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September 5, 2008

HAND DELIVERED

Ms. Cindy Miller  
Office of General Counsel  
Florida Public Service Commission  
2540 Shumard Oak Blvd.  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850.

RE: Docket No. 080503-EI  
Establishment of Rule on Renewable Portfolio Standard

Dear Ms. Miller:

As a follow up to the August 26, 2008 workshop held in this docket, Tampa Electric encloses for your consideration its post-workshop comments.

Tampa Electric commends the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) staff for its efforts to comply with the renewable portfolio standard provisions included in HB 7135. The workshops held by the FPSC in this matter have been helpful and the strawman draft prepared by the FPSC staff represents a significant and thoughtful approach in developing rule language. Tampa Electric is pleased to provide written post-workshop comments on the strawman draft rules (see Attachment 1), and has also attached a redlined version of the strawman draft rules (see Attachment 2) along with explanatory comments on each redlined markup change proposed by the company.

The new law also mandates that the RPS rules require each investor-owned utility to supply renewable energy to its customers directly, by procuring, or through renewable energy credits (REC). As part of the rule development process, the FPSC is required to evaluate the current and forecasted available capacity, and current and forecasted levelized cost of renewable energy resources through 2020. Tampa Electric believes this evaluation of the availability and cost of renewable energy is inextricably linked with the affordability provisions in HB 7135, and is a vital part of balancing the Legislature's clearly expressed objectives of promoting the development of renewable energy while minimizing the cost of power to the utility and its customers. Tampa Electric looks forward to the opportunity to continue to actively participate in the drafting of the rule and in the technical and economic study (Study).

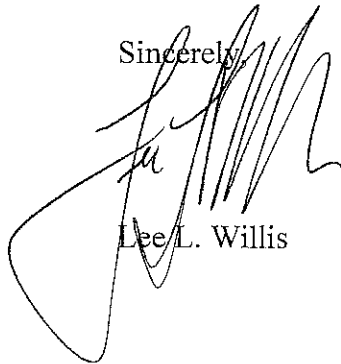
The following comments are general in nature, and are being provided in addition to the more specific rule language markups attached.

1. Study: The Study is essential in ensuring the RPS targets are technically and economically achievable. It is imperative that the Study is completed and vetted before the draft rule for legislative consideration is submitted.
2. Timing: The REC market structure is an essential element in the development of Florida's RPS and it must be developed in a thoughtful and deliberate manner. However, Tampa Electric is concerned that there is not adequate time from finalizing the draft rule to establish an organization or contract with an independent corporation for the development, administration and maintenance of a Florida REC market before it must be submitted for legislative consideration.
3. Multipliers versus Set Asides: Tampa Electric strongly supports the use of multipliers as a mechanism to recognize favored technologies rather than set asides. Tampa Electric supports, in general, Option III in the strawman draft with some additional language offered to provide assurance that multipliers carry forward and that multiplier levels are reviewed by the FPSC in future periods.
4. Revenue and REC Price Caps: Tampa Electric agrees that a retail revenue cap should be established to protect ratepayers interests, and that 1% is a reasonable level to be set. However, Tampa Electric does not agree that REC prices should be capped at all, nor that any such price cap should be set based on the price of carbon – whether \$16 or some other price. Capping REC prices will inhibit the operation of a REC market. At a minimum, this issue should ultimately be determined when Florida's investor-owned electric utilities collectively establish an organization or contract with an independent corporation for the development, administration and maintenance of a Florida REC market.
5. Compliance with Other Renewable Portfolio Standards: Tampa Electric agrees that RECs used in Florida for compliance with the state RPS should not be used in other states for those state RPS requirements, however should the Florida IOUs become obligated to meet a federal RPS requirement, the use of RECs in Florida for compliance with both the Florida and federal obligation should be accepted. Therefore, Tampa Electric believes the word "federal" should be removed in Section (2)(e) of Rule 17.410.
6. Renewable Technologies: In most instances, the recent law is very clear regarding the technologies that are to be included as renewable. Tampa Electric does not believe that behind-the-meter solar thermal (e.g. solar water heating) is or should be included as a renewable technology since it does not provide electricity to the grid. Rather, technologies such as these should be included as an appropriate technology for energy efficiency.

7. REC Shelf Life: Tampa Electric agrees that RECs should have a shelf life, however two years is too short a period given the intermittent nature of some REC production and development risk of some renewable projects. Tampa Electric would suggest a five year life. At a minimum, this issue should ultimately be determined when Florida's investor-owned electric utilities collectively establish an organization or contract with an independent corporation for the development, administration and maintenance of a Florida REC market.
8. Defined Terms: Tampa Electric believes that the terms utilized in the rule should mirror the defined terms in the law. This way, if for some reason the statutory definition is changed, there may be no need for a rule change.
9. Regulatory Certainty and Timely Cost Recovery: For the ultimate success of meeting Florida's RPS targets as early as reasonably possible, it is essential that there is timely cost recovery with regulatory finality, including timely recovery of eligible investments made by the utilities through the Environmental Cost Recovery clause.
10. Reporting: FPSC Staff clarified during the August 26, 2008 workshop that the reporting and filing requirements in the rule associated with the filing of each IOU's plan would be associated only the footprint of that utility. The rule language should reflect that clarification.

Tampa Electric appreciates the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft RPS rule and looks forward to participating in upcoming forums to continue to refine this very important requirement for Florida's future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lee L. Willis', is written over the typed name. The signature is stylized and somewhat cursive.

Lee L. Willis

LLW/pp  
Attachments

## Tampa Electric Company's Comments on Draft RPS Rule

### 17.400 Florida Renewable Portfolio Standard

(1)(b) Change “shall” to “may” to provide ability to, rather than obligation to act. Add “...and multipliers...” to ensure they are subject to periodic review when RPS percentages are updated.

(1)(c) Modify to comport with RPS Statute 366.92 through the use of the term “renewable energy” throughout, not the term “Florida renewable energy resources.” Remove reference to “energy savings” which are not included in RPS statute; should be handled in the FEECA goals docket rather than in the RPS.

(2)(a) Delete entire paragraph.

Section 366.92 no longer uses the term “Florida renewable energy resources” and the term “renewable energy” (defined in 366.91) is used throughout 366.92. The term “Florida renewable energy resources” was used in a prior version of 366.92 in a prior paragraph (3) before the new law deleted that paragraph.

(2)(b) and (c) Rather than enshrine in the rule the current language from the Florida Statutes that defines these terms, provide a citation to the Florida Statutes definition. In this way should the legislature change the definition in the Statutes, there will be no need to change the rule language.

(2) (d) and (e) See (1)(c).

(2)(f) and (g) See (2)(b) and (c).

(2)(h) Delete entire paragraph. Solar Energy System, Solar Thermal System, and Equivalent Solar Energy are included in the Energy Bill to address incentives and building codes, are not directly addressed in the RPS language, and are better addressed by the FPSC through the provisions provided in the Energy Bill under Section 366.81 F.S. that are addressing conservation goals – particularly as these are behind-the-meter installations that do not produce electricity but result in energy savings.

(2)(i) See (2)(b) and (c).

(2)(j) Delete entire paragraph. See (2)(h).

(2)(k) Delete entire paragraph. See (2)(h).

(3) See (1)(c); Also change “90 days” to “one year” – the time needed to put this rule into effect, particularly should a REC market be required with all the input from stakeholders. This will be a substantial undertaking, and substantial time will be required; Also clarify that the utilities will be filing a plan to meet the renewable portfolio standards, not an individual renewable portfolio standard.

## Tampa Electric Company's Comments on Draft RPS Rule

(3)(a) Need to add the words “of energy” after production to clarify sentence. Tampa Electric does not support including percentages or dates at this point in the drafting process until the study has been completed and goals can be properly established.

(3)(b) Tampa Electric supports Option III with a multiplier approach that can be applied based on economic analysis to encourage new technologies making use of Class I renewable resources. Additional language has been added to make clear that the initial multiplier of 5 is subject to being reset in future periods and that it would apply for the life of the generating source or 20 years (whichever is less).

(3)(c) This language has been edited to reflect the FPSC Staff comments at the August 26, 2008 workshop that the requested data filing should address resources within each IOU’s service area only and not on a statewide basis.

(3)(c)1. See (1)(c)

(3)(c)2. See (1)(c)

(3)(c)4. Delete entire paragraph – impact of RPS on Florida’s economic development is beyond each utility’s purview.

(4)(a) Carry forward the use of the word “plan”. Also, if a showing is made by the utility as provided, Tampa Electric believes the excuse “shall” be given, not merely considered

(4)(a)2. Change ensures only revenue from retail sale of electricity is used in calculating cap, thus excluding revenues from miscellaneous sources.

(5) Change “provision” to “production of energy” allowing utilities to recover, through the environmental cost recovery clause, capital investment associated with utility-owned renewable energy production/generation; also, clarify that the utilities will be filing a plan to meet the renewable portfolio standards, not an individual renewable portfolio standard.

(6)(a) Add “of energy” to make clear

(6)(f) See (1)(c).

(6)(h) Change to agree with the phraseology used several times throughout the rule, i.e. “...the production of energy or purchase of renewable energy credits...”

# Tampa Electric Company's Comments on Draft RPS Rule

## 17.410 Florida Renewable Energy Credit Market

- (1) Add “retirement” to the list of actions taken on renewable energy credits.
- (1)(a) Add more flexibility for setting up REC trading market. For profit firms should be considered.
- (2) Add the words “of energy” to production
  - (2)(a)1. See (1)(c) in prior rule.
  - (2)(a)2. See (2)(a)(1)
  - (2)(a)3. See (2)(a)(1)
  - (2)(a)4. See (2)(a)1. Tampa Electric does not understand why a two megawatt threshold should be imposed on this portion of the rule and recommends its removal.
  - (2)(a)5. Delete entire paragraph. See prior comments
  - (2)(a)6. Delete entire paragraph. See prior comments
  - (2)(b) Clarifies that the REC producer should not be subsidized by ratepayers for the cost of equipment needed to measure the RECs produced.
  - (2)(c) See (1)(c) in prior rule.
  - (2)(d) Solar thermal language should be removed. Life of RECs should be extended from two years to five years to match RPS planning horizon. The shelf life for all RECs should be equivalent.
  - (2)(e) The word “federal” should be removed as the IOUs may need to comply with a federal mandate in addition to a state mandate. Any Florida and federal RPS should overlap.
- (3) This section should be removed. RECs should not be price capped since a market is being established. Price caps for RECs will reduce the market opportunities for renewable generation development.
- (4) See (3) from prior rule above
  - (4)(a) See (1)(c) from prior rule and (1) above.
  - (4)(b) See (1)(c) from prior rule.
  - (4)(c) See comments from prior rule.
  - (4)(e) Change “instantaneously” to “promptly”

## Tampa Electric Company's Comments on Draft RPS Rule

### **17.420 Municipal Electric Utility and Rural Electric Cooperative Renewable Energy Reporting**

(1)(f) Change made to comport with RPS statute 366.92 which uses the term “renewable energy” throughout, not the term “Florida renewable energy resources”.

## Tampa Electric's Redline of Staff Draft Strawman Rule

## I. Renewable Portfolio Standard

17.400 Florida Renewable Portfolio Standard(1) Application and Scope.

(a) The Commission shall establish numerical portfolio standards for each investor-owned electric utility that will promote the development of renewable energy, protect the economic viability of existing renewable energy facilities, diversify the types of fuel used to generate electricity in Florida, lessen Florida's dependence on fossil fuels for the production of electricity, minimize the volatility of fuel costs, encourage investment in the state, improve environmental conditions, and minimize the costs of power supply to electric utilities and their customers.

(b) After approval of the initial renewable portfolio standards, the Commission shall review and set renewable portfolio standards for each investor-owned electric utility at least once every five years. The Commission on its own motion, or upon petition by a substantially affected person or a utility, shall may initiate a proceeding to review and, if appropriate, modify the renewable portfolio standards and multipliers. All modifications of the approved renewable portfolio standards and the associated compliance plans shall only be on a prospective basis.

(c) In a proceeding to establish or modify the renewable portfolio standards, each investor-owned electric utility shall propose numerical renewable portfolio standards based on an analysis of the technical and economic potential for Florida—renewable energy resources production in Florida. —to provide reasonably achievable and affordable annual energy (K-WH) savings.



1 (2) Definitions.

2 (a) "Florida renewable energy resources," means electrical, mechanical, or thermal energy  
3 produced from a method that uses one or more of the following fuels or energy sources:  
4 hydrogen, biomass, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, ocean energy, waste heat,  
5 or hydroelectric power that is produced in Florida.

6 (ab) "Renewable energy," means electrical energy produced from a method that uses one or  
7 more of the following fuels or energy sources: hydrogen produced from sources other than  
8 fossil fuels, biomass, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, ocean energy, and  
9 hydroelectric power. The term includes the alternative energy source, waste heat, from  
10 sulfuric acid manufacturing operations, is as defined in Section 366.91(2)(d), F.S.

11 (be) "Biomass," means a power source that is comprised of, but not limited to, combustible  
12 residues or gases from forest products manufacturing, waste, or co-products from agricultural  
13 and orchard crops, waste or co-products from livestock and poultry operations, waste or  
14 byproducts from food processing, urban wood waste, municipal solid waste, municipal liquid  
15 waste treatment operations, and landfill gas, is as defined in Section 366.91(2) (d), F.S.

16 (cd) "Class I renewable energy source," means Florida-renewable energy resources derived  
17 produced in Florida from wind or solar energy systems.

18 (de) "Class II renewable energy source," means renewable energy derived from-produced in  
19 Florida from renewable energy resources other than wind or solar energy systems.

20 (ef) "Renewable Energy Credit," or "REC" means a financial instrument that represents the  
21 unbundled, separable, renewable attribute of renewable energy or equivalent solar thermal  
22 energy produced in Florida and is equivalent to one megawatt-hour of electricity generated by  
23 a source of renewable energy located in Florida, is as defined in Section 366.92(2)(d), F.S.

24 (fg) "Renewable Portfolio Standard," or "RPS" means the minimum percentage of total annual  
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1 retail electricity sales by an investor-owned electric utility to consumers in Florida that shall  
2 be supplied by renewable energy produced in Florida, is as defined in Section 366.91(2)(d),  
3 F.S.

4 (h) "Solar Energy System," means equipment that provides for the collection and use of  
5 incident solar energy for water heating, space heating or cooling, or other applications that  
6 would normally require a conventional source of energy such as petroleum products, natural  
7 gas, or electricity that performs primarily with solar energy. In other systems in which solar  
8 energy is used in a supplemental way, only those components that collect and transfer solar  
9 energy shall be included in this definition.

10 (gi) "Solar Photovoltaic System," means a device that converts incident sunlight into electrical  
11 current, is as defined in Section 377.803(7), F.S.

12 (j) "Solar thermal system," means a device that traps heat from incident sunlight in order to  
13 heat water.

14 (k) "Equivalent Solar Thermal Energy," means the conversion of the thermal output, measured  
15 in British Thermal Units, of a solar thermal system to equivalent units of one megawatt-hour  
16 of electricity otherwise consumed from or output to the electric utility grid.

17 (3) Renewable Portfolio Standard. Within 90 days one year of the effective date of this rule,  
18 and not less than every five years thereafter, each investor-owned electric utility shall file for  
19 approval by the Commission a proposed plan to meet the renewable portfolio standards in  
20 Section (3)(a) based on an analysis of the technical and economic potential of Florida  
21 renewable energy resources in Florida for each utility's service area.

22 (a) Initially, each investor-owned utility shall submit a proposed plan to annual renewable  
23 portfolio standards which meet or exceed the following long term renewable portfolio  
24 standards through the production of energy or purchase of renewable energy credits pursuant  
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1 to Rule 17.410, F.A.C.:

2 1. by January 1, 2010: 2 percent of the prior year's retail electricity sales;

3 2. by January 1, 2017: 3.75 percent of the prior year's retail electricity sales;

4 3. by January 1, 2025: 6 percent of the prior year's retail electricity sales;

5 4. by January 1, 2050: 20 percent of the prior year's retail electricity sales.

6  
7 *Options for Wind & Solar Preference:*

8 OPTION I:

9 (b) By January 1, 2017, a minimum of 25% of the renewable portfolio standard shall be  
10 provided from Class I renewable energy sources;

11 OPTION II:

12 (b) By January 1, 2017, a minimum of 20% of the renewable portfolio standard shall be  
13 provided from Class I solar photovoltaic or solar thermal systems and 5% of the renewable  
14 energy portfolio standard shall be provided by Class I wind energy systems;

15 OPTION III:

16 (b) For purposes of compliance with the renewable portfolio standards, a multiplier of 5 shall  
17 be applied to all renewable energy credits produced from each Class I renewable energy  
18 sources. The multiplier, initially set at 5 and reset each time the renewable portfolio standard  
19 are approved by the Commission as provided for in Section (3), would apply for the life of the  
20 generating source or 20 years (whichever is less) and Class I sources with multipliers applied  
21 would be limited to a maximum of until the first year in which they represent, in aggregate,  
22 25% of the annual Renewable Portfolio Standard.

1 (c) Each investor-owned electric utility shall file a proposed plan to meet the renewable  
2 portfolio standard which ~~file~~ shall, at a minimum, contain the following:

3 1. Current and ten-year forecast of installed capacity in kilowatts for each Florida  
4 renewable energy resource;

5 2. Levelized life-cycle cost in cents per kilowatt-hour for each Florida-renewable  
6 energy resource;

7 3. Current and ten-year forecast of the effects of the renewable portfolio standard on  
8 the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Florida; and

9 4. Current and ten-year forecast of the effects of the renewable portfolio standard on  
10 economic development in Florida; and

11 45. Current and ten-year forecast of the estimated retail rate impact for each class of  
12 customers of the proposed renewable portfolio standard.

13 (4) Compliance.

14 (a) In approving the proposed plan to meet the renewable portfolio standards and enforcing  
15 compliance with the approved plan to meet the renewable portfolio standards, the Commission  
16 shall ~~consider excusing~~ an investor-owned electric utility from compliance with any  
17 renewable portfolio standard based upon a showing that:

18 1. the supply of renewable energy or renewable energy credits is not adequate to  
19 satisfy the demand for such energy; or

20 2. the cost of securing renewable energy or renewable energy credits was prohibitive  
21 such that the total costs for compliance with the renewable portfolio standard exceeded one  
22 percent of the investor-owned electric utility's total annual ~~retail~~ revenues from retail sales of  
23 electricity.

24 (b) Any utility requesting to be excused from meeting its renewable portfolio standard must  
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1 submit its request along with the annual report required by Rule 25-17.400(6), F.A.C.

2 (5) Cost Recovery. Reasonable and prudent costs associated with the production~~vision~~ of  
3 energy or purchase of renewable energy credits to meet the utility's approved plan to meet the  
4 renewable portfolio standards, including administrative costs of the Florida Renewable Energy  
5 Credit Market, shall be recovered through the Environmental Cost Recovery clause.

6 (6) Reporting Requirements. Each investor-owned electric utility shall file with the  
7 Commission an annual report no later than April 1 of each year for the previous calendar year.

8 Each investor-owned electric utility's report shall include the following:

9 (a) the retail sales of energy of the prior year in megawatt-hours;

10 (b) the quantity of self-generated renewable energy in megawatt-hours separated by fuel type;

11 (c) the quantity of renewable energy purchased in megawatt-hours, separated by type of  
12 ownership and fuel type;

13 (d) the quantity and vintage of self-generated renewable energy credits;

14 (e) the quantity and vintage of renewable energy credits purchased;

15 (f) the fuel type and ownership of the Florida-renewable energy resource associated with each  
16 renewable energy credit;

17 (g) a statement as to whether it was in compliance with the renewable portfolio standard in the  
18 previous calendar year; and

19 (h) the utility's plan for additional generation~~production~~ of energy or procurement~~purchase~~ of  
20 renewable energy credits to meet the renewable portfolio standard for the current calendar  
21 year and the following two years.

22  
23 *Specific Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1), FS. Law Implemented 366.02(2), 366.04(2)(c), (5), (6), 366.041,*

24 *366.05(1), 366.81, 366.82(1),(2), 366.91(2), 366.92 FS. History—New XX-XX-08.*

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## II. Florida Renewable Energy Credit Market

17.410 Florida Renewable Energy Credit Market.

(1) Investor-owned electric utilities shall establish and administer, subject to Commission approval pursuant to subsection (4), an electronic renewable energy credit market. The renewable energy credit market shall allow for the transparent production, buying, selling, and trading, ~~or~~ and retirement of renewable energy credits used to comply with the renewable portfolio standards of Rule 25-17.400, F.A.C. All records associated with the production of and the buying, selling, or trading of renewable energy credits shall be available to the Commission for audit purposes.

(a) Investor-owned electric utilities are encouraged to collectively establish an organization ~~or~~ and contract with an independent ~~not-for-profit~~ corporation for the development, administration, and maintenance of a Florida Renewable Energy Credit Market.

(b) Municipal electric utilities and rural electric cooperative utilities are encouraged to participate in the Florida Renewable Energy Credit Market.

(c) The administrative costs associated with the Florida Renewable Energy Credit Market shall be collected either through membership dues, certification fees, or administrative fees assessed to a renewable energy credit. Fees shall be fair, equitable, and cost-based.

(2) Each investor-owned electric utility shall comply with the renewable portfolio standards approved by the Commission pursuant to Rule 25-17.400, F.A.C., through the production of energy or purchase of renewable energy credits.

(a) The following entities are eligible to produce renewable energy credits that may be counted toward the renewable portfolio standard:

1. Investor-owned electric utility ~~Florida-owned~~ renewable energy resources

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1 producing renewable energy in Florida:

2 2. Municipal electric utility and rural electric cooperative utility owned Florida  
3 renewable energy resources producing renewable energy in Florida:

4 3. Non-utility Florida-owned renewable energy resources providing net capacity and  
5 energy under a purchase power agreement to a Florida electric utility and producing renewable  
6 energy in Florida:

7 4. Non-utility Florida-owned renewable energy resources greater than 2 megawatts  
8 providing on site renewable energy generation in Florida to offset all or a part of the  
9 customer's electrical needs.

10 5. Non-utility Florida renewable energy resources greater than 2 megawatts providing  
11 equivalent solar thermal energy to offset all or a part of the customer's electrical needs:

12 6. Customer owned Florida renewable energy resources, 2 megawatts or less, that have  
13 not received incentives from a Commission approved demand side conservation program  
14 pursuant to the Florida Energy and Efficiency Conservation Act, Sections 366.80-.85 and  
15 403.519, F.S.:

16 (b) Each renewable energy credit producer shall bear the cost of metering and verification.

17 (c) A renewable energy credit is retained by the owner of the eligible Florida-renewable  
18 energy resource from which it was derived unless specifically sold or transferred.

19 (de) A renewable energy credit shall be valid for twofive years after the date the  
20 corresponding megawatt-hour or equivalent solar thermal energy was generated. A renewable  
21 energy credit from a customer-owned renewable system less than 2 megawatts shall be valid  
22 for two years after the date the renewable energy credit is certified. However, a renewable  
23 energy credit shall be retired after it is used to comply with the Florida or any other state,  
24 regional or federal renewable portfolio standard.

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from existing law.

1 (ed) Renewable energy credits shall not be used for compliance with the Florida renewable  
2 portfolio standard if the renewable energy credit or its associated energy has already been  
3 counted toward compliance with any other state or federal renewable portfolio standard.

4 (fe) Renewable energy credits shall not be used for compliance with the Florida renewable  
5 portfolio standard if the renewable energy credit results from a Commission-approved  
6 demand-side conservation program pursuant to the Florida Energy Efficiency and  
7 Conservation Act, Sections 366.80-.85 and 403.519, F.S.

8 (3) Initially, the price of each renewable energy credit shall be capped at the equivalent of \$16  
9 per ton of net greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) reduced by Florida renewable energy  
10 resources relative to the GHG emissions otherwise emitted by the utility. The price cap shall  
11 be reevaluated or phased out upon adoption of a state or federal cap and trade system.

12 (34) Within 90 days one year from the effective date of this rule, the investor-owned electric  
13 utilities shall file for Commission approval the structure, governance, and procedures for  
14 administering the renewable energy credit market. The compliance filing shall, at a minimum,  
15 provide provisions for the following:

16 (a) a mechanism to buy, sell, and trade, and retire renewable energy credits generated by  
17 utilities and Florida renewable energy resources eligible renewable energy sources as defined  
18 in 17.410(2)(a), F.A.C.;

19 (b) the aggregation of renewable energy credits for from customer-owned Florida renewable  
20 energy resources;

21 (c) the certification and verification of renewable energy credits as defined in Rule 25-  
22 17.400(2)(f), F.A.C.; including renewable energy credits resulting from Equivalent Solar  
23 Thermal Energy as defined in Rule 25-17.400(2)(k), F.A.C.;

24 (d) an accounting system to verify compliance with the renewable portfolio standard; and  
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1 (e) a method to record each transaction instantaneously promptly, and to indicate whether the  
2 renewable energy credit is associated with a Class I or Class II renewable energy source as  
3 defined in Rule 25-17.400(2)(d) and (e), F.A.C.

4 *Specific Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1), FS. Law Implemented 366.02(2), 366.04(2)(c), (5), (6), 366.041,*  
5 *366.05(1), 366.81, 366.82(1),(2), 366.91(2), 366.92 FS. History—New XX-XX-08.*

### 7 **III. Municipal and Rural Electric Coop Reporting**

#### 8 9 25-17.420 Municipal Electric Utility and Rural Electric Cooperative Renewable Energy 10 Reporting

11 (1) Each municipal electric utility and rural electric cooperative utility shall file with the  
12 Commission an annual report no later than April 1 of each year for the previous calendar year.

13 Each utility's report shall include the following:

14 (a) the retail sales of the prior year in megawatt-hours;

15 (b) the quantity of self-generated renewable energy in megawatt-hours separated by fuel type;

16 (c) the quantity of renewable energy purchased in megawatt-hours, separated by type of  
17 ownership and fuel type;

18 (d) the quantity and vintage of self-generated renewable energy credits;

19 (e) the quantity and vintage of renewable energy credits purchased;

20 (f) the fuel type and ownership of the Florida renewable energy resource associated with each  
21 renewable energy credit;

22 (g) a statement as to whether the utility has adopted a renewable portfolio standard, or has any  
23 plans to conduct a proceeding to establish a renewable portfolio standard in the upcoming  
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25 CODING: Words underlined are additions; words in struck-through type are deletions from existing law.

1 year.

2 Specific Authority 350.127(2), 366.05(1), FS. Law Implemented 366.02(2), 366.04(2)(c), (5), (6), 366.041,  
3 366.05(1), 366.81, 366.82(1), (2), 366.91(2), 366.92 FS. History—New XX-XX-08.

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