1	SENATE BILL 39
2	55TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2022
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	Benny Shendo, Jr. and Harry Garcia and Harold Pope
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO PROCUREMENT; INCREASING THE PREFERENCE FOR NEW
12	MEXICO RESIDENT BUSINESSES AND CONTRACTORS; ELIMINATING THE
13	TIME LIMITATION FOR SPECIAL PREFERENCES FOR NEW MEXICO RESIDENT
14	VETERAN BUSINESSES AND RESIDENT VETERAN CONTRACTORS; PROVIDING
15	FOR A PREFERENCE FOR NEW MEXICO NATIVE AMERICAN RESIDENT AND
16	RESIDENT VETERAN BUSINESSES AND CONTRACTORS.
17	
18	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
19	SECTION 1. Section 13-1-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979,
20	Chapter 72, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
21	"13-1-21. APPLICATION OF PREFERENCES
22	A. For the purposes of this section:
23	(1) "business" means a commercial enterprise
24	carried on for the purpose of selling goods or services,
25	including growing, producing, processing or distributing
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1 agricultural products;

2 (2) "formal bid process" means a competitive 3 bid process;

4 (3) "formal request for proposals process"
5 means a competitive proposal process, including a competitive
6 qualifications-based proposal process;

7 (4) "Native American resident business" means
8 a business that has a valid Native American resident business
9 certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department
10 pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978 but does not include a
11 Native American resident veteran business;

12 (5) "Native American resident veteran
13 business" means a business that has a valid Native American
14 resident veteran business certificate issued by the taxation
15 and revenue department pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978;

[(4)] (6) "public body" means a department, commission, council, board, committee, institution, legislative body, agency, government corporation, educational institution or official of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the government of the state or a political subdivision of the state and the agencies, instrumentalities and institutions thereof, including two-year post-secondary educational institutions, school districts, local school boards and all municipalities, including home-rule municipalities;

[(5)] <u>(7)</u> "recycled content goods" means .221625.3GLG - 2 -

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supplies and materials composed twenty-five percent or more of 2 recycled materials; provided that the recycled materials content meets or exceeds the minimum content standards required by bid specifications;

[(6)] (8) "resident business" means a business that has a valid resident business certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978 but does not include a resident veteran business; and

9 [(7)] (9) "resident veteran business" means a 10 business that has a valid resident veteran business certificate 11 issued by the taxation and revenue department pursuant to 12 Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978.

Β. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, when a public body makes a purchase using a formal bid process, the public body shall deem a bid submitted by a:

(1) resident business or Native American resident business to be [five] eight percent lower than the bid actually submitted; or

(2) resident veteran business [with annual gross revenues of up to three million dollars (\$3,000,000) in the preceding tax year] or Native American resident veteran business to be ten percent lower than the bid actually submitted.

When a public body makes a purchase using a C. formal bid process and the bids are received for both recycled .221625.3GLG - 3 -

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content goods and nonrecycled content goods, the public body shall deem:

(1) bids submitted for recycled content goods from any business, except a resident veteran business <u>or Native</u> <u>American resident veteran business</u>, to be [five] <u>eight</u> percent lower than the bids actually submitted; or

7 (2) bids submitted for recycled content goods
8 from a resident veteran business [with annual gross revenues of
9 up to three million dollars (\$3,000,000) in the preceding tax
10 year] or Native American resident veteran business to be ten
11 percent lower than the bids actually submitted.

D. When a public body makes a purchase using a formal request for proposals process, not including contracts awarded on a point-based system, the public body shall award an additional:

(1) [five] eight percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident business <u>or Native American resident business</u>; and

(2) ten percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident veteran business [that has annual gross revenues of up to three million dollars (\$3,000,000) in the preceding tax year] or Native American resident veteran business.

E. When a public body makes a purchase using a formal request for proposals process, and the contract is .221625.3GLG

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1	awarded based on a point-based system, the public body shall
2	award additional points equivalent to:
3	(1) [five] <u>eight</u> percent of the total possible
4	points to a resident business <u>or Native American resident</u>
5	<u>business</u> ; or
6	(2) ten percent of the total possible points
7	to a resident veteran business [that has annual gross revenues
8	of up to three million dollars (\$3,000,000) in the preceding
9	tax year] or Native American resident veteran business.
10	F. When a joint bid or joint proposal is submitted
11	by a combination of resident veteran, Native American resident
12	<u>veteran</u> , resident, <u>Native American resident</u> or nonresident
13	businesses, the preference provided pursuant to Subsection B,
14	C, D or E of this section shall be calculated in proportion to
15	the percentage of the contract, based on the dollar amount of
16	the goods or services provided under the contract, that will be
17	performed by each business as specified in the joint bid or
18	proposal.
19	G. [A resident veteran business shall not benefit
20	from the preference pursuant to this section for more than ten
21	consecutive years. A person that is an owner of a business
22	that is a resident veteran business shall not benefit from the
23	preference pursuant to this section for more than ten
24	consecutive years] A person shall not benefit from the
25	provisions of this section based on more than one business
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1 concurrently.

2 н. A public body shall not award a business both a 3 resident business preference and a resident veteran business preference <u>or a Native American reside</u>nt business preference 4 5 and a Native American resident veteran business preference. 6 Τ. The procedures provided in Sections 13-1-172 7 through 13-1-183 NMSA 1978 or in an applicable purchasing 8 ordinance apply to a protest to a public body concerning the 9 awarding of a contract in violation of this section. 10 This section shall not apply when the J. 11 expenditure includes federal funds for a specific purchase." 12 SECTION 2. Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2012, 13 Chapter 56, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read: 14 "13-1-22. RESIDENT BUSINESS AND RESIDENT CONTRACTOR 15 CERTIFICATION--NATIVE AMERICAN RESIDENT BUSINESS AND NATIVE 16 AMERICAN RESIDENT CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATES--RESIDENT VETERAN 17 BUSINESS AND RESIDENT VETERAN CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATES .--18 Α. To receive a resident business, Native American 19 resident business, resident veteran business or Native American 20 resident veteran business preference pursuant to Section 21 13-1-21 NMSA 1978 or a resident contractor, Native American 22 resident contractor, resident veteran contractor or Native 23 American resident veteran contractor preference pursuant to 24 Section 13-4-2 NMSA 1978, a business or contractor shall submit 25 with its bid or proposal a copy of a valid resident business, .221625.3GLG

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Native American resident business, resident veteran business or
 Native American resident veteran business certificate or valid
 resident contractor, Native American resident contractor,
 resident veteran contractor or Native American resident veteran
 <u>contractor</u> certificate issued by the taxation and revenue
 department.

B. An application for a resident business certificate shall include an affidavit from a certified public accountant setting forth that the business is licensed to do business in this state and that:

(1) the business has paid property taxes or rent on real property in the state and paid at least one other tax administered by the state in each of the three years immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit;

(2) if the business is a new business, the owner or majority of owners has paid property taxes or rent on real property in the state and has paid at least one other tax administered by the state in each of the three years immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit and has not applied for a resident business or resident contractor certificate pursuant to this section during that time period;

(3) if the business is a relocated business, at least eighty percent of the total personnel of the business in the year immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit were residents of the state and that, prior to the .221625.3GLG

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submission of the affidavit, the business either leased real property for ten years or purchased real property greater than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in value in the state; or

5 if the business is a previously certified (4) business or was eligible for certification, the business has 6 7 changed its name, has reorganized into one or more different 8 legal entities, was purchased by another legal entity but 9 operates in the state as substantially the same commercial 10 enterprise or has merged with a different legal entity but 11 operates in the state as substantially the same commercial 12 enterprise.

C. An application for a resident veteran business certificate shall include the affidavit required by Subsection <u>B of this section and:</u>

(1) verification by the United States department of veterans affairs as being either a veteran-owned small business or a service-disabled veteran-owned small business; or

(2) verification of veteran status as indicated by the United States department of defense DD form 214 of release or discharge from active duty with an honorable discharge or of service-disabled veteran status by the United States department of veterans affairs and proof that a veteran or veterans own a majority of the business.

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1 [G.] D. An application for a resident contractor 2 certificate shall include an affidavit from a certified public 3 accountant setting forth that the contractor is currently 4 licensed as a contractor in this state and that: 5 (1)the contractor has: registered with the state at least 6 (a) 7 one vehicle; and 8 in each of the five years (b) 9 immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit: 1) paid 10 property taxes or rent on real property in the state and paid 11 at least one other tax administered by the state; and 2) paid 12 unemployment insurance on at least three full-time employees 13 who are residents of the state; provided that if a contractor 14 is a legacy contractor, the requirement of at least three full-15 time employees who are residents of the state is waived; 16 if the contractor is a new contractor, the (2)17 owner or majority of owners has paid property taxes or rent on 18 real property in the state and has paid at least one other tax 19 administered by the state in each of the five years immediately 20 preceding the submission of the affidavit and has not applied 21 for a resident business or resident contractor certificate 22 pursuant to this section during that time period; 23 if the contractor is a relocated business, (3) 24 at least eighty percent of the total personnel of the business 25 in the year immediately preceding the submission of the .221625.3GLG

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affidavit were residents of the state and that, prior to the submission of the affidavit, the contractor either leased real property for ten years or purchased real property greater than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in value in the state; or

6 (4) if the contractor is a previously 7 certified contractor or was eligible for certification, the 8 contractor has changed its name, has reorganized into one or 9 more different legal entities, was purchased by another legal 10 entity but operates in the state as substantially the same 11 enterprise or has merged with a different legal entity but 12 operates in the state as substantially the same commercial 13 enterprise.

E. An application for a resident veteran contractor certificate shall include the affidavit required by Subsection D of this section and:

(1) verification by the United States department of veterans affairs as being either a veteran-owned small business or a service-disabled veteran-owned small business; or

(2) verification of veteran status as indicated by the United States department of defense DD form 214 of release or discharge from active duty with an honorable discharge or of service-disabled veteran status by the United States department of veterans affairs and proof that a veteran .221625.3GLG

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1	or veterans own a majority of the business.
2	F. An application for a Native American resident
3	<u>business certificate or a Native American resident contractor</u>
4	<u>certificate shall include an affidavit from a notary public</u>
5	setting forth that the business is:
6	(1) operating on lands owned by an Indian
7	nation, tribe or pueblo located in whole or in part on land
8	within New Mexico; and
9	(2) at least fifty-one percent owned by an
10	Indian nation, tribe or pueblo located in whole or in part on
11	land within New Mexico; provided that:
12	(a) the Indian nation, tribe or pueblo
13	receives at least a majority of the net income from the
14	business; and
15	(b) the management and daily operation
16	of the business are controlled by one or more individuals who
17	are members of a New Mexico Indian nation, tribe or pueblo; or
18	(3) at least fifty-one percent owned by one or
19	more New Mexico residents who are members of a federally
20	recognized Indian nation, tribe or pueblo located in whole or
21	in part on land within New Mexico and that is established for
22	the purpose of profit; provided that:
23	(a) the Native American owners receive
24	at least a majority of the net income from the business; and
25	(b) the management and daily operation
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1 of the business are controlled by one or more individuals who 2 are members of a New Mexico Indian nation, tribe or pueblo. G. An application for a Native American resident 3 4 veteran business certificate or a Native American resident 5 veteran contractor certificate shall include the affidavit 6 required by Subsection F of this section and, if the business 7 is not owned by an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo: 8 (1) verification by the United States 9 department of veterans affairs that the business is either a 10 veteran-owned small business or a service-disabled veteran-11 owned small business; 12 (2) verification of veteran status of a 13 majority of the owners of the business as indicated by the 14 United States department of defense DD form 214 of release or 15 discharge from active duty with an honorable discharge or of 16 service-disabled veteran status by the United States department 17 of veterans affairs; or 18 (3) verification of veteran status of the 19 contractor as indicated by the United States department of 20 defense DD form 214 of release or discharge from active duty 21 with an honorable discharge or of service-disabled veteran 22 status by the United States department of veterans affairs. 23 [D.] H. The taxation and revenue department shall 24 prescribe the form and content of the application and required 25 affidavit. The taxation and revenue department shall examine

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1 the application and affidavit and, if necessary, may seek 2 additional information to ensure that the business or 3 contractor is eligible to receive the certificate pursuant to 4 the provisions of this section. If the taxation and revenue 5 department determines that an applicant is eligible, the department shall issue a certificate pursuant to the provisions 6 7 of this section. If the taxation and revenue department 8 determines that the applicant is not eligible, the department 9 shall issue notification within thirty days. If no 10 notification is provided by the department, the certificate is 11 deemed approved. A certificate is valid for three years from 12 the date of its issuance; provided that if there is a change of 13 ownership of more than fifty percent, a resident business or 14 resident contractor shall reapply for a certificate.

 $[\underline{E}_{\cdot}]$ <u>I.</u> A business or contractor whose application for a certificate is denied has fifteen days from the date of the taxation and revenue department's decision to file an objection with the taxation and revenue department. The person filing the objection shall submit evidence to support the objection. The taxation and revenue department shall review the evidence and issue a decision within fifteen days of the filing of the objection.

[F.] <u>J.</u> If, following a hearing and an opportunity to be heard, the administrative hearings office finds that a business or contractor provided false information to the .221625.3GLG

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taxation and revenue department in order to obtain a certificate or that a business or contractor used a certificate to obtain a resident business or resident contractor preference for a bid or proposal and the resident business or contractor did not perform the percentage of the contract specified in the bid or proposal, the business or contractor:

(1) is not eligible to receive a certificate or a preference pursuant to Section 13-1-21 or 13-4-2 NMSA 1978 for a period of five years from the date on which the taxation and revenue department became aware of the submission of the false information or the failure to perform the contract as specified in the bid or proposal; and

(2) is subject to an administrative penalty ofup to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for each violation.

[G.] K. In a decision issued pursuant to Subsection [E or F] <u>I or J</u> of this section, the taxation and revenue department or the administrative hearings office shall state the reasons for the action taken and inform an aggrieved business or contractor of the right to judicial review of the determination pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978.

[H.] L. The taxation and revenue department may assess a reasonable fee for the issuance of a certificate not to exceed the actual cost of administering the taxation and revenue department's duties pursuant to this section.

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1 [1.] M. The state auditor may audit or review the 2 issuance or validity of certificates. 3 [J.] N. For purposes of this section: "new business" means a person that did not 4 (1) 5 exist as a business in any form and that has been in existence for less than three years; 6 "new contractor" means a person that did 7 (2)not exist as a business in any form and that has been in 8 9 existence for less than five years; 10 "legacy contractor" means a construction (3) 11 business that has been licensed in this state for ten 12 consecutive years; and 13 "relocated business" means a business that (4) 14 moved eighty percent of its total domestic personnel from 15 another state to New Mexico in the past five years." 16 SECTION 3. Section 13-4-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, 17 Chapter 66, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read: 18 "13-4-2. APPLICATION OF PREFERENCE.--19 Α. For the purposes of this section: 20 "formal bid process" means a competitive (1) 21 sealed bid process; 22 "formal request for proposals process" (2) 23 means a competitive sealed proposal process, including a 24 competitive sealed qualifications-based proposal process; 25 (3) "Native American resident contractor" .221625.3GLG - 15 -

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1	means a person that has a valid Native American resident
2	contractor certificate issued by the taxation and revenue
3	department pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978 but does not
4	include a Native American resident veteran contractor;
5	(4) "Native American resident veteran
6	contractor" means a person that has a valid Native American
7	resident veteran contractor certificate issued by the taxation
8	and revenue department pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978;
9	[(3)] <u>(5)</u> "public body" means a department,
10	commission, council, board, committee, institution, legislative
11	body, agency, government corporation, educational institution
12	or official of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of
13	the government of the state or a political subdivision of the
14	state and the agencies, instrumentalities and institutions
15	thereof, including two-year post-secondary educational
16	institutions, school districts, local school boards and all
17	municipalities, including home-rule municipalities;
18	[(4)] <u>(6)</u> "public works contract" means a
19	contract for construction, construction management,
20	architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, surveying
21	or interior design services;
22	[(5)] <u>(7)</u> "resident contractor" means a person
23	that has a valid resident contractor certificate issued by the
24	taxation and revenue department pursuant to Section 13-1-22
25	NMSA 1978 but does not include a resident veteran contractor;
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1 and 2 [(6)] (8) "resident veteran contractor" means 3 a person that has a valid resident veteran contractor 4 certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department 5 pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978. For the purpose of awarding a public works 6 Β. 7 contract using a formal bid process, a public body shall deem a 8 bid submitted by a: 9 (1)resident contractor or Native American 10 resident contractor to be [five] eight percent lower than the 11 bid actually submitted; or 12 resident veteran contractor [with annual (2) 13 gross revenues of up to three million dollars (\$3,000,000) in 14 the preceding tax year] or Native American resident veteran 15 <u>contractor</u> to be ten percent lower than the bid actually 16 submitted. 17 When a public body awards a contract using a C. 18 formal request for proposals process, not including contracts 19 awarded on a point-based system, the public body shall award an 20 additional: 21 [five] eight percent of the total weight (1)22 of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a 23 resident contractor or Native American resident contractor; or 24 (2) ten percent of the total weight of all the 25 factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident veteran .221625.3GLG - 17 -

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1 contractor [that has annual gross revenues of up to three 2 million dollars (\$3,000,000) in the preceding tax year] or 3 Native American resident veteran contractor. 4 D. When a public body makes a purchase using a 5 formal request for proposals process, and the contract is 6 awarded based on a point-based system, the public body shall 7 award an additional of the equivalent of: [five] eight percent of the total possible 8 (1)9 points to a resident contractor or Native American resident 10 contractor; or 11 (2) ten percent of the total possible points 12 to a resident veteran contractor [that has annual gross revenues of up to three million dollars (\$3,000,000) in the 13 14 preceding tax year] or Native American resident veteran 15 contractor. 16 When a joint bid or joint proposal is submitted Ε. 17 by a combination of resident veteran, Native American resident 18 veteran, resident, Native American resident or nonresident 19 contractors, the preference provided pursuant to Subsection B, 20 C or D of this section shall be calculated in proportion to the 21 percentage of the contract, based on the dollar amount of the 22 goods or services provided under the contract, that will be 23 performed by each contractor as specified in the joint bid or 24 joint proposal.

F. [A resident veteran contractor shall not benefit
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from the preference pursuant to this section for more than ten 2 consecutive years. A person that is an owner of a business 3 that is a resident veteran contractor shall not benefit from the preference pursuant to this section for more than ten consecutive years] A person shall not benefit from the provisions of this section based on more than one business 7 concurrently.

8 A public body shall not award a contractor both G. 9 a resident contractor preference and a resident veteran 10 contractor preference or a Native American resident contractor 11 preference and a Native American resident veteran contractor 12 preference.

The procedures provided in Sections 13-1-172 Η. through 13-1-183 NMSA 1978 or in an applicable purchasing ordinance apply to a protest to a public body concerning the awarding of a contract in violation of this section."

SECTION 4. Section 62-16B-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2021, Chapter 34, Section 7) is amended to read:

"62-16B-7. PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION--ENFORCEMENT AND RULEMAKING.--

The commission shall administer and enforce the Α. rules and provisions of the Community Solar Act, including regulation of subscriber organizations in accordance with the Community Solar Act and oversight and review of the consumer protections established for the community solar program.

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B. The commission shall adopt rules to establish a community solar program by no later than April 1, 2022. The rules shall:

4 (1) provide an initial statewide capacity
5 program cap of two hundred megawatts alternating current
6 proportionally allocated to investor-owned utilities until
7 November 1, 2024. The statewide capacity program cap shall
8 exclude native community solar projects and rural electric
9 distribution cooperatives;

10 (2) establish an annual statewide capacity
11 program cap to be in effect after November 1, 2024;

(3) require thirty percent of electricity produced from each community solar facility to be reserved for low-income customers and low-income service organizations. The commission shall issue guidelines to ensure the carve-out is achieved each year and develop a list of low-income service organizations and programs that may pre-qualify low-income customers;

(4) establish a process for the selection of community solar facility projects and allocation of the statewide capacity program cap, consistent with Section 13-1-21 NMSA 1978 regarding resident business, <u>Native American resident</u> <u>business</u>, [and] resident veteran business <u>and Native American</u> <u>resident veteran business</u> preferences;

(5) require a qualifying utility to file the
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tariffs, agreement or forms necessary for implementation of the 2 community solar program;

3 establish reasonable, uniform, efficient (6) 4 and non-discriminatory standards, fees and processes for the 5 interconnection of community solar facilities that are 6 consistent with the commission's existing interconnection rules 7 and interconnection manual that allows a qualifying utility to 8 recover reasonable costs for administering the community solar 9 program and interconnection costs for each community solar 10 facility, such that a qualifying utility and its non-11 subscribing customers do not subsidize the costs attributable 12 to the subscriber organization pursuant to this paragraph;

(7) provide consumer protections for subscribers, including a uniform disclosure form that identifies the information that shall be provided by a subscriber organization to a potential subscriber, in both English and Spanish, and when appropriate, native or indigenous languages, to ensure fair disclosure of future costs and benefits of subscriptions, key contract terms, security interests and other relevant but reasonable information pertaining to the subscription, as well as grievance and enforcement procedures;

provide a community solar bill credit rate (8) mechanism for subscribers derived from the qualifying utility's total aggregate retail rate on a per-customer-class basis, less .221625.3GLG

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1 the commission-approved distribution cost components, and 2 identify all proposed rules, fees and charges; provided that 3 non-subscribers shall not subsidize costs attributable to 4 subscribers; and provided further that if the commission 5 determines that it is in the public interest for non-6 subscribers to subsidize subscribers, non-subscribers shall not 7 be charged more than three percent of the non-subscribers' 8 aggregate retail rate on an annual basis to subsidize 9 subscribers;

10 (9) reasonably allow for the creation, 11 financing and accessibility of community solar facilities; and 12 (10) provide requirements for the siting and

co-location of community solar facilities with other energy resources; provided that community solar facilities shall not be co-located with other community solar facilities.

C. The commission may through rule establish a reasonable application fee for subscriber organizations that is designed to cover a portion of the administrative costs of the commission in carrying out the community solar program. Application fees collected by the commission shall be remitted to the state treasurer no later than the day after their receipt.

D. The commission shall solicit input from relevant state agencies, public utilities, low-income stakeholders, disproportionately impacted communities, potential owners or .221625.3GLG - 22 -

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operators of community solar facilities, Indian nations, tribes and pueblos and other interested parties in its rulemaking process.

4 By no later than November 1, 2024, the Ε. 5 commission shall provide to the appropriate interim legislative committee a report on the status of the community solar 6 7 program, including the development of community solar 8 facilities, the participation of investor-owned utilities and 9 rural electric distribution cooperatives, low-income 10 participation, the adequacy of facility size, proposals for 11 alternative rate structures and bill credit mechanisms, cross-12 subsidization issues, local developer project selection and 13 expansion of the local solar industry, community solar 14 facilities' effect on utility compliance with the renewable 15 portfolio standard and an evaluation of the effectiveness of 16 the commission's rules to implement the Community Solar Act and 17 any recommended changes."

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2022.

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