban areas, power plants are not usually proposed to be located in those areas. Exceptions to this may occur when existing industrial land have been subject to urban encroachment. Generally, siting power plants in urban areas may be considered preferable because of the availability of required infrastructure facilities and public services, close proximity to power users (minimizing power loss from transmission), and general compatibility with urban land uses. However, land use conflicts are generally more of a problem in urban areas where intense land development with a variety of uses occurs in close proximity. In urban areas large vacant parcels. especially parcels that are appropriately designated as heavy industrial and are in reasonable proximity to required infrastructure, may be rare and land prices are relatively high. Urban sites are likely to be smaller, providing less space for needed equipment and infrastructure and less opportunity for physical separation from population area. Perhaps the best opportunities for power plant siting on large urban sites may occur where military base closure is occurring or on the fringe of urban areas where development has not yet occurred. The Crockett Cogeneration Project was constructed on a small site containing an existing heavy industrial facility, but still experienced significant challenges in designing and locating equipment to avoid or mitigate impacts on adjacent urban areas. The Crockett project demonstrated that smaller sites with suitable existing uses that act as buffers provide an opportunity for power plant siting in a more developed urban situation.

Siting power plants in rural areas can provide several advantages over urban areas including proximity to the electrical transmission fuel supply and water supply lines, and the availability of large, and relatively inexpensive parcels of land that provide the greatest opportunity to avoid or reduce land use conflict through physical separation. However, siting power plants in rural areas can result in conflicts with agricultural operations, other rural land uses, and local agency policies that prohibit development in rural areas in order to preserve open space, agricultural lands and habitat areas.

CONSTRAINTS ASSOCIATED WITH LAND USE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STANDARDS (LORS)

LOCAL AGENCY PARTICIPATION

As provided in the Warren-Alquist Act, the Commission is identified as the sole permitting authority for power plant projects producing in excess of 50 megawatts of electrical energy. Given the provisions in the Warren-Alquist Act, local land use agencies sometimes have the impression that the review process is out of their jurisdiction and that they cannot obtain development review fees to fund their staff's involvement in the projects. However, the Energy Commission regulations do provide for reimbursement of local agencies. The regulations do not provide for reimbursement of state or federal agencies, or public participation. In some cases the local land use agency is in opposition to a power plant project, which can

complicate receiving input from the local land use agency because of their status as an intervener. While early consultation to solicit local land use agency participation is preferable, power plant applicants may be reluctant for fear of rallying early opposition to their projects.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATE AND LOCAL LAND USE CONTROL

The primary responsibility for land use regulation development and control lies with local agencies. While there are several state laws associated with land use control (e.g., Planning and Zoning Law [Government Code Sections 65000 et al.], Subdivision Map Act [Government Code 66410 et al.], etc.), the state does not directly regulate land use. There is currently no state requirement that local agencies provide any land use designation that would clearly allow a power plant. As result, land use issues associated with power plant siting can vary significantly between local jurisdictions. For example, Sacramento County has an energy element as part of its general plan that generally acknowledges that the County will have an increased demand for power and provides guidance regarding consideration of future power facilities and conservation planning, while other communities provide little or no direction in their general plans and ordinances regarding the need for energy infrastructure.

LOCAL AGENCY LAND USE ISSUES

While some communities such as Sacramento County have been proactive in considering regional power needs and land uses, some local jurisdictions have chosen to preclude power plants in their planning efforts and land use plans due to public opposition. In these situations, local agency staff is sometimes hesitant to provide assessments of a power plant's consistency with land use plans due to the political nature of the ultimate interpretation of local development standards by elected officials.

In addition, the application of local agency zoning ordinance provisions and development standards to power plants is often unclear. Specific issues often include setback standards, lot coverage, outside storage, noise and height restrictions, and lot sizes. In order to resolve consistency issues, Conditions of Certification sometimes include requiring general plan amendments, rezones, variances or participation in the development review process of the local agency. Depending on the land use and the political setting of the local agency, this could result in further local opposition and denial of local standard amendments, which then result in power plant construction delays or cancellation of the project.

REGIONAL AGENCY LAND USE PROVISION ISSUES

As the environmental sensitivity of a site and associated linear corridors increases, the level of concern expressed by various agencies at the regional, state and federal level also increases. These agencies may include the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Coastal Commission, Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCOs). Resolving concerns regarding stream crossing/disturbance, wetlands, air quality, sensitive species, local coastal program

and historical resource issues can be complicated and time consuming. This may involve multiple jurisdictions increase the need for early coordination to resolve issues. They also add complexity and can result in delays as each jurisdiction follows its own procedures.

POWER PLANT APPLICATION ISSUES

There are occasions where the power plant application (AFC) may be considered data adequate, but fails to provide the necessary information in order to evaluate land use issues. This issue often arises in association with the proposed power plant site plan, which sometimes is missing information such as property line location, roadway right-of-way, a scale, relationship to other land uses and other associated material. This information sometimes remains ill-defined even after data requests and associated workshops, resulting in Conditions of Certification that require site plan review be performed by the local land use agency.

There are delays that can occur when the power plant application does not have data readily available, where the applicant decides to alter aspects of the project to address concerns that arise in the process, or if the applicant does not clearly own or have authorization to use the site. The applicant may not be informed or may be incorrectly advised about local land use plans. The San Francisco Energy project is an example of a project where a privately owned site was proposed that was incompatible with existing land uses and general plan/zoning designations. The applicant ultimately withdrew the site after an extended public controversy, and requested certification for a different site, which was owned by the City/County of San Francisco. The Energy Commission certified the project at the second site, but the City/County would not provide a lease for the site. This site control issue resulted in the applicant eventually dropping the project, despite Energy Commission approval.

CONCLUSIONS

As described above, issues associated with land use constraints can vary substantially by jurisdiction. They generally involve determination of consistency with LORS and local land use agency participation in the process. Possible options for the Committee to consider to improve the consideration of land use issues include the following:

- Establishing an early agency consultation process with local, regional, state
 and federal agencies potentially affected by a proposed power plant project in
 order to identify land use and LORS issues prior to completion of the data
 adequacy process for AFCs. This process could also be used to identify
 alternative power plant sites considered acceptable by the affected agencies.
- Providing workshops or information sessions for affected land use agencies regarding how the Energy Commission power plant permitting process works and how the agency can provide input.

- Offer assistance to local and regional agencies in the development of a programs that identify power needs on a regional basis (e.g., Sacramento Metropolitan area) as well as land areas appropriate for siting power plants and related linear facilities.
- Encourage local land use agencies to consider the power needs of the community in their land use and planning activities (e.g., general plan and specific plan development processes and associated zoning ordinances).
- Evaluate local agency and public participation reimbursement regulations and/or guidelines to facilitate participation in the siting process.

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to energy; providing legislative findings and intent; creating s. 377.801, F.S.; creating the "Florida Renewable Energy Technologies and Energy Efficiency Act"; creating s. 377.802, F.S.; stating the purpose of the act; creating s. 377.803, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 377.804, F.S.; creating the Renewable Energy Technologies Grants Program; providing program requirements and procedures, including matching funds; creating s. 377.805, F.S.; creating the Energy Efficient Appliance Rebate Program; providing program requirements, procedures, and limitations; creating s. 377.806, F.S.; creating the Solar Energy System Rebate Program; providing program requirements, procedures, and limitations; creating s. 377.901, F.S.; creating the Florida Energy Council within the Department of Environmental Protection; providing purpose and composition; providing for appointment of members and their terms; providing for reimbursement for travel and per diem; requiring the department to provide certain services to the council; providing rulemaking authority; amending s. 212.08, F.S.; providing definitions for the terms "biodiesel" and "ethanol"; providing tax exemptions for the sale or use of certain energy efficient products; providing eligibility requirements and tax credit limits; directing the department to adopt rules; directing the department to determine and publish certain information relating to such exemptions; amending s. 213.053, F.S.;

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

authorizing the Department of Revenue to share certain 29 information with the Department of Environmental 30 Protection for specified purposes; amending s. 220.02, 31 F.S.; providing the order of application of the renewable 32 33 energy technologies investment tax credit; creating s. 220.192, F.S.; establishing a corporate tax credit for 34 certain costs related to renewable energy technologies; 35 providing eligibility requirements and credit limits; 36 providing certain authority to the Department of 37 Environmental Protection and the Department of Revenue; 38 directing the Department of Environmental Protection to 39 40 determine and publish certain information; providing for repeal of the tax credit; amending s. 220.13, F.S.; 41 providing an addition to the definition of "adjusted 42 federal income"; amending s. 186.801, F.S.; revising the 43 provisions of electric utility 10-year site plans to 44 include the effect on fuel diversity; amending s. 366.04, 45 46 F.S.; revising the safety standards for public utilities; 47 amending s. 366.05, F.S.; authorizing the Public Service 48 Commission to adopt certain construction standards and 49 make certain determinations; directing the commission to conduct a study and provide a report by a certain date; 50 amending s. 403.503, F.S.; revising and providing 51 definitions applicable to the Florida Electrical Power 52 53 Plant Siting Act; amending s. 403.504, F.S.; providing the 54 Department of Environmental Protection with additional powers and duties relating to the Florida Electrical Power 55 Plant Siting Act; amending s. 403.5055, F.S.; revising 56

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provisions for certain permits associated with 57 applications for electrical power plant certification; 58 amending s. 403.506, F.S.; revising provisions relating to 59 applicability and certification of certain power plants; 60 61 amending s. 403.5064, F.S.; revising provisions for distribution of applications and schedules relating to 62 certification; amending s. 403.5065, F.S.; revising 63 provisions relating to the appointment of administrative 64 law judges; amending s. 403.5066, F.S.; revising 65 66 provisions relating to the determination of completeness 67 for certain applications; creating s. 403.50663, F.S.; 68 authorizing certain local governments and regional 69 planning councils to hold an informational public meeting; providing requirements and procedures therefor; creating 70 s. 403.50665, F.S.; requiring local governments to file 71 certain land use determinations; providing requirements 72 and procedures therefor; repealing s. 403.5067, F.S.; 73 74 relating to the determination of sufficiency for certain 75 applications; amending s. 403.507, F.S.; revising required 76 statement provisions for affected agencies; amending s. 77 403.508, F.S.; revising provisions related to land use and 78 certification proceedings; requiring certain notice; 79 amending s. 403.509, F.S.; revising provisions related to 80 the final disposition of certain applications; providing requirements and provisions with respect thereto; amending 81 82 s. 403.511, F.S.; revising provisions related to the 83 effect of certification for the construction and operation 84 of proposed power plants; providing that issuance of

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certification meets certain consistency requirements; 85 creating s. 403.5112, F.S.; requiring filing of notice for 86 87 certified corridor routes; providing requirements and procedures with respect thereto; creating s. 403.5113, 88 F.S.; authorizing postcertification amendments for power 89 90 plant site certification applications; providing requirements and procedures with respect thereto; amending 91 s. 403.5115, F.S.; requiring certain public notice for 92 activities related to power plant site application, 93 certification, and land use determination; providing 94 requirements and procedures with respect thereto; 95 directing the Department of Environmental Protection to 96 97 maintain certain lists and provide copies to of certain publications; amending s. 403.513, F.S.; revising 98 99 provisions for judicial review of appeals related to power 100 plant site certification; amending s. 403.516, F.S.; 101 revising provisions relating to modification of 102 certification for power plant sites; amending s. 403.517, 103 F.S.; revising the provisions relating to supplemental applications for certain power plant sites; amending s. 104 105 403.5175, F.S.; revising provisions relating to existing 106 power plant site certification; revising the procedure for 107 reviewing and processing applications; requiring 108 additional information to be included in certain 109 applications; amending s. 403.518, F.S.; revising the 110 allocation of proceeds from certain fees collected; 111 providing for reimbursement of certain expenses; directing the Department of Environmental Protection to establish 112

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rules for determination of certain fees; eliminating certain operational license fees; amending s. 403.519, F.S.; directing the Public Service Commission to consider fuel diversity and reliability in certain determinations; providing an effective date.

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

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Legislative findings and intent. -- The Section 1. Legislature finds that advancing the development of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency is important for the state's future, its energy stability, and the protection of its citizens' public health and its environment. The Legislature finds that the development of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency in the state will help to reduce demand for foreign fuels, promote energy diversity, enhance system reliability, reduce pollution, educate the public on the promise of renewable energy technologies, and promote economic growth. The Legislature finds that there is a need to assist in the development of market demand that will advance the commercialization and widespread application of renewable energy technologies. The Legislature further finds that the state is ideally positioned to stimulate economic development through such renewable energy technologies due to its ongoing and successful research and development track record in these areas, an abundance of natural and renewable energy sources, an ability to attract significant federal research and development funds,

140	and the need to find and secure renewable energy technologies
141	for the benefit of its citizens, visitors, and environment.
142	Section 2. Section 377.801, Florida Statutes, is created
143	to read:
144	377.801 Short titleSections 377.801-377.806 may be
145	cited as the "Florida Renewable Energy Technologies and Energy
146	Efficiency Act."
147	Section 3. Section 377.802, Florida Statutes, is created
148	to read:
149	377.802 Purpose This act is intended to provide matching
150	grants to stimulate capital investment in the state and to
151	enhance the market for and promote the statewide utilization of
152	renewable energy technologies. The targeted grants program is
153	designed to advance the already growing establishment of
154	renewable energy technologies in the state and encourage the use
155	of other incentives such as tax exemptions and regulatory
156	certainty to attract additional renewable energy technology
157	producers, developers, and users to the state. This act is also
158	intended to provide rebates for energy efficient appliances and
159	for solar energy equipment installations for residential and
160	commercial buildings.
161	Section 4. Section 377.803, Florida Statutes, is created
162	to read:
163	377.803 Definitions As used in this act, the term:
164	(1) "Act" means the Florida Renewable Energy Technologies
165	and Energy Efficiency Act.
166	(2) "Department" means the Department of Environmental
167	Protection.

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refrigerator, residential model clothes washer including a residential style coin operated clothes washer, or dishwasher that has been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of Energy as meeting or exceeding the energy saving efficiency requirements under each agency's Energy Star program.

- (4) "Person" means an individual, partnership, joint venture, private or public corporation, association, firm, public service company, or any other public or private entity.
- (5) "Renewable energy" means renewable energy as defined in s. 366.91.
- (6) "Renewable energy technology" means any technology that generates or utilizes a renewable energy resource.
- (7) "Solar energy system" means equipment that provides for the collection and use of incident solar energy for water heating, space heating or cooling, or other applications that require a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural gas, or electricity and equipment that performs primarily with solar energy. In other systems in which solar energy is used in a supplemental way, only those components which collect and transfer solar energy shall be included in this definition. The term "solar energy system" does not include a swimming pool heater.
- (8) "Solar photovoltaic system" means a device that converts incident sunlight into electrical current.
- (9) "Solar thermal system" means a device that traps heat from incident sunlight in order to heat water.

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196 Section 5. Section 377.804, Florida Statutes, is created 197 to read: 377.804 Renewable Energy Technologies Grants Program. --198 The Renewable Energy Technologies Grants Program is 199 established within the department to provide renewable-energy 200 matching grants for demonstration, commercialization, research, 201 and development projects relating to renewable energy 202 203 technologies. Matching grants for renewable energy technology 204 (2) demonstration, commercialization, research, and development 205 projects may be made to any of the following: 206 207 Municipalities and county governments. (a) Established for-profit companies licensed to do 208 (b) 209 business in the state. 210 ·(c) Universities and colleges. (d) Utilities located and operating within the state. 211 Not-for-profit organizations. 212 (e) 213 (f) Other qualified persons, as determined by the department. 214 The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 215 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer the awarding of grants under 216 217 this program. Factors the department shall consider in awarding 218 grants include, but are not limited to: 219

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capital investment and economic development in metropolitan and

rural areas, including the creation of jobs and the future

The degree to which the project stimulates in-state

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development of a commercial market for renewable energy technologies.

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- (b) The extent to which the proposed project has been demonstrated to be technically feasible based on pilot project demonstrations, laboratory testing, scientific modeling, or engineering or chemical theory which supports the proposal.
- (c) The degree to which the project incorporates an innovative new technology or an innovative application of an existing technology.
- (d) The degree to which a project generates thermal, mechanical, or electrical energy by means of a renewable energy resource that has substantial long-term production potential.
- (e) The degree to which a project demonstrates efficient use of energy and material resources.
- (f) The degree to which the project fosters overall understanding and appreciation of renewable energy technologies.
 - (g) The availability of matching funds from an applicant.
- (h) Other in-kind contributions applied to the total project.
 - (i) The ability to administer a complete project.
 - (j) Project duration and timeline for expenditures.
- (k) The geographic area in which the project is to be conducted in relation to other projects.
 - (1) The degree of public visibility and interaction.
- Section 6. Section 377.805, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 377.805 Energy Efficient Appliance Rebate Program. --

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(1) The Energy Efficient Appliances Rebate Program is established within the department to provide for financial incentives for the purchase of Energy Star qualified appliances as specified in this section.

- (2) Any resident of the state who purchases a new Energy
 Star qualified appliance from July 1, 2006, through June 30,
 2010, from a retail store in the state is eligible for a rebate.
- (3) The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss.

 120.536(1) and 120.54 to designate rebate amounts and administer
 the issuance of rebates. The department's rules may include
 separate incentives for low-income families to purchase Energy
 Star qualified appliances.
- (4) Application for a rebate must be made within 90 days after the purchase of the Energy Star qualified appliance.
- (5) Rebates are limited to one per type of appliance per year.
- (6) The total dollar amount of all rebates issued by the department is subject to the total amount of appropriations in any fiscal year for this program. If funds are insufficient during the current fiscal year, any requests for rebates received during that fiscal year may be processed during the following fiscal year.
- (7) The department shall determine and publish on a regular basis the amount of rebate funds remaining in each fiscal year.
- Section 7. Section 377.806, Florida Statutes, is-created to read:
 - 377.806 Solar Energy System Rebate Program. --

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(1) The Solar Energy System Rebate Program is established within the department to provide for financial incentives for the purchase of solar energy systems.

- (2) Any person who purchases a new solar energy system from July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2010, of 2 kilowatts or larger for a solar photovoltaic system, or a solar energy system that provides at least 50 percent of a building's hot water consumption for a solar thermal system and has the system installed by a certified solar contractor, is eligible for a rebate.
- (3) The department shall adopt rules pursuant to ss.

 120.536(1) and 120.54 to designate rebate amounts and administer the issuance of rebates.
- (4) Application for a rebate must be made within 90 days after the purchase of the solar energy equipment.
 - (5) Rebates are limited to two per person.
- (6) The total dollar amount of all rebates issued by the department is subject to the total amount of appropriations in any fiscal year for this program. If funds are insufficient during the current fiscal year, any requests for rebates received during that fiscal year may be processed during the following fiscal year.
- (7) The department shall determine and publish on a regular basis the amount of rebate funds remaining in each fiscal year.
- Section 8. Section 377.901, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
 - 377.901 Florida Energy Council.--

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(1) The Florida Energy Council is created within the Department of Environmental Protection to provide advice and counsel to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the energy policy of the state. The council should advise the state on current and projected energy issues including, but not limited to, generation, transmission, and fuel supply issues.

(2)(a) The council shall be comprised of utility providers, researchers, fuel suppliers, technology manufacturers, environmental interests, and others.

- (b) The council shall consist of eight voting members as follows:
- 1. The Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection shall serve as chair of the council.
- 2. The Chair of the Public Service Commission shall serve as vice chair of the council.
 - 3. Two members shall be appointed by the Governor.
- 4. Two members shall be appointed by the President of the Senate.
- 5. Two members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- (c) All initial members shall be appointed prior to
 September 1, 2006. Appointments made by the Governor, the
 President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of
 Representatives shall be for terms of 2 years each. Members
 shall serve until their successors are appointed. Vacancies
 shall be filled in the manner of the original appointment for
 the remainder of the term that is vacated.

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(d) Members shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to travel reimbursement and per diem expenses related to council duties and responsibilities pursuant to s. 112.061.

- (3) The Department of Environmental Protection shall provide primary staff support to the council and shall ensure that council meetings are electronically recorded. Such recording shall be preserved pursuant to chapters 119 and 257.
- (4) The Department of Environmental Protection may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536 and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this section.

Section 9. Paragraph (ccc) is added to subsection (7) of section 212.08, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 212.08 Sales, rental, use, consumption, distribution, and storage tax; specified exemptions.—The sale at retail, the rental, the use, the consumption, the distribution, and the storage to be used or consumed in this state of the following are hereby specifically exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter.
- entity by this chapter do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter when payment is made by a representative or employee of the entity by any means, including, but not limited to, cash, check, or credit card, even when that representative or employee is subsequently reimbursed by the entity. In addition, exemptions provided to any entity by this subsection do not inure to any transaction that is otherwise taxable under this chapter unless the entity has obtained a sales tax exemption certificate from the department

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or the entity obtains or provides other documentation as required by the department. Eligible purchases or leases made with such a certificate must be in strict compliance with this subsection and departmental rules, and any person who makes an exempt purchase with a certificate that is not in strict compliance with this subsection and the rules is liable for and shall pay the tax. The department may adopt rules to administer this subsection.

- (ccc) Equipment, machinery, and other materials for renewable energy technologies.--
 - 1. Definitions. -- As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Biodiesel" means a fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long-chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats meeting the requirements of American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard D6751. Biodiesel may refer to a blend of biodiesel fuel meeting the ASTM standard D6751 with petroleum-based diesel fuel, designated BXX, where XX represents the volume percentage of biodiesel fuel in the blend.
- b. "Ethanol" means a high octane, liquid fuel produced by the fermentation of plant sugars meeting the requirements of ASTM standard D5798-99. Ethanol refers to a blend of ethanol fuel meeting ASTM standard D5798-99 with petroleum-based gasoline fuel, designated EXX, where XX represents the volume percentage of ethanol fuel in the blend.
- c. "Hydrogen fuel cells" means equipment using hydrogen or a hydrogen rich fuel in an electrochemical process to generate energy, electricity, or the transfer of heat.

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2. The sale or use of the following is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter:

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- a. Hydrogen-powered vehicles, materials incorporated into hydrogen-powered vehicles, and hydrogen-fueling stations, up to \$2 million each fiscal year.
- b. Commercial stationary hydrogen fuel cells, up to \$1 million each fiscal year.
- c. Materials used in the distribution of biodiesel (B10-B100) and ethanol (E10-E85), including fueling infrastructure, transportation, and storage, up to \$1 million each fiscal year.
- 3. The Department of Environmental Protection shall provide to the department a list of items eligible for the exemption.
- 4.a. The exemption shall be available to a purchaser through a refund of previously paid taxes.
- b. To be eligible to receive the exemption, a purchaser shall file an application with the Department of Environmental Protection. The application shall be developed by the Department of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the department, and shall require:
- (I) The name and address of the person claiming the refund.
- (II) A specific description of the purchase for which a refund is sought, including, when applicable, a serial number or other permanent identification number.
- (III) The sales invoice or other proof of purchase showing the amount of sales tax paid, the date of purchase, and the name

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and address of the sales tax dealer from whom the property was purchased.

- (IV) A sworn statement that the information provided is accurate.
- c. Within 30 days after receipt of an application, the
 Department of Environmental Protection shall review the
 application and shall notify the applicant of any deficiencies.
 Upon receipt of a completed application, the Department of
 Environmental Protection shall evaluate the application for
 exemption and issue a written certification that the applicant
 is eligible for a refund or issue a written denial of such
 certification within 60 days. The Department of Environmental
 Protection shall provide the department with a copy of each
 certification issued upon approval of an application.
- d. Each certified applicant shall be responsible for forwarding a certified copy of the application and copies of all required documentation to the department within 6 months after certification by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- e. The provisions of s. 212.095 do not apply to any refund application made pursuant to this paragraph. A refund approved pursuant to this paragraph shall be made within 30 days after formal approval by the department.
- f. The department shall adopt rules governing the manner and form of refund applications and may establish guidelines as to the requisites for an affirmative showing of qualification for exemption under this paragraph.

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g. The Department of Environmental Protection shall be	
responsible for ensuring that the exemptions do not exceed th	ıe
limits provided in subparagraph 2.	

- 5. The Department of Environmental Protection shall determine and publish on a regular basis the amount of sales tax funds remaining in each fiscal year.
 - 6. This exemption is repealed July 1, 2010.

- Section 10. Paragraph (y) is added to subsection (7) of section 213.053, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 213.053 Confidentiality and information sharing .--
 - (7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department may provide:
 - (y) Information relative to ss. 212.08(7)(ccc) and 220.192 to the Department of Environmental Protection 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 11. 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

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applied in the following order: those enumerated in s. 631.828, 470 471 those enumerated in s. 220.191, those enumerated in s. 220.181, those enumerated in s. 220.183, those enumerated in s. 220.182, 472 those enumerated in s. 220.1895, those enumerated in s. 221.02, 473 those enumerated in s. 220.184, those enumerated in s. 220.186, 474 those enumerated in s. 220.1845, those enumerated in s. 220.19, 475 those enumerated in s. 220.185, and those enumerated in s. 476 220.187, and those enumerated in s. 220.192. 477

Section 12. Section 220.192, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

220.192 Renewable energy technologies investment tax credit.--

- (1) DEFINITIONS. -- For purposes of this section, the term:
- (a) "Biodiesel" means biodiesel as defined in s. 212.08(7)(ccc).
 - (b) "Eligible costs" means:

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- 1. Seventy-five percent of all capital costs, operational and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2010, up to \$3 million per fiscal year, in connection with an investment in hydrogen powered vehicles and hydrogen vehicle fueling stations including, but not limited to, the costs of constructing, installing, and equipping such technologies in the state.
- 2. Seventy-five percent of all capital costs, operational and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2010, up to a limit of \$1.5 million in connection with an investment in commercial stationary hydrogen fuel cells including, but not limited to,

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the costs of constructing, installing, and equipping such technologies in the state.

- 3. Seventy-five percent of all capital costs, operational and maintenance costs, and research and development costs incurred between July 1, 2006, and June 30, 2010, up to a limit of \$6.5 million per fiscal year, in connection with an investment in the production and distribution of biodiesel (B10-B100) and ethanol (E10-E85) including, the costs of constructing, installing, and equipping such technologies in the state.
- (c) "Ethanol" means ethanol as defined in s. 212.08(7)(ccc).
- (d) "Hydrogen fuel cell" means hydrogen fuel cell as defined in s. 212.08(7)(ccc).
- January 1, 2007, a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter shall be granted in an amount equal to the eligible costs. Credits may be used beginning January 1, 2007, through December 31, 2013, after which the credit shall expire. If the credit is not fully used in any one tax year because of insufficient tax liability on the part of the corporation, the unused amount may be carried forward through December 31, 2012, after which the credit carryover expires and may not be used. 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. Any eligible cost for which a credit is claimed and which is deducted or otherwise

reduces federal taxable income shall be added back in computing adjusted federal income under s. 220.13.

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- APPLICATION PROCESS. -- Any corporation wishing to (3) obtain tax credits available under this section must submit to the Department of Environmental Protection an application for tax credit that includes a complete description of all eligible costs for which the corporation is seeking a credit and a description of the total amount of credits sought. The Department of Environmental Protection shall make a determination on the eligibility of the applicant for the credits sought and certify the determination to the applicant and the Department of Revenue. The corporation must attach the Department of Environmental Protection's certification to the tax return on which the credit is claimed. The Department of Environmental Protection is authorized to adopt the necessary rules, guidelines, and application materials for the application process.
- (4) ADMINISTRATION; AUDIT AUTHORITY; RECAPTURE OF CREDITS.--
- (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, that are necessary to verify the eligible costs included in the tax credit return and to ensure compliance with this section. The Department of Environmental Protection shall provide technical assistance when requested by the Department of

Revenue on any technical audits or examinations performed pursuant to this section.

- (b) It is grounds for forfeiture of previously claimed and received tax credits if the Department of Revenue determines, as a result of either an audit or examination or from information received from the Department of Environmental Protection, 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 shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund of the state.
- (c) The Department of Environmental Protection 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 Environmental Protection shall immediately notify the Department of Revenue of any revoked or modified orders affecting previously granted tax credits. Additionally, the taxpayer must 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 Environmental Protection that previously approved tax credits have been revoked or modified. If the

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revocation or modification order is contested, the taxpayer shall file as provided in this paragraph within 60 days after a final order is issued following 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 Environmental Protection 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.
- (5) RULES.--The Department of Revenue shall have the authority to adopt rules relating to the forms required to claim a tax credit under this section, the requirements and basis for establishing an entitlement to a credit, and the examination and audit procedures required to administer this section.
- (6) PUBLICATION. -- The Department of Environmental

 Protection shall determine and publish on a regular basis the

 amount of available tax credits remaining in each fiscal year.
- (7) REPEAL.--The provisions of this section, except the credit carryover provisions provided in subsection (2), are repealed on July 1, 2010.
- Section 13. 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

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provided in s. 220.131, for the taxable year, adjusted as follows:

- (a) Additions.--There shall be added to such taxable income:
- 1. 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.
- 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. The provisions of this subparagraph shall expire and be void on June 30, 2005.
- 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. The

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provisions of this subparagraph shall expire and be void on June 30, 2005.

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- 6. The amount of emergency excise tax paid or accrued as a liability to this state under chapter 221 which tax 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. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.187.
- 12. The amount taken as a credit for the taxable year under s. 220.192.
 - Section 14. Subsection (2) of section 186.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 186.801 Ten-year site plans. --
 - (2) Within 9 months after the receipt of the proposed plan, the commission shall make a preliminary study of such plan

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and classify it as "suitable" or "unsuitable." The commission may suggest alternatives to the plan. All findings of the commission shall be made available to the Department of Environmental Protection for its consideration at any subsequent electrical power plant site certification proceedings. It is recognized that 10-year site plans submitted by an electric utility are tentative information for planning purposes only and may be amended at any time at the discretion of the utility upon written notification to the commission. A complete application for certification of an electrical power plant site under chapter 403, when such site is not designated in the current 10-year site plan of the applicant, shall constitute an amendment to the 10-year site plan. In its preliminary study of each 10-year site plan, the commission shall consider such plan as a planning document and shall review:

- (a) The need, including the need as determined by the commission, for electrical power in the area to be served.
 - (b) The effect on fuel diversity within the state.
- (c) (b) The anticipated environmental impact of each proposed electrical power plant site.
 - (d) (c) Possible alternatives to the proposed plan.
- <u>(e) (d)</u> The views of appropriate local, state, and federal agencies, including the views of the appropriate water management district as to the availability of water and its recommendation as to the use by the proposed plant of salt water or fresh water for cooling purposes.
- (f) (e) The extent to which the plan is consistent with the state comprehensive plan.

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(g) (f) The plan with respect to the information of the state on energy availability and consumption.

Section 15. Subsection (6) of section 366.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

366.04 Jurisdiction of commission .--

- (6) The commission shall further have exclusive jurisdiction to prescribe and enforce safety standards for transmission and distribution facilities of all public electric utilities, cooperatives organized under the Rural Electric Cooperative Law, and electric utilities owned and operated by municipalities. In adopting safety standards, the commission shall, at a minimum:
- (a) Adopt the 1984 edition of the National Electrical Safety Code (ANSI C2) as initial standards; and
- (b) Adopt, after review, any new edition of the National Electrical Safety Code (ANSI C2).

The standards prescribed by the current 1984 edition of the National Electrical Safety Code (ANSI C2) shall constitute acceptable and adequate requirements for the protection of the safety of the public, and compliance with the minimum requirements of that code shall constitute good engineering practice by the utilities. The administrative authority referred to in the 1984 edition of the National Electrical Safety Code is the commission. However, nothing herein shall be construed as superseding, repealing, or amending the provisions of s. 403.523(1) and (10).

Section 16. Subsections (1) and (8) of section 366.05, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

366.05 Powers.--

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- In the exercise of such jurisdiction, the commission (1) shall have power to prescribe fair and reasonable rates and charges, classifications, standards of quality and measurements, including the ability to adopt construction standards that exceed the National Electrical Safety Code, for purposes of ensuring the reliable provision of service and service rules and regulations to be observed by each public utility; to require repairs, improvements, additions, replacements, and extensions to the plant and equipment of any public utility when reasonably necessary to promote the convenience and welfare of the public and secure adequate service or facilities for those reasonably entitled thereto; to employ and fix the compensation for such examiners and technical, legal, and clerical employees as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter; and to adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement and enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- (8) If the commission determines that there is probable cause to believe that inadequacies exist with respect to the energy grids developed by the electric utility industry, including inadequacies in fuel diversity or fuel supply reliability, it shall have the power, after proceedings as provided by law, and after a finding that mutual benefits will accrue to the electric utilities involved, to require installation or repair of necessary facilities, including generating plants and transmission facilities, with the costs to

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be distributed in proportion to the benefits received, and to take all necessary steps to ensure compliance. The electric utilities involved in any action taken or orders issued pursuant to this subsection shall have full power and authority, notwithstanding any general or special laws to the contrary, to jointly plan, finance, build, operate, or lease generating, and transmission, and distribution facilities and shall be further authorized to exercise the powers granted to corporations in chapter 361. This subsection shall not supersede or control any provision of the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, ss. 403.501-403.518.

Section 17. The Florida Public Service Commission shall conduct a study of the electric transmission grid in the state. The study shall look at electric system reliability to examine the efficiency and reliability of power transfer and emergency contingency conditions. In addition, the study shall examine subterranean placement of distribution lines and the hardening of infrastructure to address issues arising from the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons. A report of the results of the study shall be provided to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 30, 2007.

Section 18. Subsections (5), (8), (9), (12), and (27) of section 403.503, Florida Statutes, are amended, subsections (16) through (28) are renumbered as (17) through (29), respectively, and new subsection (16) is added to that section, to read:

403.503 Definitions relating to Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.--As used in this act:

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(5) "Application" means the documents required by the department to be filed to initiate a certification review and evaluation, including the initial document filing, amendments, and responses to requests from the department for additional data and information proceeding and shall include the documents necessary for the department to render a decision on any permit required pursuant to any federally delegated or approved permit program.

- (8) "Completeness" means that the application has addressed all applicable sections of the prescribed application format, and but does not mean that those sections are sufficient in comprehensiveness of data or in quality of information provided to allow the department to determine whether the application provides the reviewing agencies adequate information to prepare the reports required by s. 403.507.
- (9) "Corridor" means the proposed area within which an associated linear facility right-of-way is to be located. The width of the corridor proposed for certification as an associated facility, at the option of the licensee applicant, may be the width of the right-of-way or a wider boundary, not to exceed a width of 1 mile. The area within the corridor in which a right-of-way may be located may be further restricted by a condition of certification. After all property interests required for the right-of-way have been acquired by the licensee applicant, the boundaries of the area certified shall narrow to only that land within the boundaries of the right-of-way.
- (12) "Electrical power plant" means, for the purpose of certification, any steam or solar electrical generating facility

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using any process or fuel, including nuclear materials, except that this term does not include any steam or solar electric generating facility of less than 75 megawatts in capacity unless the applicant for such a facility elects to apply for certification under this act. This term and includes associated facilities which directly support the construction and operation of the electrical power plant such as fuel unloading facilities, pipelines necessary for transporting fuel for the operation of the facility or other fuel transportation facilities, water or wastewater transport pipelines, construction, maintenance and access roads, railway lines necessary for transport of construction equipment or fuel for the operation of the facility, and those associated transmission lines which connect the electrical power plant to an existing transmission network or rights-of-way to which the licensee applicant intends to connect, except that this term does not include any steam or solar electrical generating facility of less than 75 megawatts in capacity unless the applicant for such a facility elects to apply for certification under this act. An associated transmission line may include, at the licensee's applicant's option, any proposed terminal or intermediate substations or substation expansions connected to the associated transmission line.

- (16) "Licensee" means an applicant that has obtained a certification order for the subject project.
- (28) (27) "Ultimate site capacity" means the maximum generating capacity for a site as certified by the board.

 "Sufficiency" means that the application is not only complete

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but that all sections are sufficient in the comprehensiveness of data or in the quality of information provided to allow the department to determine whether the application provides the reviewing agencies adequate information to prepare the reports required by s. 403.507.

Section 19. Subsections (1), (7), (9), and (10) of section 403.504, Florida Statutes, are amended, and new subsections (9), (10), (11), and (12) are added to that section, to read:

- 403.504 Department of Environmental Protection; powers and duties enumerated.--The department shall have the following powers and duties in relation to this act:
- (1) To adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this act, including rules setting forth environmental precautions to be followed in relation to the location, construction, and operation of electrical power plants.
- (7) To conduct studies and prepare a <u>project</u> written analysis under s. 403.507.
- (9) To issue final orders after receipt of the administrative law judge's order relinquishing jurisdiction pursuant to s. 403.508(6).
 - (10) To act as clerk for the siting board.
- (11) To administer and manage the terms and conditions of the certification order and supporting documents and records for the life of the facility.
- (12) To issue emergency orders on behalf of the board for facilities licensed under this act.

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(9) To notify all affected agencies of the filing of a notice of intent within 15 days after receipt of the notice.

(10) To issue, with the electrical power plant certification, any license required pursuant to any federally delegated or approved permit program.

Section 20. Section 403.5055, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.5055 Application for permits pursuant to s.
403.0885.--In processing applications for permits pursuant to s.
403.0885 that are associated with applications for electrical power plant certification:

- (1) The procedural requirements set forth in 40 C.F.R. s. 123.25, including public notice, public comments, and public hearings, shall be closely coordinated with the certification process established under this part. In the event of a conflict between the certification process and federally required procedures for NPDES permit issuance, the applicable federal requirements shall control.
- (2) The department's proposed action pursuant to 40-C.F.R. s. 124.6, including any draft NPDES permit (containing the information required under 40-C.F.R. s. 124.6(d)), shall within 130 days after the submittal of a complete application be publicly noticed and transmitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for its review pursuant to 33 U.S.C. s. 1342(d).
- (3)—The department shall include in its written analysis pursuant to s. 403.507(3) copies of the department's proposed action pursuant to 40-C.F.R. s. 124.6 on any application for a

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NPDES permit; any corresponding comments received from the United States Environmental Protection Agency; the applicant, or the general public; and the department's response to those comments.

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(2) (4) The department shall not issue or deny the permit pursuant to s. 403.0885 in advance of the issuance of the electric power plant certification under this part unless required to do so by the provisions of federal law. When possible, any hearing on a permit issued pursuant to s. 403.0885, shall be conducted in conjunction with the certification hearing held pursuant to this act. The department's actions on an NPDES permit shall be based on the record and recommended order of the certification hearing, if the hearing on the NPDES was conducted in conjunction with the certification hearing, and of any other proceeding held in connection with the application for an NPDES permit, timely public comments received with respect to the application, and the provisions of federal law. The department's action on an NPDES permit, if issued, shall differ from the actions taken by the siting board regarding the certification order if federal laws and regulations require different action to be taken to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act, as amended, and implementing regulations. Nothing in this part shall be construed to displace the department's authority as the final permitting entity under the federally approved state NPDES program. Nothing in this part shall be construed to authorize the issuance of a state NPDES permit which does not conform to

the requirements of the federally approved state NPDES program.

The permit, if issued, shall be valid for no more than 5 years.

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(5) The department's action on an NPDES permit-renewal, if issued, shall differ from the actions taken by the siting board regarding the certification order if federal laws and regulations require different action to be taken to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act, as amended, and implementing regulations.

Section 21. Section 403.506, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.506 Applicability and certification. --

The provisions of this act shall apply to any electrical power plant as defined herein, except that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any electrical power plant or steam generating plant of less than 75 megawatts in capacity or to any substation to be constructed as part of an associated transmission line unless the applicant has elected to apply for certification of such plant or substation under this act. No construction of any new electrical power plant or expansion in steam generating capacity as measured by an increase in the maximum normal generator nameplate rating of any existing electrical power plant may be undertaken after October 1, 1973, without first obtaining certification in the manner as herein provided, except that this act shall not apply to any electrical power plant which is presently operating or under construction or which has, upon the effective date of chapter 73-33, Laws of Florida, applied for a permit or

certification under requirements in force prior to the effective date of such act.

- (2) Except as provided in the certification, modification of nonnuclear fuels, internal related hardware, <u>including</u> increases in steam turbine efficiency, or operating conditions not in conflict with certification which increase the electrical output of a unit to no greater capacity than the maximum operating capacity of the existing generator shall not constitute an alteration or addition to generating capacity which requires certification pursuant to this act.
- (3) The application for any related department license which is required pursuant to any federally delegated or approved permit program shall be processed within the time periods allowed by this act, in lieu of those specified in s. 120.60. However, permits issued pursuant to s. 403.0885 shall be processed in accordance with 40 C.F.R. part 123.

Section 22. Section 403.5064, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.5064 Distribution of application; schedules .--
- (1) The formal date of certification application filing and commencement of the certification review process shall be when the applicant submits:
- (a) Copies of the certification application as prescribed by rule to the department and other agencies identified in s. 403.507(2)(a).
- (b) The application fee specified under s. 403.518 to the department.

(2)(1) Within 7 days after the filing of an application, the department shall provide to the applicant and the Division of Administrative Hearings the names and addresses of any additional those affected or other agencies or persons entitled to notice and copies of the application and any amendments.

- (3) Any amendment to the application made prior to certification shall be disposed of as part_of the original certification proceeding. Amendment of the application may be considered good cause for alteration of time limits pursuant to s. 403.5095.
- (4) (2) Within 15 7 days after the application filing completeness has been determined, the department shall prepare a proposed schedule of dates for determination of completeness, submission of statements of issues, determination of sufficiency, and submittal of final reports, from affected and other agencies and other significant dates to be followed during the certification process, including dates for filing notices of appearance to be a party pursuant to s. 403.508(3)(4). This schedule shall be timely provided by the department to the applicant, the administrative law judge, all agencies identified pursuant to subsection (2) (1), and all parties. Within 7 days after the filing of this proposed schedule, the administrative law judge shall issue an order establishing a schedule for the matters addressed in the department's proposed schedule and other appropriate matters, if any.
- (5)(3) Within 7 days after completeness has been determined, the applicant shall distribute copies of the application to all agencies identified by the department

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pursuant to subsection (1). Copies of changes and amendments to the application shall be timely distributed by the applicant to all affected agencies and parties who have received a copy of the application.

- (6) Notice of the filing of the application shall be published in accordance with the requirements of s. 403.5115.
- Section 23. Section 403.5065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 403.5065 Appointment of administrative law judge, powers and duties.--
- (1) Within 7 days after receipt of an application, whether complete or not, the department shall request the Division of Administrative Hearings to designate an administrative law judge to conduct the hearings required by this act. The division director shall designate an administrative law judge within 7 days after receipt of the request from the department. In designating an administrative law judge for this purpose, the division director shall, whenever practicable, assign an administrative law judge who has had prior experience or training in electrical power plant site certification proceedings. Upon being advised that an administrative law judge has been appointed, the department shall immediately file a copy of the application and all supporting documents with the designated administrative law judge, who shall docket the application.
- (2) The administrative law judge shall have all powers and duties granted to administrative law judges by chapter 120 and by the laws and rules of the department.

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Section 24. Section 403.5066, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.5066 Determination of completeness. --

- (1) (a) Within 30 days after filing of an application, the affected agencies shall file a statement with the department containing each agency's recommendations on the completeness of the application.
- (b) Within 40 15 days after the filing receipt of an application, the department shall file a statement with the Division of Administrative Hearings, and with the applicant, and with all parties declaring its position with regard to the completeness, not the sufficiency, of the application. The department's statement shall be based upon consultation with the affected agencies.
- (2)(1) If the department declares the application to be incomplete, the applicant, within 15 days after the filing of the statement by the department, shall file with the Division of Administrative Hearings, and with the department, and all parties a statement:
- (a) A withdrawal of Agreeing with the statement of the department and withdrawing the application;
- application complete. If the department first determined that the application is incomplete, the time schedules under this act shall not be tolled if the applicant makes the application complete within the 15-day time period. A subsequent finding by the department that the application remains incomplete tolls the time schedules under this act until the application is

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determined complete; Agreeing with the statement of the department and agreeing to amend the application without withdrawing it. The time schedules referencing a complete application under this act shall not commence until the application is determined complete; or

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- (c) A statement contesting the department's determination of incompleteness; or contesting the statement of the department.
- (d) A statement agreeing with the department and requesting additional time to provide the information necessary to make the application complete. If the applicant exercises this option, the time schedules under this act are tolled until the application is determined complete.
- (3)(a)(2) If the applicant contests the determination by the department that an application is incomplete, the administrative law judge shall schedule a hearing on the statement of completeness. The hearing shall be held as expeditiously as possible, but not later than 21 30 days after the filing of the statement by the department. The administrative law judge shall render a decision within 7 10 days after the hearing.
- (b) Parties to a hearing on the issue of completeness shall include the applicant, the department, and any agency that has jurisdiction over the matter in dispute. Any substantially affected person who wishes to become a party to the completeness hearing must file a motion to intervene no later than 10 days prior to the date of the hearing.

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(c) (a) If the administrative law judge determines that the application was not complete as filed, the applicant shall withdraw the application or make such additional submittals as necessary to complete it. The time schedules referencing a complete application under this act shall not commence until the application is determined complete.

- (d) (b) If the administrative law judge determines that the application was complete at the time it was declared incomplete filed, the time schedules referencing a complete application under this act shall commence upon such determination.
- (4) If the applicant provides additional information to address the issues identified in the determination of incompleteness, each affected agency may submit to the department, no later than 15 days after the applicant files the additional information, a recommendation on whether the agency believes the application is complete. Within 22 days after receipt of the additional information from the applicant submitted under paragraph (2)(b), paragraph (2)(d), or paragraph (3)(c), the department shall determine whether the additional information supplied by an applicant makes the application complete. If the department finds that the application is still incomplete, the applicant may exercise any of the options specified in subsection (2) as often as is necessary to resolve the dispute.

Section 25. Section 403.50663, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.50663 Informational public meetings.--

(1) Each local government or regional planning council, in

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the jurisdiction of which the power plant is proposed to be sited, may hold one informational public meeting in addition to the hearings specifically authorized by this act on any matter associated with the electric power plant proceeding. Such informational public meetings shall be held no later than 70 days after the application is filed. The purpose of an informational public meeting is for the local government or regional planning council to further inform the public about the proposed electric power plant or associated facilities, obtain comments from the public, and formulate its recommendation with respect to the proposed electric power plant.

- (2) Informational public meetings shall be held solely at the option of each local government or regional planning council. It is the legislative intent that local governments or regional planning councils attempt to hold such public meetings. Parties to the proceedings under this act shall be encouraged to attend; however, no party other than the applicant and the department shall be required to attend such informational public meetings.
- (3) A local government or regional planning council that intends to conduct an informational public meeting must provide notice of the meeting to all parties not less than 5 days prior to the meeting.
- (4) The failure to hold an informational public meeting or the procedure used for the informational public meeting are not for the alteration of any time limitation in this act under s.

 403.5095 or grounds to deny or condition certification.

Section 26. Section 403.50665, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 403.50665 Land use consistency determination. --
- (1) Within 80 days after the application is filed, each local government shall file a determination with the department and the applicant on the consistency of the site or any directly associated facilities within their jurisdiction with existing land use plans and zoning ordinances which were in effect on the date the application was filed. The applicant shall publish notice of the determination in accordance with the requirements of s. 403.5115. These dates may be altered upon agreement between the applicant, the local government, and the department pursuant to s. 403.5095.
- (2) If any substantially affected person wishes to dispute the local government's determination, he or she shall file a petition with the department within 15 days of the publication of notice of the local government's determination. If a hearing is requested, the provisions of s. 403.508(1) shall apply.
- (3) If it is determined by the local government that the proposed site or directly associated facility does conform with existing land use plans and zoning ordinances in effect as of the date of the application and no petition has been filed, the responsible zoning or planning authority shall not thereafter change such land use plans or zoning ordinances so as to foreclose construction and operation of the proposed site or directly associated facilities unless certification is subsequently denied or withdrawn.

Section 27. Section 403.5067, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 28. Section 403.507, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.507 Preliminary statements of issues, reports, project analyses, and studies.--

- (1) Each affected agency identified in paragraph (2)(a) shall submit a preliminary statement of issues to the department, and the applicant, and all parties no later than 40 days after the certification application has been determined distribution of the complete application. The failure to raise an issue in this statement shall not preclude the issue from being raised in the agency's report.
- (2) (a) No later than 100 days after the certification application has been determined complete, the following reports shall be submitted to the department and the applicant The following agencies shall prepare reports as provided below and shall submit them to the department and the applicant within 150 days after distribution of the complete application:
- 1. The Department of Community Affairs shall prepare a report containing recommendations which address the impact upon the public of the proposed electrical power plant, based on the degree to which the electrical power plant is consistent with the applicable portions of the state comprehensive plan, emergency management, and other such matters within its jurisdiction. The Department of Community Affairs may also comment on the consistency of the proposed electrical power

plant with applicable strategic regional policy plans or local comprehensive plans and land development regulations.

- 2. The Public Service Commission shall prepare a report as to the present and future need for the electrical generating capacity to be supplied by the proposed electrical power plant. The report shall include the commission's determination pursuant to s. 403.519 and may include the commission's comments with respect to any other matters within its jurisdiction.
- 2.3. The water management district shall prepare a report as to matters within its jurisdiction, including but not limited to, impact on water resources, impact on regional water supply planning, and impact on district-owned lands and works.
- 3.4. Each local government in whose jurisdiction the proposed electrical power plant is to be located shall prepare a report as to the consistency of the proposed electrical power plant with all applicable local ordinances, regulations, standards, or criteria that apply to the proposed electrical power plant, including adopted local comprehensive plans, land development regulations, and any applicable local environmental regulations adopted pursuant to s. 403.182 or by other means.
- 4.5. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall prepare a report as to matters within its jurisdiction.
- 5.6. Each The regional planning council shall prepare a report containing recommendations that address the impact upon the public of the proposed electrical power plant, based on the degree to which the electrical power plant is consistent with the applicable provisions of the strategic regional policy plan

adopted pursuant to chapter 186 and other matters within its jurisdiction.

- 6. The Department of Transportation shall address the impact of the proposed transmission line or corridor on roads, railroads, airports, aeronautics, seaports, and other matters within its jurisdiction.
- (b) 7. Any other agency, if requested by the department, shall also perform studies or prepare reports as to matters within that agency's jurisdiction which may potentially be affected by the proposed electrical power plant.
- (b)—As needed to verify or supplement the studies made by the applicant in support of the application, it shall be the duty of the department to conduct, or contract for, studies of the proposed electrical power plant and site, including, but not limited to, the following, which shall be completed no later than 210 days after the complete application is filed with the department:
 - 1. Cooling system requirements.
 - 2. Construction and operational safeguards.
 - 3. Proximity to transportation systems.
 - 4.— Soil—and foundation conditions.
- 5. Impact on suitable present and projected water supplies
 tor this and other competing uses.
 - 6. Impact on surrounding land-uses.
- 1238 7. Accessibility to transmission corridors.
- 1239 8. Environmental impacts.

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(3) (c) Each report described in <u>subsection (2)</u> paragraphs (a) and (b) shall contain:

- (a) A notice of any nonprocedural requirements not specifically listed in the application from which a variance, exemption, exception, all information on variances; exemptions, exceptions, or other relief is necessary in order for the proposed electric power plant to be certified. Failure of such notification by an agency shall be treated as a waiver from nonprocedural requirements of that agency. However, no variance shall be granted from standards or regulations of the department applicable under any federally delegated or approved permit program, except as expressly allowed in such program. which may be required by s. 403.511(2) and
- (b) A recommendation for approval or denial of the application.
- (c) Any proposed conditions of certification on matters within the jurisdiction of such agency. For each condition proposed by an agency in its report, the agency shall list the specific statute, rule, or ordinance which authorizes the proposed condition.
- (d) The agencies shall initiate the activities required by this section no later than 30 days after the complete application is distributed. The agencies shall keep the applicant and the department informed as to the progress of the studies and any issues raised thereby.
- (3) No later than 60 days after the application for a federally required new source review or prevention of significant deterioration permit for the electrical power plant

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is complete and sufficient, the department shall issue its preliminary determination on such permit. Notice of such determination shall be published as required by the department's rules for notices of such permits. The department shall receive public comments and comments from the United States.

Environmental Protection Agency and other affected agencies on the preliminary determination as provided for in the federally approved state implementation plan. The department shall maintain a record of all comments received and considered in taking action on such permits. If a petition for an administrative hearing on the department's preliminary determination is filed by a substantially affected person, that hearing shall be consolidated with the certification hearing.

- (4) (a) No later than 150 days after the application is filed, the Public Service Commission shall prepare a report as to the present and future need for electric generating capacity to be supplied by the proposed electrical power plant. The report shall include the commission's determination pursuant to s. 403.519 and may include the commission's comments with respect to any other matters within its jurisdiction.
- (b) Receipt of an affirmative determination of need by the submittal deadline under paragraph (a) and shall be required for further processing of the application.
- (5)(4) The department shall prepare a project written analysis, which shall be filed with the designated administrative law judge and served on all parties no Tater than 130 240 days after the complete application is determined

complete filed with the department, but no later than 60 days prior to the hearing, and which shall include:

- (a) A statement indicating whether the proposed electrical power plant and proposed ultimate site capacity will be in compliance and consistent with matters within the department's standard jurisdiction, including with the rules of the department, as well as whether the proposed electrical power plant and proposed ultimate site capacity will be in compliance with the rules of the affected agencies.
- (b) Copies of the studies and reports required by this section and s. 403.519.
- (c) The comments received by the department from any other agency or person.
- (d) The recommendation of the department as to the disposition of the application, of variances, exemptions, exceptions, or other relief identified by any party, and of any proposed conditions of certification which the department believes should be imposed.
- (e) <u>If available</u>, the recommendation of the department regarding the issuance of any license required pursuant to a federally delegated or approved permit program.
- (f) -Copies of the department's draft-of the operation permit for a major-source of air-pollution, which must also be provided to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for review within 5 days after issuance of the written analysis.
- (6)(5) Except when good cause is shown, the failure of any agency to submit a preliminary statement of issues or a report, or to submit its preliminary statement of issues or report

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 within the allowed time, shall not be grounds for the alteration of any time limitation in this act. Neither the failure to submit a preliminary statement of issues or a report nor the inadequacy of the preliminary statement of issues or report <u>are</u> shall be grounds to deny or condition certification.

Section 29. Section 403.508, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.508 Land use and certification <u>hearings</u> proceedings, parties, participants.--
- (1) (a) If a petition for a hearing on land use has been filed pursuant to s. 403.50665, the designated administrative law judge shall conduct a land use hearing in the county of the proposed site or directly associated facility, as applicable, within 30 90 days after the department's receipt of the petition a complete application for electrical power plant site certification by the department. The place of such hearing shall be as close as possible to the proposed site or directly associated facility.
- (b) Notice of the land use hearing shall be published in accordance with the requirements of s. 403.5115.
- (c)(2) The sole issue for determination at the land use hearing shall be whether or not the proposed site is consistent and in compliance with existing land use plans and zoning ordinances.
- (d) The designated administrative law judge's recommended order shall be issued within 30 days after completion of the hearing and shall be reviewed by the board within 60 45 days after receipt of the recommended order by the board.

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(e) If it is determined by the board that the proposed site does conform with existing land use plans and zoning ordinances in effect as of the date of the application, the responsible zoning or planning authority shall not thereafter change such land use plans or zoning ordinances so as to foreclose construction and operation of affect the proposed site or directly associated facilities unless certification is subsequently denied or withdrawn.

- (f) If it is determined by the board that the proposed site does not conform, it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to make the necessary application for rezoning. Should the application for rezoning be denied, the applicant may appeal this decision to the board, which may, if it determines after notice and hearing that it is in the public interest to authorize the use of the land as a site for an electrical power plant, authorize a variance to the adopted land use plan and zoning ordinances. In the event a variance is denied, it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to make the necessary application for rezoning. No further action may be taken on the complete application by the department until the proposed site conforms to the adopted land use plan or zoning ordinances or the board grants a variance.
- (2)(a)(3) A certification hearing shall be held by the designated administrative law judge no later than 250 300 days after the complete application is filed with the department; however, an affirmative determination of need by the Public Service Commission pursuant to s. 403.519 shall be a condition precedent to the conduct of the certification hearing. The

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certification hearing shall be held at a location in proximity to the proposed site. The certification hearing shall also constitute the sole hearing allowed by chapter 120 to determine the substantial interest of a party regarding any required agency license or any related permit required pursuant to any federally delegated or approved permit program. At the conclusion of the certification hearing, the designated administrative law judge shall, after consideration of all evidence of record, submit to the board a recommended order no later than 60 days after the filing of the hearing transcript. In the event the administrative law judge fails to issue a recommended order within 60 days after the filing of the hearing transcript, the administrative law judge shall submit a report to the board with a copy to all parties within 60 days after the filing of the hearing transcript to advise the board of the reason for the delay in the issuance of the recommended order and of the date by which the recommended order will be issued.

(b) (4) (a) Parties to the proceeding shall include:

The applicant.

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- 2. The Public Service Commission.
- 3. The Department of Community Affairs.
- 4. The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- 5. The water management district.
- 6. The department.
- 7. The regional planning council.
- 8. The local government.
- 9. The Department of Transportation.

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(c) (b) Any party listed in paragraph (b) (a) other than the department or the applicant may waive its right to participate in these proceedings. If such listed party fails to file a notice of its intent to be a party on or before the 90th day prior to the certification hearing, such party shall be deemed to have waived its right to be a party.

- (d) (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 120 to the contrary, upon the filing with the administrative law judge of a notice of intent to be a party no later than 30 at least 15 days prior to the date of the certification land use hearing, the following shall also be parties to the proceeding:
- 1. Any agency not listed in paragraph (b) (a) as to matters within its jurisdiction.
- 2. Any domestic nonprofit corporation or association formed, in whole or in part, to promote conservation or natural beauty; to protect the environment, personal health, or other biological values; to preserve historical sites; to promote consumer interests; to represent labor, commercial, or industrial groups; or to promote comprehensive planning or orderly development of the area in which the proposed electrical power plant is to be located.
- <u>(e) (d)</u> Notwithstanding paragraph <u>(f) (e)</u>, failure of an agency described in subparagraph <u>(d)1.(e)1</u>, to file a notice of intent to be a party within the time provided herein shall constitute a waiver of the right of that agency to participate as a party in the proceeding.
- $\underline{(f)}$ (e) Other parties may include any person, including those persons enumerated in paragraph $\underline{(d)}$ (e) who have failed to

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timely file a notice of intent to be a party, whose substantial interests are affected and being determined by the proceeding and who timely file a motion to intervene pursuant to chapter 120 and applicable rules. Intervention pursuant to this paragraph may be granted at the discretion of the designated administrative law judge and upon such conditions as he or she may prescribe any time prior to 30 days before_the commencement of the certification hearing.

- (g)(f) Any agency, including those whose properties or works are being affected pursuant to s. 403.509(4), shall be made a party upon the request of the department or the applicant.
- (3) (a) The order of presentation at the certification hearing, unless otherwise changed by the administrative law judge to ensure the orderly presentation of witnesses and evidence, shall be:
 - 1. The applicant.
 - 2. The department.
 - State agencies.

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- 1455 <u>4. Regional agencies, including regional planning councils</u>
 1456 and water management districts.
 - 5. Local governments.
 - 6. Other parties.
 - (b) (5) When appropriate, any person may be given an opportunity to present oral or written communications to the designated administrative law judge. If the designated administrative law judge proposes to consider such communications, then all parties shall be given an opportunity

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1464 to cross-examine or challenge or rebut such communications.

- (4) At the conclusion of the certification hearing, the designated administrative law judge shall, after consideration of all evidence of record, submit to the board a recommended order no later than 45 days after the filing of the hearing transcript.
- (5) (a) No later than 25 days prior to the conduct of the certification hearing, the department or the applicant may request that the administrative law judge cancel the certification hearing and relinquish jurisdiction to the department if all parties to the proceeding stipulate that there are no disputed issues of fact to be raised at the certification hearing.
- (b) The administrative law judge shall issue an order granting or denying the request within 5 days.
- (c) If the administrative law judge grants the request, the department and the applicant shall publish notices of the cancellation of the certification hearing, in accordance with s. 403.5115.
- (d)1. If the administrative law judge grants the request, the department shall prepare and issue a final order in accordance with s. 403.509(1)(a).
- 2. Parties may submit proposed recommended orders to the department no later than 10 days after the administrative law judge issues an order relinquishing jurisdiction.
- (6) The applicant shall pay those expenses and costs associated with the conduct of the hearings and the recording and transcription of the proceedings. The designated

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administrative law judge shall have all powers and duties granted to administrative law judges by chapter 120 and this chapter and by the rules of the department and the Administration Commission, including the authority to resolve disputes over the completeness and sufficiency of an application for certification.

- (7) The order of presentation at the certification hearing, unless otherwise changed by the administrative law judge to ensure the orderly presentation of witnesses and evidence, shall be:
 - (a) The applicant.
 - (b) The department.
- 1504 (c)—State agencies.

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- 1505 (d) Regional agencies, including regional planning
 1506 councils and water management districts.
 - (e) Local governments.
- 1508 (f) Other parties.
 - (7)(8) In issuing permits under the federally approved new source review or prevention of significant deterioration permit program, the department shall observe the procedures specified under the federally approved state implementation plan, including public notice, public comment, public hearing, and notice of applications and amendments to federal, state, and local agencies, to assure that all such permits issued in coordination with the certification of a power plant under this act are federally enforceable and are issued after opportunity for informed public participation regarding the terms and conditions thereof. When possible, any hearing on a federally

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to read:

approved or delegated program permit such as new source review, prevention of significant deterioration permit, or NPDES permit shall be conducted in conjunction with the certification hearing held under this act. The department shall accept written comment with respect to an application for, or the department's preliminary determination on, a new source review or prevention of significant deterioration permit for-a period-of-no less than 30 days from the date notice of such action is published. Upon request submitted within 30 days after published notice, the department shall hold a public meeting, in the area affected, for the purpose of receiving public comment on issues related to the new source review or prevention of significant deterioration permit. If requested following notice of the department's preliminary determination, the public meeting to receive public comment shall be held prior to the scheduled certification hearing. The department shall also solicit comments from the United States Environmental Protection Agency and other affected federal agencies regarding the department's preliminary determination for any federally required new source review or prevention of significant deterioration permit. It is the intent of the Legislature that the issuance of such permits be closely coordinated with the certification process established under this part. In the event of a conflict between the certification process and federally required procedures contained in the state implementation plan, the applicable federal requirements of the implementation-plan shall control. Section 30. Section 403.509, Florida Statutes, is amended

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403.509 Final disposition of application. --

- (1) (a) If the administrative law judge has granted a request to cancel the certification hearing and has relinquished jurisdiction to the department under the provisions of s.

 403.508(6), within 40 days thereafter, the secretary of the department shall act upon the application by written order in accordance with the terms of this act, and state the reasons for issuance or denial.
- (b) If the administrative law judge has not granted a request to cancel the certification hearing under the provisions of s. 403.508(6), within 60 days after receipt of the designated administrative law judge's recommended order, the board shall act upon the application by written order, approving certification or denying certification the issuance of a certificate, in accordance with the terms of this act, and stating the reasons for issuance or denial. If certification the certificate is denied, the board shall set forth in writing the action the applicant would have to take to secure the board's approval of the application.
- (2) The issues that may be raised in any hearing before the board shall be limited to those matters raised in the certification proceeding before the administrative law judge or raised in the recommended order. All parties, or their representatives, or persons who appear before the board shall be subject to the provisions of s. 120.66.
- (3) In determining whether an application should be approved in whole, approved with modifications or conditions, or denied, the board, or secretary when applicable, shall consider

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whether, and the extent to which, the location of electric power plant and directly associated facilities and their construction and operation will:

- (a) Provide reasonable assurance that operational safeguards are technically sufficient for the public welfare and protection.
- (b) Comply with applicable nonprocedural requirements of agencies.
- (c) Be consistent with applicable local government comprehensive plans and land development regulations.
- (d) Meet the electrical energy needs of the state in an orderly and timely fashion.
- (e) Provide a reasonable balance between the need for the facility as established pursuant to s. 403.519, and the impacts upon air and water quality, fish and wildlife, water resources, and other natural resources as a result of the construction and operation of the facility.
- (3) Within-30 days after issuance of the certification, the department shall issue and forward to the United States Environmental Protection Agency a proposed operation permit for a major source of air pollution and must issue or deny any other license required pursuant to any federally delegated or approved permit program. The department's action on the license and its action on the proposed operation permit for a major source of air pollution shall be based upon the record and recommended order of the certification hearing. The department's actions on a federally required new source review or prevention of significant deterioration permit shall be based on the record

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1604 and recommended order of the certification hearing and of any 1605 other proceeding held in connection with the application for a 1606 new source review or prevention of significant deterioration 1607 permit, on timely public comments received with respect to the 1608 application or preliminary determination for such permit, and on 1609 the provisions of the state implementation plan. The 1610 department's action on a federally required new source review or 1611 prevention of significant deterioration permit shall differ from 1612 the actions taken by the siting board-regarding the 1613 certification if the federally approved state implementation 1614 plan requires such a different action to be taken by the 1615 department. Nothing in this part shall be construed to displace the department's authority as the final permitting entity under 1616 1617 the federally approved permit program. Nothing in this part 1618 shall be construed to authorize the issuance of a new source review or prevention of significant deterioration permit which 1619 1620 does not conform to the requirements of the federally approved 1621 state implementation plan. Any final operation permit for a 1622 major source of air pollution must be issued in accordance with 1623 the provisions of s. 403.0872. Unless the federally delegated or 1624 approved permit program provides otherwise, licenses issued by 1625 the department under this subsection shall be effective for the 1626 term of the certification issued by the board. If renewal of any 1627 license-issued by the department pursuant to a federally 1628 delegated or approved permit program is required, such renewal 1629 shall not affect the certification issued by the board, except 1630 as necessary to resolve inconsistencies pursuant to s. 1631 403.516(1)(a).

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(4) In regard to the properties and works of any agency which is a party to the certification hearing, the board shall have the authority to decide issues relating to the use, the connection thereto, or the crossing thereof, for the electrical power plant and its directly associated facilities site and to direct any such agency to execute, within 30 days after the entry of certification, the necessary license or easement for such use, connection, or crossing, subject only to the conditions set forth in such certification.

- (5) Except for the issuance of any operation-permit for a major source of air pollution-pursuant to s. 403.0872, the issuance or denial of the certification by the board and the issuance or denial of any related department license required pursuant to any federally delegated or approved permit program shall be the final administrative action required as to that application.
- (6) All certified electrical power plants must apply for and obtain a major source air operation permit pursuant to s. 403.0872. Major source air operation permit applications for certified electrical power plants must be submitted pursuant to a schedule developed by the department. To the extent that any conflicting provision, limitation, or restriction under any rule, regulation, or ordinance imposed by any political subdivision of the state, or by any local pollution control program, was superseded during the certification process pursuant to s. 403.510(1), such rule, regulation, or ordinance shall continue to be superseded for purposes of the major source air operation permit program under s. 403.0872.

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Section 31. Section 403.511, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.511 Effect of certification. --

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- (1) Subject to the conditions set forth therein, any certification signed by the Governor shall constitute the sole license of the state and any agency as to the approval of the site and the construction and operation of the proposed electrical power plant, except for the issuance of department licenses required under any federally delegated or approved permit program and except as otherwise provided in subsection (4).
- (2)(a) The certification shall authorize the <u>licensee</u> applicant named therein to construct and operate the proposed electrical power plant, subject only to the conditions of certification set forth in such certification, and except for the issuance of department licenses or permits required under any federally delegated or approved permit program.
- (b) 1. Except as provided in subsection (4), the certification may include conditions which constitute variances, exemptions, or exceptions from nonprocedural requirements of the department or any agency which were expressly considered during the proceeding unless waived by the agency as provided below and which otherwise would be applicable to the construction and operation of the proposed electrical power plant.
- 2. No variance, exemption, exception, or other relief shall be granted from a state statute or rule for the protection of endangered or threatened species, aquatic preserves, Outstanding National Resource Waters, or Outstanding Florida

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Waters or for the disposal of hazardous waste, except to the extent authorized by the applicable statute or rule or except upon a finding in the certification order by the siting board that the public interests set forth in s. 403.509(3) 403.502 in certifying the electrical power plant at the site proposed by the applicant overrides the public interest protected by the statute or rule from which relief is sought. Each party shall notify the applicant and other parties at least 60 days prior to the certification hearing of any nonprocedural requirements not specifically listed in the application from which a variance, exemption, exception, or other relief is necessary in order for the board to certify any electrical power plant proposed for certification. Failure of such notification by an agency shall be treated as a waiver from nonprocedural requirements of the department or any other agency. However, no variance shall be granted from standards or regulations of the department applicable under any-federally-delegated or approved permit program, except as expressly allowed in such program.

permit, certificate, or similar document required by any state, regional, or local agency pursuant to, but not limited to, chapter 125, chapter 161, chapter 163, chapter 166, chapter 186, chapter 253, chapter 298, chapter 370, chapter 373, chapter 376, chapter 380, chapter 381, chapter 387, chapter 403, except for permits issued pursuant to any federally delegated or approved permit program s. 403.0885 and except as provided in s. 403.509(3) and (6), chapter 404, or the Florida Transportation Code, or 33 U.S.C. s. 1341.

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(4) This act shall not affect in any way the ratemaking powers of the Public Service Commission under chapter 366; nor shall this act in any way affect the right of any local government to charge appropriate fees or require that construction be in compliance with applicable building construction codes.

- (5)(a) An electrical power plant certified pursuant to this act shall comply with rules adopted by the department subsequent to the issuance of the certification which prescribe new or stricter criteria, to the extent that the rules are applicable to electrical power plants. Except when express variances, exceptions, exemptions, or other relief have been granted, subsequently adopted rules which prescribe new or stricter criteria shall operate as automatic modifications to certifications.
- (b) Upon written notification to the department, any holder of a certification issued pursuant to this act may choose to operate the certified electrical power plant in compliance with any rule subsequently adopted by the department which prescribes criteria more lenient than the criteria required by the terms and conditions in the certification which are not site-specific.
- (c) No term or condition of certification shall be interpreted to preclude the postcertification exercise by any party of whatever procedural rights it may have under chapter 120, including those related to rulemaking proceedings: This subsection shall apply to previously issued certifications.

(6) No term or condition of a site certification shall be interpreted to supersede or control the provisions of a final operation permit for a major source of air pollution issued by the department pursuant to s. 403.0872 to such facility certified under this part.

- (7) No term or condition of a site certification shall be interpreted to supersede or control the provisions of a final operation permit for a major source of air pollution issued by the department pursuant to s. 403.0872, to a facility certified under this part.
- (8) Pursuant to s. 380.23, electrical power plants are subject to the federal coastal consistency review program.

 Issuance of certification shall constitute the state's certification of coastal zone consistency.

Section 32. Section 403.5112, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.5112 Filing of notice of certified corridor route.--

- (1) Within 60 days after certification of a directly associated linear facility pursuant to this act, the applicant shall file, in accordance with s. 28.222, with the department and the clerk of the circuit court for each county through which the corridor will pass, a notice of the certified route.
- (2) The notice shall consist of maps or aerial photographs in the scale of 1:24,000 which clearly show the location of the certified route and shall state that the certification of the corridor will result in the acquisition of rights-of-way within the corridor. Each clerk shall record the filing in the official record of the county for the duration of the certification or

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until such time as the applicant certifies to the department and the clerk that all lands required for the transmission line rights-of-way within the corridor have been acquired within such county, whichever is sooner.

Section 33. Section 403.5113, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

403.5113 Postcertification amendments. --

- (1) If a licensee proposes any material change to the application after certification, the licensee shall submit a written request for amendment and a description of the proposed change to the application to the department. Within 30 days after the receipt of the request for the amendment, the department shall determine whether the proposed change to the application requires a modification of the conditions of certification.
- (2) If the department concludes that the change would not require a modification of the conditions of certification, the department shall provide written notification of the approval of the proposed amendment to the licensee, all agencies, and all other interested parties.
- (3) If the department concludes that the change would require a modification of the conditions of certification, the department shall provide written notification to the licensee that the proposed change to the application requires a request for modification pursuant to s. 403.516.

Section 34. Section 403.5115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.5115 Public notice; costs of proceeding.--

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(1) The following notices are to be published by the applicant:

- (a) Notice A notice of the filing of a notice of intent under s. 403.5063, which shall be published within 21 days after the filing of the notice. The notice shall be published as specified by subsection (2), except that the newspaper notice shall be one-fourth page in size in a standard size newspaper or one-half page in size in a tabloid size newspaper.
- (b) Notice A notice of filing of the application, which shall include a description of the proceedings required by this act, within 21 days after the date of the application filing be published as specified in subsection (2), within 15 days after the application has been determined complete. Such notice shall give notice of the provisions of s. 403.511(1) and (2) and that the application constitutes a request for a federally required new source review or prevention of significant deterioration permit.
- (c) Notice of the land use determination made pursuant to s. 403.50665(1) within 15 days after the determination is filed.
- (d) Notice of the land use hearing, which shall be published as specified in subsection (2), no later than 15 45 days before the hearing.
- (e) (d) Notice of the certification hearing and notice of the deadline for filing notice of intent to be a party, which shall be published as specified in subsection (2), at least 65 days before the date set for the certification no later than 45 days before the hearing.

(f) Notice of the cancellation of the certification
hearing, if applicable, no later than 7 days before the date of
the originally scheduled certification hearing.

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- (g) (e) Notice of modification when required by the department, based on whether the requested modification of certification will significantly increase impacts to the environment or the public. Such notice shall be published as specified under subsection (2):
- 1. Within 21 days after receipt of a request for modification..., except that The newspaper notice shall be of a size as directed by the department commensurate with the scope of the modification.
- 2. If a hearing is to be conducted in response to the request for modification, then notice shall be <u>published no</u> later than 30 days before the hearing provided as specified in paragraph (d).
- (h)(f) Notice of a supplemental application, which shall be published as specified in paragraph (1)(b) and subsection (2).follows:
- 1. Notice of receipt of the supplemental application shall be published as specified in paragraph (b).
- 2. Notice of the certification hearing shall be published as specified in paragraph (d).
- (i) Notice of existing site certification pursuant to s. 403.5175. Notices shall be published as specified in paragraph (1) (b) and subsection (2).
- (2) Notices provided by the applicant shall be published in newspapers of general circulation within the county or

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counties in which the proposed electrical power plant will be located. The newspaper notices shall be at least one-half page in size in a standard size newspaper or a full page in a tabloid size newspaper and published in a section of the newspaper other than the legal notices section. These notices shall include a map generally depicting the project and all associated facilities corridors. A newspaper of general circulation shall be the newspaper which has the largest daily circulation in that county and has its principal office in that county. If the newspaper with the largest daily circulation has its principal office outside the county, the notices shall appear in both the newspaper having the largest circulation in that county and in a newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in that county.

- (3) All notices published by the applicant shall be paid for by the applicant and shall be in addition to the application fee.
- (4) The department shall arrange for publication of the following notices in the manner specified by chapter 120 and provide copies of those notices to any persons who have requested to be placed on the departmental mailing list for this purpose:
- (a) <u>Notice</u> <u>Publish-in-the Florida Administrative Weekly</u> notices of the filing of the notice of intent <u>within 15 days</u> after receipt of the notice.
- (b) Notice of the filing of the application, no later than 21 days after the application filing.

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Notice of the land use hearing before the 1880 administrative law judge, if applicable, no later than 15 days 1881 before the hearing. 7 1882 Notice of the land use hearing before the board, if 1883 (d) 1884 applicable. 1885 Notice of the certification hearing at least 65 days 1886 before the date set for the certification hearing. 7 1887 (f) Notice of the hearing before the board, if 1888 applicable.+ (h) Notice and of stipulations, proposed agency action, or 1889 1890 petitions for modification.; and 1891 (b) Provide copies of those notices to any persons who 1892 have requested to be placed on the departmental mailing list for 1893 this purpose. 1894 (5) The applicant shall pay those expenses and costs associated-with-the conduct of the hearings and the recording 1895 1896 and transcription of the proceedings. 1897 Section 35. Section 403.513, Florida Statutes, is amended 1898 to read: 1899 403.513 Review .-- Proceedings under this act shall be 1900 subject to judicial review as provided in chapter 120. When

403.513 Review.--Proceedings under this act shall be subject to judicial review as provided in chapter 120. When possible, separate appeals of the certification order issued by the board and of any department permit issued pursuant to a federally delegated or approved permit program may shall be

Section 36. Section 403.516, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1907 403.516 Modification of certification.--

consolidated for purposes of judicial review.

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(1) A certification may be modified after issuance in any one of the following ways:

- (a) The board may delegate to the department the authority to modify specific conditions in the certification.
- (b)1. The department may modify specific conditions of a site certification which are inconsistent with the terms of any federally delegated or approved final air pollution operation permit for the certified electrical power plant issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the terms of 42 U.S.C. s. 7661d.
- 2. Such modification may be made without further notice if the matter has been previously noticed under the requirements for any federally delegated or approved permit program.
- (c) The licensee may file a petition for modification with the department or the department may initiate the modification upon its own initiative.
 - 1. A petition for modification must set forth:
 - a. The proposed modification.

- b. The factual reasons asserted for the modification.
- c. The anticipated environmental effects of the proposed modification.
- (d) (b) The department may modify the terms and conditions of the certification if no party to the certification hearing objects in writing to such modification within 45 days after notice by mail to such party's last address of record, and if no other person whose substantial interests will be affected by the modification objects in writing within 30 days after issuance of public notice.

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(e) If objections are raised or the department denies the request, the applicant or department may file a request petition for a hearing on the modification with the department. Such request shall be handled pursuant to chapter 120 paragraph (c).

- (c) -A petition for modification may be filed by the applicant or the department setting forth:
 - 1. The proposed modification,

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- 2. The factual reasons asserted for the modification, and
- 3: The anticipated effects of the proposed modification on the applicant, the public, and the environment.

The petition for modification shall be filed with the department and the Division of Administrative Hearings.

- (f) Requests referred to the Division of Administrative
 Hearings shall be disposed of in the same manner as an
 application, but with time periods established by the
 administrative law judge commensurate with the significance of
 the modification requested.
 - (g) (d) As required by s. 403.511(5).
- (2) Petitions-filed pursuant to paragraph (1) (c) shall-be disposed of in the same manner as an application, but with time periods established by the administrative law judge commensurate with the significance of the modification requested.
- (2)(3) Any agreement or modification under this section must be in accordance with the terms of this act. No modification to a certification shall be granted that constitutes a variance from standards or regulations of the

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department applicable under any federally delegated or approved permit program, except as expressly allowed in such program.

Section 37. Section 403.517, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.517 Supplemental applications for sites certified for ultimate site capacity.--
- (1) (a) Supplemental The department shall adopt rules governing the processing of supplemental applications may be submitted for certification of the construction and operation of electrical power plants to be located at sites which have been previously certified for an ultimate site capacity pursuant to this act. Supplemental applications shall be limited to electrical power plants using the fuel type previously certified for that site. Such applications shall include all new directly associated facilities that support the construction and operation of the electric power plant. The rules—adopted pursuant to this section shall include provisions—for:
- 1. Prompt appointment of a designated administrative law judge:
 - 2. The contents of the supplemental application.
- 3. Resolution of disputes as to the completeness and sufficiency of supplemental applications by the designated administrative law judge.
- 4. Public notice of the filing of the supplemental applications.
- 5. Time limits for prompt processing of supplemental applications.

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6. Final disposition by the board within 215 days of the filing of a complete supplemental application.

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- supplemental application shall be designated by the department commensurate with the scope of the supplemental application, but shall not exceed any time limitation governing the review of initial applications for site certification pursuant to this act, it being the legislative intent to provide shorter time limitations for the processing of supplemental applications for electrical power plants to be constructed and operated at sites which have been previously certified for an ultimate site capacity.
- (c) Any time limitation in this section or in rules adopted pursuant to this section may be altered pursuant to s.

 403.5095 by the designated administrative law judge upon stipulation between the department and the applicant, unless objected to by any party within 5 days after notice, or for good cause shown by any party. The parties to the proceeding shall adhere to the provisions of chapter 120 and this act in considering and processing such supplemental applications.
- (2) Supplemental applications shall be reviewed as provided in ss. 403.507-403.511, except that the time limits provided in this section shall apply to such supplemental applications.
- (3) The land use and zoning consistency determination of s. 403.50665 hearing requirements of s. 403.508(1) and (2) shall not be applicable to the processing of supplemental applications pursuant to this section so long as:

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(a) The previously certified ultimate site capacity is not exceeded; and

- (b) The lands required for the construction or operation of the electrical power plant which is the subject of the supplemental application are within the boundaries of the previously certified site.
- (4) For the purposes of this act, the term "ultimate site capacity" means the maximum generating capacity for a site as certified by the board.

Section 38. Section 403.5175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.5175 Existing electrical power plant site certification.--

- (1) An electric utility that owns or operates an existing electrical power plant as defined in s. 403.503(12) may apply for certification of an existing power plant and its site in order to obtain all agency licenses necessary to assure compliance with federal or state environmental laws and regulation using the centrally coordinated, one-stop licensing process established by this part. An application for site certification under this section must be in the form prescribed by department rule. Applications must be reviewed and processed using the same procedural steps and notices as for an application for a new facility in accordance with ss. 403.5064-403.5115, except that a determination of need by the Public Service Commission is not required.
- (2) An application for certification under this section must include:

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(a) A description of the site and existing power plant installations;

- (b) A description of all proposed changes or alterations to the site or electrical power plant, including all new associated facilities that are the subject of the application;
- (c) A description of the environmental and other impacts caused by the existing utilization of the site and directly associated facilities, and the operation of the electrical power plant that is the subject of the application, and of the environmental and other benefits, if any, to be realized as a result of the proposed changes or alterations if certification is approved and such other information as is necessary for the reviewing agencies to evaluate the proposed changes and the expected impacts;
- (d) The justification for the proposed changes or alterations;
- (e) Copies of all existing permits, licenses, and compliance plans authorizing utilization of the site and directly associated facilities or operation of the electrical power plant that is the subject of the application.
- requirements of <u>s. 403.50665</u> <u>s. 403.508(1)</u> and <u>(2)</u> do not apply to an application under this section if the applicant does not propose to expand the boundaries of the existing site. If the applicant proposes to expand the boundaries of the existing site to accommodate portions of the plant or associated facilities, a land use <u>and zoning determination shall be made hearing-must be held</u> as specified in s. 403.50665 <u>s. 403.508(1)</u> and <u>(2)</u>;

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provided, however, that the sole issue for determination through the land use hearing is whether the proposed site expansion is consistent and in compliance with the existing land use plans and zoning ordinances.

- (4) In considering whether an application submitted under this section should be approved in whole, approved with appropriate conditions, or denied, the board-shall consider whether, and to the extent to which the proposed changes to the electrical power plant and its continued operation under certification will:
- (a) Comply with the provisions of s. 403.509(3). applicable nonprocedural requirements of agencies;
- (b) Result in environmental or other benefits compared to current utilization of the site and operations of the electrical power plant if the proposed changes or alterations are undertaken.
- (c) Minimize, through the use of reasonable and available methods, the adverse effects on human health, the environment, and the ecology of the land and its wildlife and the ecology of state waters and their aquatic life; and
 - (d) Serve and protect the broad interests of the public.
- (5) An applicant's failure to receive approval for certification of an existing site or an electrical power plant under this section is without prejudice to continued operation of the electrical power plant or site under existing agency licenses.
- 2100 Section 39. Section 403.518, Florida Statutes, is amended 2101 to read:

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2102 403.518 Fees; disposition.--

- (1) The department shall charge the applicant the following fees, as appropriate, which, unless otherwise specified, shall be paid into the Florida Permit Fee Trust Fund:
- (a) A fee for a notice of intent pursuant to s. 403.5063, in the amount of \$2,500, to be submitted to the department at the time of filing of—a notice of intent. The notice-of-intent fee shall be used and disbursed in the same manner as the application fee.
- (b) An application fee, which shall not exceed \$200,000. The fee shall be fixed by rule on a sliding scale related to the size, type, ultimate site capacity, or increase in electric generating capacity proposed by the application, or the number and size of local governments in whose jurisdiction the electrical power plant is located.
- 1. Sixty percent of the fee shall go to the department to cover any costs associated with <u>coordinating the review</u>

 reviewing and acting upon the application, to cover any field services associated with monitoring construction and operation of the facility, and to cover the costs of the public notices published by the department.
- 2. The following percentages Twenty percent of the fee or \$25,000, whichever is greater, shall be transferred to the Administrative Trust Fund of the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services:-
- a. Five percent to compensate expenses from the initial exercise of duties associated with the filing of an application.
 - b. An additional 5 percent if a land use hearing is held

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2130 pursuant to s. 403.508.

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2156 2157 c. An additional 10 percent if a certification hearing is held pursuant to s. 403.508.

Upon written request with proper itemized accounting within 90 days after final agency action by the board or withdrawal of the application, the agencies that prepared reports pursuant to s. 403.507 or participated in a hearing pursuant to s. 403.508, may submit a written request to the department for reimbursement of expenses incurred during the certification proceedings. The request shall contain an accounting of expenses incurred which may include time spent reviewing the application, the department shall reimburse the Department of Community Affairs, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and any water management district created pursuant to chapter 373, regional planning council, and local government in the jurisdiction of which the proposed electrical power-plant is to be located, and any other agency from which the department requests special studies pursuant to s. 403.507(2)(a)7. Such reimbursement shall be authorized for the preparation of any studies required of the agencies by this act, and for agency travel and per diem to attend any hearing held pursuant to this act, and for local government's or regional planning council's provision of additional notice of the informational public meetings governments to participate in the proceedings. The department shall review the request and verify that the expenses are valid. Valid expenses shall be reimbursed; however, in the event the amount of funds available for reimbursement allocation is insufficient to provide for full

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<u>compensation</u> <u>complete reimbursement</u> to the agencies <u>requesting</u> <u>reimbursement</u>, reimbursement shall be on a prorated basis.

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- b. If the application review is held in abeyance for more than 1 year, the agencies may submit a request for reimbursement.
- 4. If any sums are remaining, the department shall retain them for its use in the same manner as is otherwise authorized by this act; provided, however, that if the certification application is withdrawn, the remaining sums shall be refunded to the applicant within 90 days after withdrawal.
- (c) 1. A certification modification fee, which shall not exceed \$30,000. The department shall establish rules for determining such a fee based on the equipment redesign, change in site size, type, increase in generating capacity proposed, or change in an associated linear facility location.
- 2. The fee shall be submitted to the department with a formal petition for modification to the department pursuant to s. 403.516. This fee shall be established, disbursed, and processed in the same manner as the application fee in paragraph (b), except that the Division of Administrative Hearings shall not receive a portion of the fee unless the petition for certification modification is referred to the Division of Administrative Hearings for hearing. If the petition is so referred, only \$10,000 of the fee shall be transferred to the Administrative Trust Fund of the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services. The fee for a modification by agreement filed pursuant to s. 403.516(1)(b) shall be \$10,000 to be paid upon the filing of the request for

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modification. Any sums remaining after payment of authorized costs shall be refunded to the applicant within 90 days of issuance or denial of the modification or withdrawal of the request for modification.

- (d) A supplemental application fee, not to exceed \$75,000, to cover all reasonable expenses and costs of the review, processing, and proceedings of a supplemental application. This fee shall be established, disbursed, and processed in the same manner as the certification application fee in paragraph (b) rexcept that only \$20,000 of the fee shall be transferred to the Administrative Trust Fund of the Division of Administrative Hearings of the Department of Management Services.
- (e) An existing site certification application fee, not to exceed \$200,000, to cover all reasonable costs and expenses of the review processing and proceedings for certification of an existing power plant site under s. 403.5175. This fee must be established, disbursed, and processed in the same manner as the certification application fee in paragraph (b).
- (2) Effective upon the date commercial operation begins, the operator of an electrical power plant certified under this part is required to pay to the department an annual operation license fee as specified in s. 403.0872(11) to be deposited in the Air Pollution Control Trust Fund.

Section 40. Section 403.519, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 403.519 Exclusive forum for determination of need. --
- (1) On request by an applicant or on its own motion, the commission shall begin a proceeding to determine the need for an

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electrical power plant subject to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act.

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- (2) The applicant commission shall publish a notice of the proceeding in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in which the proposed electrical power plant will be located. The notice shall be at least one-quarter of a page and published at least 21 45 days prior to the scheduled date for the proceeding. The commission shall publish notice of the proceeding in the manner specified by chapter 120 at least 21 days prior to the scheduled date for the proceeding.
- The commission shall be the sole forum for the determination of this matter, which accordingly shall not be raised in any other forum or in the review of proceedings in such other forum. In making its determination, the commission shall take into account the need for electric system reliability and integrity, the need for adequate electricity at a reasonable cost, the need for fuel diversity and supply reliability, and whether the proposed plant is the most cost-effective alternative available. The commission shall also expressly consider the conservation measures taken by or reasonably available to the applicant or its members which might mitigate the need for the proposed plant and other matters within its jurisdiction which it deems relevant. The commission's determination of need for an electrical power plant shall create a presumption of public need and necessity and shall serve as the commission's report required by s. 403.407(2)(b) 403.507(2)(a)2. An order entered pursuant to this section constitutes final agency action.

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Section 41. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.

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Power Plant Siting Overview

The Power Plant Siting Act (PPSA), ss. 403.501-.518, F.S., provides for certification (licensure) of **steam** electric or solar power plants which are 75 megawatts (MW) or larger in size. The plants can be gas-fired combined-cycle units, nuclear units or those fueled by more conventional means. Combustion turbines can be permitted in conjunction with a certified facility, or as an addition via the modification process, but in and of themselves do not trigger the certification process.

Certification may include a power plant's directly associated facilities. Such facilities are those which are necessary for the construction and operation of the power plant, such as a natural gas pipeline supplying the plant's fuel, rail lines for bringing in coal to the site, roadways, and the electrical transmission lines carrying the power to the electrical grid. For linear features, the applicant can propose certification of a corridor, within which a right-of-way will be located. These corridors can be up to a mile in width, whereas the rights-of-way are typically more on the order of 100-200 feet in width, depending on the facility type.

The Act was created by the Legislature in 1973, leaving many older power plants in use in the state which are licensed under regular permitting rather than the PPS-certification. Some sites have generation units which were permitted prior to the passage of the Act, and some after, so different procedures and coordination contacts may apply for the same site's differing units. See the "Power Plant/Transmission Line Siting Status Chart" for a listing of those units or sites which fall under the PPSA.

Certification is issued by the Siting Board (Governor & Cabinet). For the PPSA, DEP is the lead agency for coordination of the siting process, and has jurisdiction for many of the activities which the certification is in lieu of. Thus, it wears "two hats", one for the coordination role and supporting the "Siting Board" --- the SCO's and OGC's task. The other "hat" is for its standard jurisdiction, including federally approved or delegated permit programs, wetlands permits, state lands oversight, coastal protection, and so forth, as administered by the other Divisions and District Offices of the Department.

Ch. 62-17, Part I, (62-17.011 - .62-17.293), Florida

Highlights

- Applications in Process
- Conditions of Certification
- Official Siting Notices
- Special Projects
- Frequently
 Asked Questions
 (FAQ's)

Administrative Code, is the procedural Rule implementing the act. Note that only Part I pertains to Power Plant Siting. The <u>Application Guide</u> is also available electronically. This "guide" is a narrative resembling the requirements for an Environmental Impact Statement, and indicating the nature of the information which must be provided, but is not a "fill-in-the-blank" type form.

The PPSA allows the filing of applications for:

- a site and several units to be constructed immediately
- a site at which one or more units will be constructed immediately, and the others will be constructed some time in the future ("ultimate site capacity")
- supplemental units to be added to a site which has been certified for "ultimate site capacity"
- certification of an existing power plant site at which there will be an increase in generating capacity, or at which the applicant wishes to roll all existing individual permits into a unified certification

Power plants may have operational lives of 40 or more years. Since certification is a life-of-the facility permit, the considerations involved in the application review are extensive, and the applications themselves may be many volumes in size. The application process for a new facility is discussed below, and should provide guidance on how the statute and rule interweave, and who in the Department is responsible for what tasks. The process for supplemental units at the same site, or certification of an existing site is quite similar, albeit with a few omitted steps or with shorter timeframes. A modification process is provided for in the PPSA (see

I. Pre-application filing activities

A. Long range planning -- Ten-Year Site Plan (TYSP) Reviews

further below) to accommodate the numerous changes

that may occur during the operational period.

The Public Service Commission (PSC) oversees the submission of plans by the utilities which describe current generation capacity and anticipated need for more capacity. The TYSPs also provide generic information on future sites for power plants to accommodate the anticipated need. This information includes land use data, environmental factors, and similar topics which allows other state and local agencies to comment on the Plans to the PSC. These comments may range from suggestions on how to improve utilization of the site, and on site problems, to recommendations that the site not be considered at all for various reasons. Based on this information and its own conclusions, the PSC will determine the suitability

of the plan.

B. Notice of Intent

A potential applicant may elect to file a Notice of Intent (NOI) that it plans to submit an application, and then work with the reviewing agencies on what information should be included in the application. There is no set time for doing this, but generally, it should be at least 6 months prior to application filing. Although the NOI process is a formal activity, pre-application discussions of the same nature can occur informally.

C. Need Determinations

The Need Determination process can occur prior to the filing of a certification application, or afterwards; however, it is usually recommended that it be commenced beforehand. Need Determination is a formal process required under s. 403.519, F.S., and is conducted by the Public Service Commission (PSC). The PSC reviews the need for the generation capacity which would be produced by the proposed facility in relation to the needs of the region, and to the state as a whole. The PSC also looks at whether the facility would be the most cost-effective means of obtaining the capacity. If the PSC makes a negative determination, or recommends that an alternative approach is more suitable, then either the pending application need not be submitted, or should be revised. If the application has already been submitted, then the certification application process comes to a halt.

II. Certification Process (See also flowchart)

The application must be submitted along with the appropriate fee in order to initiate the review process. The Office of General Counsel's Siting support attorney will request the assignment of an Administrative Law Judge by the Division of Administrative Hearings; this immediately shifts the review into a formal legal proceeding, requiring assistance from legal staff at the outset.

The Power Plant Siting Act, and other Siting Acts, are the only permitting functions wherein the fee is refunded if the application is withdrawn. Therefore, the staff of all the affected/reimbursable agencies need to track their time accordingly, and provide the appropriate information to the SCO if this situation arises.

As a part of the certification application, permit applications for federally delegated or approved permit programs are submitted. Currently, these are the:

 Preconstruction/Prevention of Significant Deterioration/New Source Review program, (often referred to as PSD/NSR)

- · Title V air operation permit program
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/wastewater program (often referred to as NPDES)
- Underground Injection Control program (UIC)
- Resource Recovery and Conservation Act program (RCRA).

The review of these permits is interwoven with the certification process, but may, due to federal requirements, not operate under the same time schedules as certification. Also, the final approval body for the permits is not the Siting Board, but the Department of Environmental Protection. Where possible, these two processes overlap, and steps are combined. In the remainder of this discussion, unless otherwise specified, use of the term "application" and the procedures outlined, refer to the certification side of the process.

Once the certification application is filed, the SCO then determines whether or not the application is "complete" --- that all the appropriate portions are there, but not that the information is adequate for reviewers to analyze the impacts of the proposed project. The use of this term in this context is not the same as in many other permitting modes, and reviewers should be sensitive to this fact. The determination must occur within 15 days of application filing. If the application is not complete, the applicant may withdraw it or submit additional material, but the review clock does not commence until the application is determined complete. The majority of applications submitted over the years have been complete as filed. Distribution of the application by the applicant to the other agencies must occur no later than 7 days after the determination of completeness. Also, copies of the application will have been distributed by the applicant to the main library in the vicinity of the site.

Within 15 days of the determination that the application is complete, notice must be published about the application. A newspaper advertisement is required, which must be at least 1/2 page in size; often, these are as large as 1-2 pages in size.

Once the application has been determined complete, the affected agencies and the in-house Power Plant Siting Review Committee assess whether the application is "sufficient" --- that the information is adequate for reviewers to analyze the impacts of the proposed project. This assessment is forwarded to the SCO by no later than 30 days after the application has been determined to be complete, for compilation into an overall determination, which must be submitted to the applicant by no later than 45 days after the application

has been determined to be complete (Day 67). The majority of applications submitted over the years have not been sufficient as filed. The applicant is afforded an opportunity to (a) rectify insufficiencies, but if the application is not sufficient within 40 days of the sufficiency determination, then the clock is reverts back to Day 67; or, (b) challenge the determination and have the issue resolved by the Administrative Law Judge.

One difficulty with the sufficiency clock under provision (a) above is that, if the applicant submits its information on the 39th day after the sufficiency determination, this is process Day 106. The clock does not stop while the next iteration of sufficiency review is ongoing. If, at the end of the 30 days allowed for this, the application is determined sufficient, the processing clock is at Day 136. This may encroach on the time available for the agencies for report preparation.

Regardless of the status of sufficiency, the agencies (including DEP) are required to file a "Preliminary Statement of Issues" by no later than 60 days after distribution of a complete application, or about Day 82 in the process. This Statement is on the order of a "fatal flaw" analysis, or to highlight various problems with the project as proposed which have been noted early in the review. A more detailed assessment will occur in the required agency reports (see further below).

The PPSA requires that a Land Use and Zoning hearing by an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) be conducted to verify that the site is consistent with and in compliance with local government plans and zoning ordinances. This hearing must occur no later than 90 days after receipt of a complete application. The ALJ's findings will then be sent to the Siting Board for final ratification no later than 75 days after the administrative hearing (Process Day 165). If the site is not is compliance, the applicant is allowed the opportunity to correct the problem, but if corrections cannot be arranged through a variety of legal recourses, further actions by the agencies are halted.

Within 150 days after the distribution of a complete application (Day 172), the designated agencies are required to file Agency Reports on matters within their jurisdiction which will be affected by the project.

On the environmental side of DEP's jurisdiction, the reports need to address not only the impacts of the project, but any licensing provisions which are recommended if the agency/Division/District recommends certification, and variances which might need to be approved and the terms thereof. Each of these provisions, like other agency permit provisos or restrictions, must identify the statute, rule or ordinance upon which it is based. Such provisions and terms will

form the basis for the Conditions of Certification (if the project is approved). If denial of certification is recommended, then the reports must state why, and what might be done to correct the matter, e.g., redesign or relocation for all or any of the project features.

On the proprietary state lands side, the DEP report needs to address any problems associated with use, connection to, or crossing of the land in question. The same holds true for other agency-landowners. The Siting Board has the authority to direct any agency, within 30 days after certification, to execute any necessary license or easement to allow such usage.

Among the other agencies, the Public Service Commission must submit a report on the project, which must contain their Determination of Need. Since the PPSA states that "an affirmative finding of need is condition precedent to the conduct of the certification", if the report/Determination is negative, the remainder of the process essentially becomes moot.

The Department has additional report requirements under the PPSA, which must be available within 210 days after the filing of a complete application. Such items include topics not normally within the department's jurisdiction, and so the SCO may arrange for contracts for special studies, or may rely on the expertise of the other affected agencies. Day 210 is also the time when the information must be available on whether the proposed project will meet federally delegated or approved permit program requirements. However, because of federal process needs and clocks, this is not always possible, so draft positions are used when necessary.

The SCO, on behalf of the department, will then take the various reports and recommendations, and prepare a Written Analysis. This must be done no later 240 days after the complete application is filed. This analysis must attempt to interweave all the varying viewpoints and come up with an overall picture of the issues. A recommendation, based to the degree possible on all the recommendations, will be included, along with (a) if approval is recommended, appropriate Conditions of Certification that combine duplicative conditions, and the terms for any variances, if recommended; (b) if denial is recommended, the reasons therefore and the corrective measures suggested.

A "Certification Hearing", which is conducted by an Administrative Law Judge, must be held on every application, regardless of whether any matters remain in dispute. The hearing must be conducted no later than 300 days after a complete application is filed. A notice of this hearing will be published no later than 45 days before the hearing, including a large newspaper

advertisement. Federal permit program disputes may be combined, where possible, with this hearing, and so in actuality, their time schedules may control. Testimony and evidence will be presented, and agency staff may be called upon to be witnesses. Prior to the hearing, interrogatories may need to be answered, and depositions may be taken. The agency attorney(s) should provide staff with guidance on these matters. The hearing will be held in the vicinity of the site. The hearings may last from a few hours to several weeks. The public may testify at this hearing, although oftentimes a special time is set aside for this purpose, typically in the evening.

Within 60 days after receipt of the transcript of the Certification hearing, the Administrative Law Judge must issue a Recommended Order, which contains finding of facts and conclusions of law about the matters raised at the hearing and in the application. The agencies may file Exceptions to this Recommended Order if they feel something has been overlooked or incorrectly interpreted. Upon occasion, agency staff are asked to assist in reviewing the Order and preparing the Exceptions.

The Recommended Order, Exceptions, and other pertinent data are then formulated into an Agenda package to be sent to the Governor and Cabinet (Siting Board). Much of this work is done by the DEP Office of General Counsel, the SCO, as well as the DEP Cabinet Affairs Office.

The Siting Board must hold a hearing and act upon the application within 60 days of receipt of the ALI's Recommended Order. The hearing normally is a subset of a standard Governor & Cabinet meeting and is held in the Capitol. Prior to the full Cabinet hearing (usually the week preceding it), the Aides of the Governor and the Cabinet members conduct a meeting to discuss items on the upcoming agenda.

A Final Order is issued by the Board, in which the application may be approved, or denied. If denied, an explanation must be given as to what could be done to make the project approvable. If approved, the Order will be accompanied by Conditions of Certification. The text of Conditions is available at this website. See Conditions and Final Orders page.

Once the Final Order is signed, it must be sent to the Clerk of the Siting Board for official entry. The Clerk of the Department has been designated the Clerk for PPSA proceedings. The certification will not become effective until "clerked-in". Typically, this occurs on the same day or the next.

III. Postcertification activities

A. Federally delegated or approved permits

Within 30 days after the issuance of certification by the Siting Board, the Department of Environmental Protection must issue a proposed Title V air operation permit, and must issue or deny any other federal permit for the other programs.

B. Postcertification Review (PCR)

Depending on the facilities to be constructed in conjunction with the power plant, PCR may be established in the Conditions of Certification. This is to accommodate the review of lesser technical or design plans which are not critical to the overall decision to permit the facility, but which nonetheless require an analysis to determine compliance with regulatory standards.

An example would be the review of the efficiency of the NOx controls of a plant which hinges on the final choice of a turbine vendor, in the circumstance where the turbine choice depends on financing and the granting of certification. Thus the efficiency may not be able to be guaranteed by the applicant prior to certification.

PCR is also frequently used when dealing with certified corridors, and the review of the right-of-way and equipment to be placed within one. For example, the location of a pipeline or transmission line in relation to wetlands could be subject to review. The placement of, and size of, individual culverts along a linear facility such as a transmission line maintenance road is another often encountered item necessitating further review.

The Conditions may allow additional restrictions to be imposed as a result of PCR, and will provide the timeframe for the review process.

C. General monitoring, Compliance/Enforcement

The Conditions normally require that the facility be in compliance with the standard requirements of the various regulatory programs of the agencies (unless a variance is granted) and thus incorporates those programs' requirements for monitoring, be it for quarterly monitoring of water quality, daily monitoring of air quality, etc. The Conditions also frequently specify that additional, or alternative monitoring be conducted due to the site-specific nature of the site or the facility design. Monitoring reports, unless otherwise specified in the Conditions, should be sent to the appropriate agency (and sub-office, if defined). For DEP, these normally go to the District Office, or, for major air permits, to the Division of Air Resources. A copy of the transmittal letter for the reports should also be sent to the SCO, but the entity to determine whether or not compliance enforcement is warranted as based on these

reports (or other observations) is the appropriate Agency/District/Division. The SCO and OGC should be notified by the Agency/District/Division of any problems, and the SCO and OGC will assist in any necessary legal activities if requested, or will handle the matter if the General Counsel or the Secretary directs the SCO and OGC-Siting attorney to do so.

D. Agency Reimbursements

The Bureau of Finance & Accounting, in conjunction with the SCO, is responsible for administering the fees, and issuing any agency reimbursements. The application fee is supposed to cover those activities which would normally be remunerated through the agencies' own permit fees, plus the cost of the Administrative Law Judge. The other agencies may submit invoices for their costs, and will be reimbursed on a pro-rata basis from an amount designated for this purpose.

IV. Modifications

Modifications of Certification are frequently necessary, in part because of the life-of-the-facility license granted. However, not all changes at a certified facility necessitate a formal modification, rather, an approved amendment may suffice. A "modification" is defined to be: "any change in the certification Order after issuance, including a change in the conditions of certification". Thus, a condition might specify that the chemical treatment system for the facility only be allowed a 30 foot mixing zone, and if the applicant wishes to have a 40 foot mixing zone, a modification would be necessary, whereas if a construction shed was to be moved and this was not mentioned in the Conditions nor are there any foreseeable impacts, an amendment would be approved.

Modifications can be approved by the Siting Board, or the Board may delegate in the Conditions that authority to the Secretary of DEP --- which is frequently the case. If a dispute arises, the decision-making authority reverts to the Siting Board.

The process for Modifications normally starts with informal discussions about what the licensee is contemplating. Often a decision can be reached whether a formal modification is needed, or whether an amendment will do. If a formal modification is needed, the licensee must file a request with the Department along with a fee. This commences a legal proceeding, requiring oversight and assistance from OGC. As with the certification process, unexpended portions of the fee must be refunded if the modification is withdrawn, so all agency staff need to track their time accordingly.

The request will be circulated to the appropriate Agency/District/Division staff for a completeness/sufficiency review. Copies will also be sent to the parties to the certification proceeding. Newspaper notice of the proposed modification may be published if the Department believes the change will significantly increase impacts to the environment or the public. If objections are received from staff or the parties, then, as applicable, the licensee will be asked for more information, or to discuss possible revisions. If no objections are received regarding sufficiency, or, subsequently, on the proposal, then the SCO and OGC will prepare a proposed Final Order and circulate it to staff and the parties. Notice of the proposed modification will be published in the Florida Administrative Weekly.

Staff and parties will have 45 days after issuance of the notice to the proposed Final Order to object to it: other substantially affected persons will have 30 days. If no objections have been submitted, and if DEP has been delegated the authority to approve the modification, then the Final Order will be signed, sent to the parties, and to the Clerk of the Department/Board. After that, the Conditions of Certification will updated to reflect the changes.

If objections have been submitted, the licensee can attempt to resolve the problem, or it can file a petition for an administrative hearing. The Department also has the authority to request a hearing. Such petitions are to be "disposed of in the same manner as an application" that is, undergo the various steps outlined in Part II above for a Certification review, albeit to be done in a time period commensurate with the significance/scope of the modification requested. Since a completeness and sufficiency review would have already been conducted, it is likely that this step would be forgone. Unless the site boundary is expanded, a Land use Hearing would probably be unnecessary. However, staff would need to submit information to the SCO for a Preliminary Statement of Issues (unless some other step could be determined to suffice for this), and information for the Agency Report. Further justification might be needed in the Report on the proposed findings and the recommended new or revised Conditions of Certification. A Written Analysis would be issued, an administrative hearing conducted, and eventually the matter would be heard by the Siting Board.

Community Affairs





The Department of Community Affairs assists Florida's communities to meet the challenges of growth, reduce the effects of disasters, and invest in the community.

Our Programs & Initiatives

Press Releases . .

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS AWARDS \$1.35 MILLION TO THE CITIES OF LIVE OAK AND INTERLACHEN ~ Community Development Block Grants will expand wastewater infrastructure ~

TALLAHASSEE – The Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) recently announced \$1.35 million in Small Cities Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) to the Cities of Live Oak and Interlachen. The dollars will be used for the revitalization of the cities' water treatment facilities. The Department of Community Affairs awarded the City of Live Oak \$700,000 and Interlachen \$650,000. More

STATE, COUNTY AND COMMUNITY LEADERS GATHER TO CREATE A VISION FOR CENTRAL FLORIDA

ORLANDO- Community partners, including the State of Florida (Department of Community Affairs and Department of Transportation) along with representatives from Brevard, Lake, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Seminole and Volusia Counties and other community organizations including

Ouick Topics

- Department Directory
- ▶ Find a State Employee
- Find a Job

▶ Find a State Agency

Governor's Office











CENTURY COMMISSION FOR A SUSTAINABLE FLORIDA



• COMMUNITY FLANNING

• HOUSING & COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

• LONG TERM HURRICANE
HECOVERY INTIATIVES

• LORGIES OF THE

**ABOUT OUR SECRETARY

**E-MAIL THE SECRETARY

**INSPECTOR GENERAL

• WEB ASSISTANCE

OUR LOCO

TDCA EMPLOYEE SERVICES

myregion.org, joined together to create a regional vision for Central Florida. The kickoff event, "How Shall We Grow," is the first meeting of a 15-month project tasked with creating a vision for what Central Florida will look like in twenty years. More.



FLORIDA COMMUNITIES TRUST SAVES 150-ACRE HISTORIC CAMP FROM POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

TALLAHASSEE - Secretary Thaddeus Cohen of the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) today presented a check for \$2.4 million to the Clay County Commission for the acquisition of the 150-acre property known as Camp Chowenwaw - "Camp of the Little Sisters." More.

FLORIDA COMMUNITIES TRUST AWARDS GRANTS FOR THREE ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

TALLAHASSEE - The Florida Communities Trust, housed within the Department of Community Affairs (DCA), is pleased to announce funding for three additional land acquisition projects throughout the state of Florida; Hidden Harbour (Manatee County), St. Marks Headwaters (Leon County) and Pioneer Park (Deerfield Beach). These projects are in addition to 29 other land acquisitions that have already been committed to by Florida Communities Trust. More.

FLORIDA COMMUNITIES TRUST **HELPS PROTECT BEACH ACCESS**

TALLAHASSEE - The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) today announced the acquisition of an oceanfront parcel of land for the Deerfield Beachfront Park. The project connects two publicly-owned beachfront parks which will expand the City's beachfront walking trail and increase public oceanfront access. The city is also planning on constructing a picnic shelter and sea turtle observation platform to further enhance the space. More.

CENTURY COMMISSION MEETS TO CONFRONT

THE CHALLENGES FACING FLORIDA'S FUTURE



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS AWARDS \$750,000 TO ALACHUA COUNTY

TALLAHASSEE – The Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) is proud to award Alachua County a Small Cities Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for the amount of \$750,000. The funds will be used to revitalize housing in Alachua County. Sixteen low income house holds will benefit from the CDBG grant dollars. The Alachua County SHIP program added an additional \$350,000 making the total funds for the home revitalization effort one million dollars. **More.**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS AWARDS \$600,000 TO THE TOWN OF GREENVILLE

TALLAHASSEE – The Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) is proud to award the Town of Greenville a Small Cities Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) in the amount of \$600,000 to assist in local development efforts. The funding will be used for sewage infrastructure improvements and the construction of a gazebo memorializing Ray Charles in the town park. **More.**

SANFORD FRONT PORCH COMMUNITY UNVEILING NEW AFFORDABLE HOUSING

TALLAHASSEE - The Florida Department of Community Affairs and the Goldsboro Front Porch Council will be hosting a ribbon cutting ceremony Saturday at 10 AM at the entrance of the Pine Level Subdivision. The community will be celebrating the construction of seven new homes in the Pine Level Subdivision that will provide affordable housing to local residents. **More.**