HOUSE BILL 175

52ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2016

INTRODUCED BY

David M. Gallegos and George Dodge, Jr.

AN ACT

RELATING TO UTILITIES; INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF ELECTRICITY
THAT MAY BE PRODUCED BY QUALIFIED ENERGY GENERATORS THAT WILL
BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT;
EXTENDING THE DATE THAT A QUALIFIED ENERGY GENERATOR MUST FIRST
PRODUCE ELECTRICITY TO QUALIFY FOR THE RENEWABLE ENERGY
PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT; DECREASING THE AMOUNT OF CREDIT PER
KILOWATT-HOUR FOR CERTAIN TAXABLE YEARS; LIMITING THE PERIOD
FOR WHICH A TAXPAYER MAY CLAIM THE RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION
TAX CREDIT TO TEN YEARS; MAKING GEOTHERMAL ENERGY A QUALIFIED
ENERGY SOURCE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. Section 7-2-18.18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-2-18.18. RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT.--

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A. A taxpayer who is not a dependent of another
individual and who holds title to a qualified energy generator
or leases property upon which a qualified energy generator
operates from a county or municipality under authority of an
industrial revenue bond may claim a tax credit against the
taxpayer's tax liability imposed pursuant to the Income Tax
Act. The tax credit provided in this section may be referred
to as the "renewable energy production tax credit". The tax
credit provided in this section may not be claimed with respect
to the same electricity production for which a tax credit
pursuant to Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978 has been claimed.

- [B. A taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico income tax return and who is not a dependent of another taxpayer is eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit if the taxpayer:
- (1) holds title to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018; or
- (2) leases property upon which a qualified energy generator operates from a county or municipality under authority of an industrial revenue bond and if the qualified energy generator first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018.
- C. The amount of the tax credit shall equal one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour of the first four hundred .202917.1

thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the
qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a wind-,
or biomass-derived qualified energy resource; provided that]

B. The total amount of tax credits claimed by all taxpayers for a single qualified energy generator in a taxable year using a wind-, geothermal- or biomass-derived qualified energy resource shall [not exceed one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour] equal the following amounts of the first four hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator:

[D. The amount of the tax credit for electricity produced by a qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall be at the amounts specified in Paragraphs (1) through (10) of this subsection provided that]

(1) ten dollars (\$10.00) per megawatt-hour if the electricity is first produced prior to January 1, 2018;

(2) five dollars (\$5.00) per megawatt-hour if the electricity is first produced on or after January 1, 2018 and prior to January 1, 2020;

(3) three dollars (\$3.00) per megawatt-hour if the electricity is first produced on or after January 1, 2020 and prior to January 1, 2022; and

(4) zero dollars if the qualified energy generator first produces electricity on or after January 1, .202917.1

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С. The total amount of tax credits claimed for a taxable year by all taxpayers for a single qualified energy generator using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall [be limited to] equal the following amounts of the first two hundred thousand megawatthours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year:

(1) if the qualified energy generator is certified pursuant to Subsection F of this section prior to January 1, 2015:

(a) one and one-half cents (\$.015) per kilowatt-hour in the first taxable year; [in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solarlight-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(2) (b) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatthour in the second taxable year; [in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(3)] (c) two and one-half cents (\$.025) per kilowatt-hour in the third taxable year; [in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource:

 $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$] $\frac{(d)}{(4)}$ three cents (\$.03) per

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kilowatt-hour in	the fourth taxable year; [in which the
qualified energy	generator produces electricity using a solar-
light-derived or	solar-heat- derived qualified energy resource;

(5) (e) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the fifth taxable year; [in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar- light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

 $\frac{(6)}{(6)}$ four cents (\$.04) per kilowatt-hour in the sixth taxable year; [in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(7) (g) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the seventh taxable year; [in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(8) (h) three cents (\$.03) per kilowatt-hour in the eighth taxable year; [in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(9)] (i) two and one-half cents (\$.025) per kilowatt-hour in the ninth taxable year [in which the .202917.1

1	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a
2	solar-light- derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy
3	resource]; and
4	[(10)] <u>(j)</u> two cents (\$.02) per
5	kilowatt-hour in the tenth taxable year [in which the qualified
6	energy generator produces electricity using a
7	solar-light-derived or solar-heat- derived qualified energy
8	resource.
9	E. A taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy
10	production tax credit pursuant to Subsection B of this section
11	shall be eligible for the renewable energy production tax
12	credit for ten consecutive years, beginning on the date the
13	qualified energy generator begins producing electricity.
14	F. As used in this section:
15	(1) "biomass" means organic material that is
15 16	(1) "biomass" means organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including:
16	available on a renewable or recurring basis, including:
16 17	available on a renewable or recurring basis, including: (a) forest-related materials, including
16 17 18	available on a renewable or recurring basis, including: (a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash,
16 17 18 19	available on a renewable or recurring basis, including: (a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial-value materials or undesirable species,
16 17 18 19 20	available on a renewable or recurring basis, including: (a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial-value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed
16 17 18 19 20 21	available on a renewable or recurring basis, including: (a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial-value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested
16 17 18 19 20 21	available on a renewable or recurring basis, including: (a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial-value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	available on a renewable or recurring basis, including: (a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial-value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health and watershed improvement;

1	including straws and stover, aquatic plants and agricultural
2	processed co-products and waste products, including fats, oils,
3	greases, whey and lactose;
4	(c) animal waste, including manure and
5	slaughterhouse and other processing waste;
6	(d) solid woody waste materials,
7	including landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, rangeland
8	maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing,
9	construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding
10	pressure-treated, chemically treated or painted wood wastes and
11	wood contaminated with plastic;
12	(e) crops and trees planted for the
13	purpose of being used to produce energy;
14	(f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment
15	gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated
16	during the wastewater treatment process; and
17	(g) segregated municipal solid waste,
18	excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;
19	(2) "qualified energy generator" means a
20	facility with at least one megawatt generating capacity located
21	in New Mexico that produces electricity using a qualified
22	energy resource and that sells that electricity to an unrelated
23	person; and
24	(3) "qualified energy resource" means a
25	resource that generates electrical energy by means of a
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fluidized bed technology or similar low-emissions technology or a zero-emissions generation technology that has substantial long-term production potential and that uses only the following energy sources:

(a) solar light;

(b) solar heat;

(c) wind; or

(d) biomass;

G. A person that holds title to a facility generating electricity from a qualified energy resource or a person that leases such a facility from a county or municipality pursuant to an industrial revenue bond may request certification of eligibility for the renewable energy production tax credit from the energy, minerals and natural resources department which shall determine if the facility is a qualified energy generator. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may certify the eligibility of an energy generator only if the total amount of electricity that may be produced annually by all qualified energy generators that are certified pursuant to this section and pursuant to Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978 will not exceed a total of two million megawatt-hours plus an additional five hundred thousand megawatt-hours produced by qualified energy generators using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource. Applications shall be considered in the order

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1	received. The energy, minerals and natural resources
2	department may estimate the annual power-generating potential
3	of a generating facility for the purposes of this section. The
4	energy, minerals and natural resources department shall issue a
5	certificate to the applicant stating whether the facility is an
6	eligible qualified energy generator and the estimated annual
7	production potential of the generating facility, which shall be
8	the limit of that facility's energy production eligible for the
9	tax credit for the taxable year]; and
10	(2) if the qualified energy generator is
11	certified pursuant to Subsection F of this section on or after
12	<u>January 1, 2015:</u>
13	(a) thirteen dollars seventy-five cents
14	(\$13.75) per megawatt-hour produced if the electricity is first

(\$13.75) per megawatt-hour produced if the electricity is first produced prior to January 1, 2017;

(b) ten dollars (\$10.00) per megawatthour produced if the electricity is first produced on or after January 1, 2017 and prior to January 1, 2019;

(c) five dollars (\$5.00) per megawatthour produced if the electricity is first produced on or after January 1, 2019 and prior to January 1, 2022; and

(d) zero dollars if the electricity is first produced on or after January 1, 2022.

D. A taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to:

1	(1) Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of this
2	section may claim the renewable energy production tax credit
3	for ten consecutive taxable years, beginning on the date the
4	qualified energy generator begins producing electricity;
5	provided that no taxpayer may claim the tax credit for
6	electricity produced on or after January 1, 2032; and
7	(2) Subsection B of this section or Paragra
8	(2) of Subsection C of this section may claim the renewable
9	energy production tax credit for ten consecutive years,

(2) Subsection B of this section or Paragraph

(2) of Subsection C of this section may claim the renewable

energy production tax credit for ten consecutive years,

beginning on the date the qualified energy generator receives

the certificate of eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this

section; provided that no taxpayer may claim the tax credit for

electricity produced on or after January 1, 2032.

E. Once a qualified energy generator is certified pursuant to Subsection F of this section, the generator shall be allowed to retain the original date of certification until the generator goes out of production for more than six consecutive months in a year or until the facility's ten-year eligibility has expired.

F. A taxpayer may apply for a certificate of eligibility for a qualified energy generator from the energy, minerals and natural resources department. Completed applications shall be considered in the order received. The energy, minerals and natural resources department shall issue a certificate of eligibility if the electricity production

limitations pursuant to Subsection G of this section will not
be exceeded. A certificate of eligibility shall state that the
facility is a qualified energy generator and shall include the
estimated annual production potential of the facility, which
shall be the limit of that facility's energy production for the
tax credit for the taxable year.

G. The energy, minerals and natural resources

department may issue a certificate of eligibility for a

qualified energy generator if, as may be estimated by the

department, the total amount of electricity that may be

produced annually by all qualified energy generators certified

pursuant to this section and Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978 will not

exceed:

(1) for qualified energy generators pursuant to Subsection B of this section, energy produced annually by all qualified energy generators using a wind-, geothermal- or biomass-derived qualified energy resource:

(a) prior to January 1, 2020, two million megawatt-hours; or

(b) on and after January 1, 2020, two million five hundred thousand megawatt-hours; and

(2) for qualified energy generators pursuant to Subsection C of this section, energy produced annually by all qualified energy generators using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource:

1	(a) prior to January 1, 2017, five
2	hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
3	(b) on or after January 1, 2017 and
4	prior to January 1, 2018, six hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
5	(c) on or after January 1, 2018 and
6	prior to January 1, 2019, seven hundred thousand megawatt-
7	hours;
8	(d) on or after January 1, 2019 and
9	prior to January 1, 2020, eight hundred thousand megawatt-
10	hours;
11	(e) on or after January 1, 2020 and
12	prior to January 1, 2021, nine hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
13	and
14	(f) on or after January 1, 2021, one
15	million megawatt-hours.
16	$\underline{\text{H.}}$ The energy, minerals and natural resources
17	department may issue rules governing the procedure for
18	administering the provisions of this subsection and shall
19	report annually to the appropriate interim legislative
20	committee information that will allow the legislative committee
21	to analyze the effectiveness of the renewable energy production
22	tax credit, including the identity of qualified energy
23	generators, the energy production means used, the amount of
24	energy produced by those qualified energy generators and
25	whether any applications could not be approved due to program

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- $[H extbf{-}]$ $\underline{I} extbf{-}$ A taxpayer may be allocated all or a portion of the right to claim a renewable energy production tax credit without regard to proportional ownership interest if:
- (1) the taxpayer owns an interest in a business entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership;
 - (2) the business entity:
- (a) would qualify for the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to [Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of] this section;
- (b) owns an interest in a business entity that is also taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership and that would qualify for the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to [Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of] this section; or
- (c) owns, through one or more intermediate business entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, an interest in the business entity described in Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph;
- (3) the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to this subsection own collectively at least a five percent interest in a qualified energy generator;

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- (4) the business entity provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest to the energy, minerals and natural resources department on forms prescribed by that department; and
- (5) the energy, minerals and natural resources department certifies the allocation in writing to the taxpayer.
- [1.] J. Upon receipt of notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the renewable energy production tax credit, the energy, minerals and natural resources department shall promptly certify the allocation in writing to the recipient of the allocation.
- [J. A husband and wife who file] K. Married individuals filing separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the credit that would have been allowed on a joint return.
- [K.] L. A taxpayer may claim the renewable energy production tax credit by submitting to the taxation and revenue department the certificate of eligibility issued by the energy, minerals and natural resources department, pursuant to Subsection [G or H] F of this section, documentation showing the taxpayer's interest in the facility, documentation of the amount of electricity produced by the facility in the taxable year and any other information the taxation and revenue department may require to determine the amount of the tax

credit due the taxpayer.

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[1.] M. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall approve the renewable energy production tax credit. The credit may be deducted from a taxpayer's New Mexico income tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed. If the amount of tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability for the taxable year:

- (1) the excess may be carried forward for a period of five consecutive taxable years; or
- if the tax credit was issued with respect (2) to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity using a qualified energy resource on or after October 1, 2007, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

[M. Once a taxpayer has been granted a renewable energy production tax credit for a given facility, that taxpayer shall be allowed to retain the facility's original date of application for tax credits for that facility until either the facility goes out of production for more than six consecutive months in a year or until the facility's ten-year eligibility has expired.

N. As used in this section:

- (1) "biomass" means organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including:
 - (a) forest-related materials, including

1	mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash,
2	brush, low-commercial-value materials or undesirable species,
3	salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed
4	from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested
5	for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health
6	and watershed improvement;
7	(b) agricultural-related materials,
8	including orchard trees, vineyard, grain or crop residues,
9	including straws and stover, aquatic plants and agricultural
10	processed co-products and waste products, including fats, oils,
11	greases, whey and lactose;
12	(c) animal waste, including manure and
13	slaughterhouse and other processing waste;
14	(d) solid woody waste materials,
15	including landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, rangeland
16	maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing,
17	construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding pressure-
18	treated, chemically treated or painted wood wastes and wood
19	contaminated with plastic;
20	(e) crops and trees planted for the
21	purpose of being used to produce energy;
22	(f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment
23	gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated
24	during the wastewater treatment process; and
25	(g) segregated municipal solid waste,

1	excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;
2	(2) "qualified energy generator" means a
3	facility with at least one megawatt generating capacity located
4	in New Mexico that:
5	(a) produces electricity using a
6	qualified energy resource; and
7	(b) sells that electricity to an
8	unrelated person; and
9	(3) "qualified energy resource" means a
10	resource that generates electrical energy by means of a
11	fluidized bed technology or similar low-emissions technology or
12	a zero-emissions generation technology that has substantial
13	long-term production potential and that uses only the following
14	energy sources:
15	(a) solar light;
16	(b) solar heat;
17	(c) wind;
18	(d) geothermal; or
19	(e) biomass."
20	SECTION 2. Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002,
21	Chapter 59, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
22	"7-2A-19. RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT
23	LIMITATIONSDEFINITIONSCLAIMING THE CREDIT
24	A. A taxpayer that holds title to a qualified
25	energy generator or leases property upon which a qualified
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energy generator operates from a county or municipality under authority of an industrial revenue bond may claim a tax credit against the taxpayer's tax liability imposed pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act. The tax credit provided in this section may be referred to as the "renewable energy production tax credit". The tax credit provided in this section may not be claimed with respect to the same electricity production for which [the renewable energy production] a tax credit [provided in the Income Tax Act] pursuant to Section 7-2-18.18 NMSA 1978 has been claimed.

[B. A person is eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit if the person:

(1) holds title to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018; or

(2) leases property upon which a qualified energy generator operates from a county or municipality under authority of an industrial revenue bond and if the qualified energy generator first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018.

C. The amount of the tax credit shall equal one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour of the first four hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a wind-, or biomass-derived qualified energy resource; provided that]

\underline{B} . The total amount of tax credits claimed by all		
taxpayers for a single qualified energy generator in a taxable		
year using a wind-, geothermal- or biomass-derived qualified		
energy resource shall [not exceed one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-		
hour] equal the following amounts of the first four hundred		
thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the		
qualified energy generator:		

- [D. The amount of the tax credit for electricity produced by a qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall be at the amounts specified in Paragraphs (1) through (10) of this subsection; provided that]
- (1) ten dollars (\$10.00) per megawatt-hour if the electricity is first produced prior to January 1, 2018;
- (2) five dollars (\$5.00) per megawatt-hour if the electricity is first produced on or after January 1, 2018 and prior to January 1, 2020;
- (3) three dollars (\$3.00) per megawatt-hour if the electricity is first produced on or after January 1, 2020 and prior to January 1, 2022; and
- (4) zero dollars if the qualified energy generator first produces electricity on or after January 1, 2022.
- C. The total amount of tax credits claimed for a taxable year by all taxpayers for a single qualified energy .202917.1

1	generator using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived
2	qualified energy resource shall [be limited to] <u>equal the</u>
3	following amounts of the first two hundred thousand megawatt-
4	hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator
5	in the taxable year:
6	(1) if the qualified energy generator is
7	certified pursuant to Subsection F of this section prior to
8	<u>January 1, 2015:</u>
9	(a) one and one-half cents (\$.015) per
10	kilowatt-hour in the first taxable year; [in which the
11	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
12	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
13	(2) (b) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-
14	hour in the second taxable year; [in which the qualified energy
15	generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or
16	solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
17	(3) (c) two and one-half cents (\$.025)
18	per kilowatt-hour in the third taxable year; [in which the
19	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
20	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
21	(4) (d) three cents (\$.03) per
22	kilowatt-hour in the fourth taxable year; [in which the
23	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
24	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
25	(5) (e) three and one-half cents

1	(\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the fifth taxable year; [$\frac{1}{1}$ w
2	the qualified energy generator produces electricity using
3	solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy
4	resource;
5	(6)] <u>(f)</u> four cents (\$.04) per kilow
6	hour in the sixth taxable year; [in which the qualified en
7	generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived
8	solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
9	(7) (g) three and one-half cents
10	(\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the seventh taxable year; [in
11	which the qualified energy generator produces electricity
12	a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified ener
13	resource;
14	(8) (h) three cents (\$.03) per
15	kilowatt-hour in the eighth taxable year; [in which the
16	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a so
17	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resou
18	$\frac{(9)}{(i)}$ two and one-half cents (\$.0
19	per kilowatt-hour in the ninth taxable year [in which the
20	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a so
21	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resou
22	and
23	[(10)] <u>(j)</u> two cents (\$.02) per
24	kilowatt-hour in the tenth taxable year [in which the qual
25	energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-

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the fifth taxable year; [in which or produces electricity using a -heat-derived qualified energy f) four cents (\$.04) per kilowattar; [in which the qualified energy ty using a solar-light-derived or energy resource; g) three and one-half cents the seventh taxable year; [in enerator produces electricity using ar-heat-derived qualified energy <u>h)</u> three cents (\$.03) per taxable year; [in which the roduces electricity using a solarderived qualified energy resource; i) two and one-half cents (\$.025) th taxable year [in which the roduces electricity using a solarderived qualified energy resource]; (j) two cents (\$.02) per axable year [in which the qualified

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derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource.

E. A taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall be eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit for ten consecutive years, beginning on the date the qualified energy generator begins producing electricity.

F. As used in this section:

(1) "biomass" means organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including:

(a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health and watershed improvement;

(b) agricultural-related materials, including orchard trees, vineyard, grain or crop residues, including straws and stover, aquatic plants and agricultural processed co-products and waste products, including fats, oils, greases, whey and lactose;

(c) animal waste, including manure and slaughterhouse and other processing waste;

(d) solid woody waste materials, including landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, rangeland .202917.1

T	maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing,
2	construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding pressure-
3	treated, chemically treated or painted wood wastes and wood
4	contaminated with plastic;
5	(e) crops and trees planted for the
6	purpose of being used to produce energy;
7	(f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment
8	gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated
9	during the wastewater treatment process; and
10	(g) segregated municipal solid waste,
11	excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;
12	(2) "qualified energy generator" means a
13	facility with at least one megawatt generating capacity located
14	in New Mexico that produces electricity using a qualified
15	energy resource and that sells that electricity to an unrelated
16	person; and
17	(3) "qualified energy resource" means a
18	resource that generates electrical energy by means of a
19	fluidized bed technology or similar low-emissions technology or
20	a zero-emissions generation technology that has substantial
21	long-term production potential and that uses only the following
22	energy sources:
23	(a) solar light;
24	(b) solar heat;
25	(c) wind; or

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(d) biomass.

G. A person that holds title to a facility generating electricity from a qualified energy resource or a person that leases such a facility from a county or municipality pursuant to an industrial revenue bond may request certification of eligibility for the renewable energy production tax credit from the energy, minerals and natural resources department, which shall determine if the facility is a qualified energy generator. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may certify the eligibility of an energy generator only if the total amount of electricity that may be produced annually by all qualified energy generators that are certified pursuant to this section and pursuant to the Income Tax Act will not exceed a total of two million megawatt-hours plus an additional five hundred thousand megawatt-hours produced by qualified energy generators using a solar-lightderived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource. Applications shall be considered in the order received. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may estimate the annual power-generating potential of a generating facility for the purposes of this section. The energy, minerals and natural resources department shall issue a certificate to the applicant stating whether the facility is an eligible qualified energy generator and the estimated annual production potential of the generating facility, which shall be the limit of that

1	racifity's energy production effgible for the tax credit for
2	the taxable year]; and
3	(2) if the qualified energy generator is
4	certified pursuant to Subsection F of this section on or after
5	January 1, 2015:
6	(a) thirteen dollars seventy-five cents
7	(\$13.75) per megawatt-hour produced if the electricity is first
8	produced prior to January 1, 2017;
9	(b) ten dollars (\$10.00) per megawatt-
10	hour produced if the electricity is first produced on or after
11	January 1, 2017 and prior to January 1, 2019;
12	(c) five dollars (\$5.00) per megawatt-
13	hour produced if the electricity is first produced on or after
14	January 1, 2019 and prior to January 1, 2022; and
15	(d) zero dollars if the electricity is
16	first produced on or after January 1, 2022.
17	D. A taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy
18	production tax credit pursuant to:
19	(1) Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of this
20	section may claim the renewable energy production tax credit
21	for ten consecutive taxable years, beginning on the date the
22	qualified energy generator begins producing electricity;
23	provided that no taxpayer may claim the tax credit for
24	electricity produced on or after January 1, 2032; and
25	(2) Subsection B of this section or Paragraph
	.202917.1

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- (2) of Subsection C of this section may claim the renewable energy production tax credit for ten consecutive years, beginning on the date the qualified energy generator receives the certificate of eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this section; provided that no taxpayer may claim the tax credit for electricity produced on or after January 1, 2032.
- E. Once a qualified energy generator is certified pursuant to Subsection F of this section, the generator shall be allowed to retain the original date of certification until the generator goes out of production for more than six consecutive months in a year or until the facility's ten-year eligibility has expired.
- F. A taxpayer may apply for a certificate of eligibility for a qualified energy generator from the energy, minerals and natural resources department. Completed applications shall be considered in the order received. The energy, minerals and natural resources department shall issue a certificate of eligibility if the electricity production limitations pursuant to Subsection G of this section will not be exceeded. A certificate of eligibility shall state that the facility is a qualified energy generator and shall include the estimated annual production potential of the facility, which shall be the limit of that facility's energy production for the tax credit for the taxable year.
- G. The energy, minerals and natural resources .202917.1

1	department may issue a certificate of eligibility for a
2	qualified energy generator if, as may be estimated by the
3	department, the total amount of electricity that may be
4	produced annually by all qualified energy generators certified
5	pursuant to this section and Section 7-2-18.18 NMSA 1978 will
6	not exceed:
7	(1) for qualified energy generators pursuant
8	to Subsection B of this section, energy produced annually by
9	all qualified energy generators using a wind-, geothermal- or
10	biomass-derived qualified energy resource:
11	(a) prior to January 1, 2020, two
12	million megawatt-hours; or
13	(b) on and after January 1, 2020, two
14	million five hundred thousand megawatt-hours; and
15	(2) for qualified energy generators pursuant
16	to Subsection C of this section, energy produced annually by
17	all qualified energy generators using a solar-light-derived or
18	solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource:
19	(a) prior to January 1, 2017, five
20	hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
21	(b) on or after January 1, 2017 and
22	prior to January 1, 2018, six hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
23	(c) on or after January 1, 2018 and
24	prior to January 1, 2019, seven hundred thousand megawatt-
25	hours;
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prior to January 1, 2020, eight hundred thousand megawatt-
hours;
(e) on or after January 1, 2020 and
prior to January 1, 2021, nine hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
<u>and</u>
(f) on or after January 1, 2021, one
million megawatt-hours.
$\underline{ t H.}$ The energy, minerals and natural resources
department may issue rules governing the procedure for
administering the provisions of this subsection and shall
report annually to the appropriate interim legislative
committee information that will allow the legislative committee
to analyze the effectiveness of the renewable energy production
tax credit, including the identity of qualified energy
generators, the energy production means used, the amount of
energy produced by those qualified energy generators and
whether any applications could not be approved due to program
limits.
$[H_{ullet}]$ <u>I.</u> A taxpayer may be allocated all or a
portion of the right to claim a renewable energy production tax
credit without regard to proportional ownership interest if:
(1) the taxpayer owns an interest in a
business entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes

as a partnership;

(d) on or after January 1, 2019 and

(2) the	business	entity	•
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- (a) would qualify for the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to [Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of] this section;
- (b) owns an interest in a business entity that is also taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership and that would qualify for the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to [Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of] this section; or
- (c) owns, through one or more intermediate business entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, an interest in the business entity described in Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph;
- (3) the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to this subsection own collectively at least a five percent interest in a qualified energy generator;
- (4) the business entity provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest to the energy, minerals and natural resources department on forms prescribed by that department; and
- (5) the energy, minerals and natural resources department certifies the allocation in writing to the taxpayer.
- [$\overline{\text{H-}}$] $\overline{\text{J.}}$ Upon receipt of notice of an allocation of .202917.1

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the right to claim all or a portion of the renewable energy production tax credit, the energy, minerals and natural resources department shall promptly certify the allocation in writing to the recipient of the allocation.

 $[J_{\bullet}]$ K. A taxpayer may claim the renewable energy production tax credit by submitting to the taxation and revenue department the certificate of eligibility issued by the energy, minerals and natural resources department, pursuant to Subsection [G or H] F of this section, documentation showing the taxpayer's interest in the facility, documentation of the amount of electricity produced by the facility in the taxable year and any other information the taxation and revenue department may require to determine the amount of the tax credit due the taxpayer.

 $[\frac{K_{\bullet}}{L_{\bullet}}]$ If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall approve the renewable energy production tax credit. The credit may be deducted from a taxpayer's New Mexico corporate income tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed. If the amount of tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability for the taxable year:

- (1) the excess may be carried forward for a period of five consecutive taxable years; or
- if the tax credit was issued with respect (2) to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity .202917.1

using a qualified energy resource on or after October 1, 2007, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

energy production tax credit for a given facility, that
taxpayer shall be allowed to retain the facility's original
date of application for tax credits for that facility until
either the facility goes out of production for more than six
consecutive months in a year or until the facility's ten-year
eligibility has expired.]

M. As used in this section:

(1) "biomass" means organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including:

(a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial-value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health and watershed improvement;

(b) agricultural-related materials, including orchard trees, vineyard, grain or crop residues, including straws and stover, aquatic plants and agricultural processed co-products and waste products, including fats, oils, greases, whey and lactose;

(c) animal waste, including manure and

1	slaughterhouse and other processing waste;		
2	(d) solid woody waste materials,		
3	including landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, rangeland		
4	maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing,		
5	construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding pressure-		
6	treated, chemically treated or painted wood wastes and wood		
7	contaminated with plastic;		
8	(e) crops and trees planted for the		
9	purpose of being used to produce energy;		
10	(f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment		
11	gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated		
12	during the wastewater treatment process; and		
13	(g) segregated municipal solid waste,		
14	excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;		
15	(2) "qualified energy generator" means a		
16	facility with at least one megawatt generating capacity located		
17	in New Mexico that:		
18	(a) produces electricity using a		
19	qualified energy resource; and		
20	(b) sells that electricity to an		
21	unrelated person; and		
22	(3) "qualified energy resource" means a		
23	resource that generates electrical energy by means of a		
24	fluidized bed technology or similar low-emissions technology or		
25	a zero-emissions generation technology that has substantial		
	.202917.1		

1	long-term production potential and that uses only the following
2	energy sources:
3	(a) solar light;
4	(b) solar heat;
5	(c) wind;
6	(d) geothermal; or
7	(e) biomass."
8	SECTION 3. APPLICABILITYThe provisions of this act
9	apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015.
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