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Construction by at least 50 percent as compared to the energy efficiency provisions of the 2007 Florida Building Code adopted October 31, 2007.

- (2) The Florida Building Commission shall identify within code support and compliance documentation the specific building options and elements available to meet the energy performance goals established in subsection (1).
- implementing the goals established in subsection (1), adopt by rule and implement a cost-effectiveness test for proposed increases in energy efficiency. The cost-effectiveness test shall measure cost-effectiveness to the average consumer and shall ensure that energy efficiency increases result in a positive net financial impact to the average consumer. The rule shall not become effective until the conclusion of the next regular session of the Legislature following its adoption.

Section 106. Subsection (1) of section 553.909, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsections (3) and (4) are renumbered as subsections (6) and (7), respectively, and new subsections (3), (4), and (5) are added to that section, to read:

553.909 Setting requirements for appliances; exceptions.--

(1) The Florida Energy Efficiency Code for Building

Construction shall set the minimum requirements for commercial

or residential swimming pool pumps, swimming pool water heaters,

and heat traps and thermostat settings for water heaters used to

heat potable water sold for residential use. The code shall

further establish the minimum acceptable standby loss for

electric water heaters and the minimum recovery efficiency and

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standby loss for water heaters fueled by natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas.

- (3) Commercial or residential swimming pool pumps or water heaters sold after July 1, 2011, shall comply with the requirements of this subsection. Natural gas pool heaters shall not be equipped with constantly burning pilots. Heat pump pool heaters shall have a coefficient of performance at low temperature of not less than 4.0. The thermal efficiency of gasfired pool heaters and oil-fired pool heaters shall not be less than 80 percent. All pool heaters shall have a readily accessible on-off switch that is mounted outside the heater and that allows shutting off the heater without adjusting the thermostat setting.
- (4) Pool pump motors shall not be split-phase, shadedpole, or capacitor start-induction run types. Residential pool
  pumps and pool pumps motors with a total horsepower of 1 HP or
  more shall have the capability of operating at two or more
  speeds with a low speed having a rotation rate that is no more
  than one-half of the motor's maximum rotation rate. Residential
  pool pump motor controls shall have the capability of operating
  the pool pump at a minimum of two speeds. The default
  circulation speed shall be the residential filtration speed,
  with a higher speed override capability being for a temporary
  period not to exceed one normal cycle or 120 minutes, whichever
  is less. Except that circulation speed for solar pool heating
  systems shall be permitted to run at higher speeds during
  periods of usable solar heat gain.

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(5) Portable electric spas standby power shall not be greater than 5(V2/3) watts where V = the total volume, in gallons, when spas are measured in accordance with the spa industry test protocol.

- (6)(3) The Florida Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction may include standards for other appliances and energy-using systems if they are determined by the department to have a significant impact on the energy use of the building and if they are cost-effective to the consumer.
- (7) (4) If the provisions of this section are preempted in part by federal standards, those provisions not preempted shall apply.
- Section 107. (1) By July 1, 2009, the Agency for Enterprise Information Technology shall define objective standards for:
- (a) Measuring data center energy consumption and efficiency, including, but not limited to, airflow and cooling, power consumption and distribution, and environmental control systems in a data center facility.
- (b) Calculating total cost of ownership of energyefficient information technology products, including initial
  purchase, installation, ongoing operation and maintenance, and
  disposal costs over the life cycle of the product.
- (2) State data centers and computing facilities designated by the Agency for Enterprise Information Technology shall evaluate their data center facilities for energy efficiency using the standards established pursuant to this section.
  - (a) Results of these evaluations shall be reported to the

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