



A competitive energy marketplace would incentivize a renewable energy industry to organically grow in Florida. The utility companies are the single largest impediment to that goal by insisting that they can do it all.

Florida needs to implement these proven solutions that will attract manufacturing, create jobs, reduce our energy dependence, attract private investments, keep dollars spent locally, and create a robust renewable energy growth sector in Florida:

- Mandate that utilities begin purchasing 2% of their previous year’s total revenues on Florida produced renewable energy. For the first time ever, this will begin to allow agricultural and other small producers of electric generation to sell their energy to the grid.
- Open the market for the first time ever by allowing commercial entities such as shopping centers, condominiums, apartment buildings, etc., to be able to install renewable energy devices and sell that energy to their tenants or residents.

In achieving renewable energy goals, there are three methods of deployment: Utility Scale, Commercial Scale and Residential Scale.

	Utility	Commercial	Residential
Defined:	Large Scale installations, typically above 10MW, owned by utility companies.	Medium scale installations, typically between 100KW and 5MW, owned by businesses, farms and commercial entities.	Small scale installations, typically between 1KW and 100KW, owned by consumers, small farms, and residents.
Local job creation:	<u>Minimal</u> Projects are typically built by large, out of state contractors or a select handful of companies who bid directly to investor owned utilities.	<u>Medium</u> Projects are typically built by either large in state companies, or out of state companies looking to develop projects and expand operations in Florida. For example Ontario, who encourages small and medium scale installations, has created the market for 70,000 jobs in renewable energy by 2015.	<u>Maximal</u> Projects are almost always built by small and medium local companies. Due to nature of project size, this market lasts much longer since it takes longer to build many small systems than it does one large system, resulting in a long term marketplace.
	<u>Minimal</u> Private investment is typically only found in shareholders of investor owned utilities, or of the handful of large companies who build their projects.	<u>Maximal</u> Private investments chase medium scale development of renewable energy. The most attractive scenario for private investments is a 3 rd party PPA with an investment grade entity.	<u>Various</u> Public/Private partnerships would spring up all over the state if a working infrastructure for residential installations existed. Local banks lend on high quality assets with attractive ROI's.
Energy security:	<u>Minimal</u> Accidental or direct threats to concentrated power sources still exist. The power grid is still subject to transmission issues.	<u>Medium</u> Large commercial installations could face transmission issues if selling to the grid, but would be maximized if they were allowed to sell to a local 3 rd party.	<u>Maximal</u> Small scale, distributed generation would lead to a more stable and secure energy grid, and local consumers would be better protected against power failures or outages.