SENATE BILL 233

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

INTRODUCED BY

Daniel A. Ivey-Soto and Nate Gentry

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; EXTENDING THE TIME PERIOD FOR WHEN A
QUALIFIED GENERATING FACILITY MUST BE CONSTRUCTED FOR A
TAXPAYER TO CLAIM AN ADVANCED ENERGY INCOME TAX CREDIT, AN
ADVANCED ENERGY CORPORATE INCOME TAX CREDIT, AN ADVANCED ENERGY
DEDUCTION PURSUANT TO THE GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING TAX
ACT AND AN ADVANCED ENERGY COMBINED REPORTING TAX CREDIT;
REDUCING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ALL ADVANCED ENERGY TAX
CREDITS THAT MAY BE CLAIMED WITH RESPECT TO A QUALIFIED
GENERATING FACILITY.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-2-18.25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 279, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-2-18.25. ADVANCED ENERGY INCOME TAX CREDIT.--

A. The tax credit that may be claimed pursuant to

this section may be referred to as the "advanced energy income tax credit".

- B. A taxpayer who holds an interest in a qualified generating facility located in New Mexico and who files an individual New Mexico income tax return may claim an advanced energy income tax credit in an amount equal to six percent of the eligible generation plant costs of a qualified generating facility, subject to the limitations imposed in this section. The tax credit claimed shall be verified and approved by the department.
- C. An entity that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may request a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment to enable the requester to apply for an advanced energy income tax credit. The department of environment:
- (1) shall determine if the facility is a qualified generating facility;
- (2) shall require that the requester provide the department of environment with the information necessary to assess whether the requester's facility meets the criteria to be a qualified generating facility;
- (3) shall issue a certificate to the requester stating that the facility is or is not a qualified generating facility within one hundred eighty days after receiving all information necessary to make a determination;

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(4) shall:

- issue a schedule of fees in which no fee exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); and
- deposit fees collected pursuant to (b) this paragraph in the state air quality permit fund created pursuant to Section 74-2-15 NMSA 1978; and
- shall report annually to the appropriate interim legislative committee information that will allow the legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the advanced energy tax credits, including the identity of qualified generating facilities, the energy production means used, the amount of emissions identified in this section reduced and removed by those qualified generating facilities and whether any requests for certificates of eligibility could not be approved due to program limits.
- A taxpayer who holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may be allocated the right to claim the advanced energy income tax credit without regard to the taxpayer's relative interest in the qualified generating facility if:
- the business entity making the allocation provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest in the qualified generating facility to the department on forms prescribed by the department;
- allocations to the taxpayer and all other (2) .203350.1

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taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credit shall not exceed one hundred percent of the advanced energy tax credit allowed for the qualified generating facility; and

- the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credits collectively own at least a five percent interest in the qualified generating facility.
- To claim the advanced energy income tax credit, a taxpayer shall submit with the taxpayer's New Mexico income tax return a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment stating that the taxpayer may be eligible for advanced energy tax credits. The taxation and revenue department shall provide credit claims forms. A credit claim form shall accompany any return in which the taxpayer wishes to apply for an approved credit, and the claim shall specify the amount of credit intended to apply to each return. taxation and revenue department shall determine the amount of advanced energy income tax credit for which the taxpayer may apply.
- Upon receipt of the notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the advanced energy income tax credit, the department shall verify the allocation due to the recipient.
- [A husband and wife] Married individuals who .203350.1

file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the advanced energy income tax credit that would have been allowed on a joint return.

- H. The total amount of all advanced energy tax credits claimed shall not exceed the total amount determined by the department to be allowable pursuant to this section, the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act and Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978.
- I. Any balance of the advanced energy income tax credit that the taxpayer is approved to claim may be claimed by the taxpayer as an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit allowed pursuant to Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978. If the advanced energy income tax credit exceeds the amount of the taxpayer's tax liabilities pursuant to the Income Tax Act and Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978 in the taxable year in which it is claimed, the balance of the unpaid credit may be carried forward for ten years and claimed as an advanced energy income tax credit or an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit. The advanced energy income tax credit is not refundable.
- J. A taxpayer claiming the advanced energy income tax credit pursuant to this section is ineligible for credits pursuant to the Investment Credit Act or any other credit that may be taken pursuant to the Income Tax Act or credits that may be taken against the gross receipts tax, compensating tax or

withholding tax for the same expenditures.

K. The aggregate amount of all advanced energy tax credits that may be claimed with respect to a qualified generating facility shall not exceed [sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000)] one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

L. As used in this section:

- (1) "advanced energy tax credit" means the advanced energy income tax credit, the advanced energy corporate income tax credit and the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit;
- (2) "coal-based electric generating facility" means a new or repowered generating facility and an associated coal gasification facility, if any, that uses coal to generate electricity and that meets the following specifications:
- (a) emits the lesser of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) thirty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of sulfur dioxide, twenty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of oxides of nitrogen and one hundredth pound per million British thermal units of total particulates in the flue gas;
- (b) removes the greater of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) ninety percent of the mercury from the input fuel;
 - (c) captures and sequesters or controls

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carbon dioxide emissions so that by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility, no more than one thousand one hundred pounds per megawatt-hour of carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere;

- all infrastructure required for sequestration is in place by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility;
- includes methods and procedures to (e) monitor the disposition of the carbon dioxide captured and sequestered from the coal-based electric generating facility; and
- does not exceed a name-plate capacity of seven hundred net megawatts;
- "eligible generation plant costs" means expenditures for the development and construction of a qualified generating facility, including permitting; site characterization and assessment; engineering; design; carbon dioxide capture, treatment, compression, transportation and sequestration; site and equipment acquisition; and fuel supply development used directly and exclusively in a qualified generating facility;
- "entity" means an individual, estate, (4) trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, .203350.1

company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other association or a gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality;

- (5) "geothermal electric generating facility" means a facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses geothermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and provides geothermal energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part;
- (6) "interest in a qualified generating facility" means title to a qualified generating facility; a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; an ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; or an ownership interest, through one or more intermediate entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, in a business that holds title to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility;
- (7) "name-plate capacity" means the maximum rated output of the facility measured as alternating current or the equivalent direct current measurement;
- (8) "qualified generating facility" means a
 facility that begins construction not later than December 31,
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2	(a) a solar thermal electric generating
3	facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2007 and
4	that may include an associated renewable energy storage
5	facility;
6	(b) a solar photovoltaic electric
7	generating facility that begins construction on or after
8	July 1, 2009 and that may include an associated renewable
9	energy storage facility;
10	(c) a geothermal electric generating
11	facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009;
12	(d) a recycled energy project if that
13	facility begins construction on or after July 1, 2007; or
14	(e) a new or repowered coal-based
15	electric generating facility and an associated coal
16	gasification facility;
17	(9) "recycled energy" means energy produced
18	by a generation unit with a name-plate capacity of not more
19	than fifteen megawatts that converts the otherwise lost energy
20	from the exhaust stacks or pipes to electricity without
21	combustion of additional fossil fuel;
22	(10) "sequester" means to store, or
23	chemically convert, carbon dioxide in a manner that prevents
24	its release into the atmosphere and may include the use of
25	geologic formations and enhanced oil, coalbed methane or

 $[\frac{2015}{2020}]$ and is:

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natural gas recovery techniques;

(11) "solar photovoltaic electric generating facility" means an electric generating facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar photovoltaic energy to generate electricity; and

(12) "solar thermal generating facility"

means an electric generating facility with a name-plate

capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar thermal energy

to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and

provides solar energy to a preexisting electric generating

facility using other fuels in part."

SECTION 2. Section 7-2A-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 279, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-2A-25. ADVANCED ENERGY CORPORATE INCOME TAX CREDIT.--

A. The tax credit that may be claimed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "advanced energy corporate income tax credit".

B. A taxpayer that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility located in New Mexico and that files a New Mexico corporate income tax return may claim an advanced energy corporate income tax credit in an amount equal to six percent of the eligible generation plant costs of a qualified generating facility, subject to the limitations imposed in this section. The tax credit claimed shall be verified and approved by the department.

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- C. An entity that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may request a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment to enable the requester to apply for an advanced energy corporate income tax credit. The department of environment:
- (1) shall determine if the facility is a qualified generating facility;
- (2) shall require that the requester provide the department of environment with the information necessary to assess whether the requester's facility meets the criteria to be a qualified generating facility;
- (3) shall issue a certificate to the requester stating that the facility is or is not a qualified generating facility within one hundred eighty days after receiving all information necessary to make a determination;

(4) shall:

- (a) issue a schedule of fees in which no fee exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); and
- (b) deposit fees collected pursuant to this paragraph in the state air quality permit fund created pursuant to Section 74-2-15 NMSA 1978; and
- (5) shall report annually to the appropriate interim legislative committee information that will allow the legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the advanced energy tax credits, including the identity of

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qualified generating facilities, the energy production means used, the amount of emissions identified in this section reduced and removed by those qualified generating facilities and whether any requests for certificates of eligibility could not be approved due to program limits.

- A taxpayer that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may be allocated the right to claim the advanced energy corporate income tax credit without regard to the taxpayer's relative interest in the qualified generating facility if:
- (1) the business entity making the allocation provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest in the qualified generating facility to the department on forms prescribed by the department;
- (2) allocations to the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credit shall not exceed one hundred percent of the advanced energy tax credit allowed for the qualified generating facility; and
- the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credits collectively own at least a five percent interest in the qualified generating facility.
- Upon receipt of the notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the advanced energy .203350.1

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corporate income tax credit, the department shall verify the allocation due to the recipient.

- To claim the advanced energy corporate income tax credit, a taxpayer shall submit with the taxpayer's New Mexico corporate income tax return a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment stating that the taxpayer may be eligible for advanced energy tax credits. The taxation and revenue department shall provide credit claim forms. A credit claim form shall accompany any return in which the taxpayer wishes to apply for an approved credit, and the claim shall specify the amount of credit intended to apply to each The taxation and revenue department shall determine the amount of advanced energy corporate income tax credit for which the taxpayer may apply.
- The total amount of all advanced energy tax credits claimed shall not exceed the total amount determined by the department to be allowable pursuant to this section, the Income Tax Act and Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978.
- Any balance of the advanced energy corporate income tax credit that the taxpayer is approved to claim may be claimed by the taxpayer as an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit allowed pursuant to Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978. If the advanced energy corporate income tax credit exceeds the amount of the taxpayer's tax liabilities pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act and Section

7-9G-2 NMSA 1978 in the taxable year in which it is claimed, the balance of the unpaid credit may be carried forward for ten years and claimed as an advanced energy corporate income tax credit or an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit. The advanced energy corporate income tax credit is not refundable.

- I. A taxpayer claiming the advanced energy corporate income tax credit pursuant to this section is ineligible for credits pursuant to the Investment Credit Act or any other credit that may be taken pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act or credits that may be taken against the gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax for the same expenditures.
- J. The aggregate amount of all advanced energy tax credits that may be claimed with respect to a qualified generating facility shall not exceed [sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000)] one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

K. As used in this section:

- (1) "advanced energy tax credit" means the advanced energy income tax credit, the advanced energy corporate income tax credit and the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit;
- (2) "coal-based electric generating facility" means a new or repowered generating facility and an associated coal gasification facility, if any, that uses coal to generate .203350.1

electricity and that meets the following specifications:

(a) emits the lesser of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) thirty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of sulfur dioxide, twenty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of oxides of nitrogen and one hundredth pound per million British thermal units of total particulates in the flue gas;

- (b) removes the greater of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) ninety percent of the mercury from the input fuel;
- (c) captures and sequesters or controls carbon dioxide emissions so that by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility, no more than one thousand one hundred pounds per megawatt-hour of carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere;
- (d) all infrastructure required for sequestration is in place by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility;
- (e) includes methods and procedures to monitor the disposition of the carbon dioxide captured and sequestered from the coal-based electric generating facility; and

- (f) does not exceed a name-plate
 capacity of seven hundred net megawatts;
- (3) "eligible generation plant costs" means expenditures for the development and construction of a qualified generating facility, including permitting; site characterization and assessment; engineering; design; carbon dioxide capture, treatment, compression, transportation and sequestration; site and equipment acquisition; and fuel supply development used directly and exclusively in a qualified generating facility;
- (4) "entity" means an individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other association or a gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality;
- (5) "geothermal electric generating facility" means a facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses geothermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and provides geothermal energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part;
- (6) "interest in a qualified generating facility" means title to a qualified generating facility; a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; an .203350.1

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ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; or an ownership interest, through one or more intermediate entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, in a business that holds title to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility;

- "name-plate capacity" means the maximum (7) rated output of the facility measured as alternating current or the equivalent direct current measurement;
- "qualified generating facility" means a (8) facility that begins construction not later than December 31, $[\frac{2015}{2015}]$ 2020 and is:
- a solar thermal electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2007 and that may include an associated renewable energy storage facility;
- a solar photovoltaic electric (b) generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009 and that may include an associated renewable energy storage facility;
- a geothermal electric generating (c) facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009;
- (d) a recycled energy project if that facility begins construction on or after July 1, 2007; or .203350.1

- (e) a new or repowered coal-based electric generating facility and an associated coal gasification facility;
- (9) "recycled energy" means energy produced by a generation unit with a name-plate capacity of not more than fifteen megawatts that converts the otherwise lost energy from the exhaust stacks or pipes to electricity without combustion of additional fossil fuel:
- (10) "sequester" means to store, or chemically convert, carbon dioxide in a manner that prevents its release into the atmosphere and may include the use of geologic formations and enhanced oil, coalbed methane or natural gas recovery techniques;
- (11) "solar photovoltaic electric generating facility" means an electric generating facility with a nameplate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar photovoltaic energy to generate electricity; and
- (12) "solar thermal electric generating facility" means an electric generating facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar thermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and provides solar energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part."
- SECTION 3. Section 7-9-114 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 77, Section 1 and Laws 2010, Chapter 78, Section 1, as .203350.1

amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-114. ADVANCED ENERGY DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING TAXES.--

A. Receipts from selling or leasing tangible personal property or services that are eligible generation plant costs to a person that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may be deducted from gross receipts if the holder of the interest delivers an appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller or lessor. The department shall issue nontaxable transaction certificates to a person that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility upon presentation to the department of a certificate of eligibility obtained from the department of environment pursuant to Subsection G of this section for the deduction created in this section or a certificate of eligibility pursuant to Section 7-2-18.25, 7-2A-25 or 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978. The deduction created in this section may be referred to as the "advanced energy deduction".

- B. The purpose of the advanced energy deduction is to encourage the construction and development of qualified generating facilities in New Mexico and to sequester or control carbon dioxide emissions.
- C. The value of eligible generation plant costs from the sale or lease of tangible personal property to a person that holds an interest in a qualified generating

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facility for which the department of environment has issued a certificate of eligibility pursuant to Subsection G of this section may be deducted in computing the compensating tax due.

- The maximum tax benefit allowed for all eligible generation plant costs from a qualified generating facility shall be [sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000)] <u>one million</u> dollars (\$1,000,000) total for eligible generation plant costs deducted or claimed pursuant to this section or Section 7-2-18.25, 7-2A-25 or 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978.
- Deductions taken pursuant to this section shall be reported separately on a form approved by the department. The nontaxable transaction certificates used to obtain taxdeductible tangible personal property or services shall display clearly a notice to the taxpayer that the deduction shall be reported separately from any other deductions claimed from gross receipts. A taxpayer deducting eligible generation plant costs from the costs on which compensating tax is imposed shall report those eligible generation plant costs that are being deducted.
- F. The deductions allowed for a qualified generating facility pursuant to this section shall be available for a ten-year period for purchases and a twenty-five-year period for leases from the year development of the qualified generating facility begins and expenditures are made for which nontaxable transaction certificates authorized pursuant to this

section are submitted to sellers or lessors for eligible generation plant costs or deductions from the costs on which compensating tax are calculated are first taken for eligible generation plant costs.

- G. An entity that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may request a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment to enable the requester to obtain a nontaxable transaction certificate for the advanced energy deduction. The department of environment shall:
- (1) determine if the facility is a qualified generating facility;
- (2) require that the requester provide the department of environment with the information necessary to assess whether the requester's facility meets the criteria to be a qualified generating facility;
- (3) issue a certificate from sequentially numbered certificates to the requester stating that the facility is or is not a qualified generating facility within one hundred eighty days after receiving all information necessary to make a determination;

(4) issue:

- (a) rules governing the procedures for administering the provisions of this subsection; and
- (b) a schedule of fees in which no fee exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000);

- (5) deposit fees collected pursuant to this subsection in the state air quality permit fund created pursuant to Section 74-2-15 NMSA 1978; and
- interim legislative committee information that will allow the legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the advanced energy deduction, including the identity of qualified generating facilities, the energy production means used, the amount of emissions identified in this section reduced and removed by those qualified generating facilities and whether any requests for certificates of eligibility could not be approved due to program limits.
- H. The economic development department shall keep a record of temporary and permanent jobs at all qualified generating facilities in New Mexico. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall measure the amount of state revenue that is attributable to activity at each qualified generating facility in New Mexico. The economic development department shall coordinate with the department of environment to report annually to the appropriate interim legislative committee on the effectiveness of the advanced energy deduction. A taxpayer who claims an advanced energy deduction shall provide the economic development department, the department of environment and the taxation and revenue department with the information required to compile the

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report required by this section. Notwithstanding any other section of law to the contrary, the economic development department, the department of environment and the taxation and revenue department may disclose the number of applicants for the advanced energy deduction, the amount of the deduction approved, the number of employees of the taxpayer and any other information required by the legislature or the taxation and revenue department to aid in evaluating the effectiveness of that deduction.

If the department of environment issues a certificate of eligibility to a taxpayer stating that the taxpayer holds an interest in a qualified generating facility and the taxpayer does not sequester or control carbon dioxide emissions to the extent required by this section by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the qualified generating facility, the taxpayer's certification as a qualified generating facility shall be revoked by the department of environment and the taxpayer shall repay to the state tax deductions granted pursuant to this section; provided that, if the taxpayer demonstrates to the department of environment that the taxpayer made every effort to sequester or control carbon dioxide emissions to the extent feasible and the facility's inability to meet the sequestration requirements of a qualified generating facility was beyond the facility's control, the

department of environment shall determine, after a public hearing, the amount of tax deduction that should be repaid to the state. The department of environment, in its determination, shall consider the environmental performance of the facility and the extent to which the inability to meet the sequestration requirements of a qualified generating facility was in the control of the taxpayer. The repayment as determined by the department of environment shall be paid within one hundred eighty days following a final order by the department of environment.

- J. The advanced energy deduction allowed pursuant to this section shall not be claimed for the same qualified expenses for which a taxpayer claims a credit pursuant to Section 7-2-18.25, 7-2A-25 or 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978 or a deduction pursuant to Section 7-9-54.3 NMSA 1978.
- K. An appropriate legislative committee shall review the effectiveness of the advanced energy deduction every four years beginning in 2015.

L. As used in this section:

- (1) "coal-based electric generating facility" means a new or repowered generating facility and an associated coal gasification facility, if any, that uses coal to generate electricity and that meets the following specifications:
- (a) emits the lesser of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2)
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thirty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units
of sulfur dioxide, twenty-five thousandths pound per million
British thermal units of oxides of nitrogen and one hundredth
pound per million British thermal units of total particulate in
the flue gas;

- removes the greater of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) ninety percent of the mercury from the input fuel;
- captures and sequesters or controls carbon dioxide emissions so that by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility, no more than one thousand one hundred pounds per megawatt-hour of carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere;
- all infrastructure required for sequestration is in place by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility;
- includes methods and procedures to monitor the disposition of the carbon dioxide captured and sequestered from the coal-based electric generating facility; and
- (f) does not exceed a name-plate capacity of seven hundred net megawatts;
 - "eligible generation plant costs" means (2)

expenditures for the development and construction of a qualified generating facility, including permitting; lease payments; site characterization and assessment; engineering; design; carbon dioxide capture, treatment, compression, transportation and sequestration; site and equipment acquisition; and fuel supply development used directly and exclusively in a qualified generating facility;

- (3) "entity" means an individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other association or a gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality;
- (4) "geothermal electric generating facility" means a facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses geothermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and provides geothermal energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part;
- (5) "interest in a qualified generating facility" means title to a qualified generating facility; a lessee's interest in a qualified generating facility; and a county or municipality's interest in a qualified generating facility when the county or municipality issues an industrial revenue bond for construction of the qualified generating

2	(6) "name-plate capacity" means the maximum
3	rated output of the facility measured as alternating current or
4	the equivalent direct current measurement;
5	(7) "qualified generating facility" means a
6	facility that begins construction not later than December 31,
7	[2015] <u>2020</u> and is:
8	(a) a solar thermal electric generating
9	facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2010 and
10	that may include an associated renewable energy storage
11	facility;
12	(b) a solar photovoltaic electric
13	generating facility that begins construction on or after July
14	1, 2010 and that may include an associated renewable energy
15	storage facility;
16	(c) a geothermal electric generating
17	facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2010;
18	(d) a recycled energy project if that
19	facility begins construction on or after July 1, 2010; or
20	(e) a new or repowered coal-based
21	electric generating facility and an associated coal
22	gasification facility;
23	(8) "recycled energy" means energy produced
24	by a generation unit with a name-plate capacity of not more
25	than fifteen megawatts that converts the otherwise lost energy

facility;

from	the	exhau	ıst	stacks	or	pipes	to	electricity	without
combi	ıstic	n of	add	itional	Lfo	ossil	fue]	L ;	

- (9) "sequester" means to store, or chemically convert, carbon dioxide in a manner that prevents its release into the atmosphere and may include the use of geologic formations and enhanced oil, coaled methane or natural gas recovery techniques;
- (10) "solar photovoltaic electric generating facility" means an electric generating facility with a nameplate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar photovoltaic energy to generate electricity; and
- (11) "solar thermal electric generating facility" means an electric generating facility with a nameplate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar thermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and provides solar thermal energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part."

SECTION 4. Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 229, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9G-2. ADVANCED ENERGY COMBINED REPORTING TAX CREDIT-GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--COMPENSATING TAX--WITHHOLDING TAX.--

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a taxpayer that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility located in New Mexico may claim a credit to be computed pursuant to the provisions of this section. The .203350.1

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credit provided by this section may be referred to as the "advanced energy combined reporting tax credit". As used in this section: В.

- "advanced energy tax credit" means the advanced energy income tax credit, the advanced energy corporate income tax credit and the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit;
- "coal-based electric generating facility" (2) means a new or repowered generating facility and an associated coal gasification facility, if any, that uses coal to generate electricity and that meets the following specifications:
- (a) emits the lesser of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) thirty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of sulfur dioxide, twenty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of oxides of nitrogen and one hundredth pound per million British thermal units of total particulates in the flue gas;
- removes the greater of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) ninety percent of the mercury from the input fuel;
- captures and sequesters or controls (c) carbon dioxide emissions so that by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility, no more than one

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thousand one hundred pounds per megawatt-hour of carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere;

- (d) all infrastructure required for sequestration is in place by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility;
- includes methods and procedures to monitor the disposition of the carbon dioxide captured and sequestered from the coal-based electric generating facility; and
- does not exceed a name-plate (f) capacity of seven hundred net megawatts;
- "department" means the taxation and (3) revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- (4) "eligible generation plant costs" means expenditures for the development and construction of a qualified generating facility, including permitting; site characterization and assessment; engineering; design; carbon dioxide capture, treatment, compression, transportation and sequestration; site and equipment acquisition; and fuel supply development used directly and exclusively in a qualified generating facility;
 - "entity" means an individual, estate,

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trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other association or a gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality;

- "geothermal electric generating facility" means a facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses geothermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and provides geothermal energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part;
- "gross receipts tax due to the state" means the taxpayer's gross receipts liability for the reporting period that is:
- determined by, if the taxpayer's (a) business location is described in Subsection A of Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978, multiplying the taxpayer's taxable gross receipts for the reporting period by the difference between the gross receipts tax rate specified in Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 and one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent; or
- (b) equal to, if the taxpayer's business location is not described in Subsection A of Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978, the gross receipts tax rate specified in Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978:
- "interest in a qualified generating (8) .203350.1

facility" means title to a qualified generating facility; a
leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; an
ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for
federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title
to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility;
or an ownership interest, through one or more intermediate
entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as
a partnership, in a business that holds title to or a leasehold
interest in a qualified generating facility;

- (9) "name-plate capacity" means the maximum rated output of the facility measured as alternating current or the equivalent direct current measurement;
- (10) "qualified generating facility" means a facility that begins construction not later than December 31, [2015] 2020 and is:
- (a) a solar thermal electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2007 and that may include an associated renewable energy storage facility;
- (b) a solar photovoltaic electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009 and that may include an associated renewable energy storage facility;
- (c) a geothermal electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009; .203350.1

1	(d) a recycled energy project if that
2	facility begins construction on or after July 1, 2007; or
3	(e) a new or repowered coal-based
4	electric generating facility and an associated coal
5	gasification facility;
6	(11) "recycled energy" means energy produced
7	by a generation unit with a name-plate capacity of not more
8	than fifteen megawatts that converts the otherwise lost energy
9	from the exhaust stacks or pipes to electricity without
10	combustion of additional fossil fuel;
11	(12) "sequester" means to store, or
12	chemically convert, carbon dioxide in a manner that prevents
13	its release into the atmosphere and may include the use of
14	geologic formations and enhanced oil, coalbed methane or
15	natural gas recovery techniques;
16	(13) "solar photovoltaic electric generating
17	facility" means an electric generating facility with a name-
18	plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar
19	photovoltaic energy to generate electricity; and
20	(14) "solar thermal electric generating
21	facility" means an electric generating facility with a
22	name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar
23	thermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility
24	that captures and provides solar energy to a preexisting
25	electric generating facility using other fuels in part.

- C. A taxpayer that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may be allocated the right to claim the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit without regard to the taxpayer's relative interest in the qualified generating facility if:
- (1) the business entity making the allocation provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest in the qualified generating facility to the department on forms prescribed by the department;
- (2) allocations to the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credit shall not exceed one hundred percent of the advanced energy tax credit allowed for the qualified generating facility; and
- (3) the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credits collectively own at least a five percent interest in the qualified generating facility.
- D. Upon receipt of the notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit, the department shall verify the allocation due to the recipient.
- E. Subject to the limit imposed in Subsection K of this section, the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit with respect to a qualified generating facility shall equal six .203350.1

percent of the eligible generation plant costs of the qualified generating facility. Taxpayers eligible to claim an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit holding less than one hundred percent of the interest in the qualified generating facility shall designate an individual to report annually to the department. That designated individual shall report the eligible generation plant costs incurred during the calendar year and the relative interest of those costs attributed to each eligible interest holder. The taxpayers shall submit a copy of the relative interests attributed to each interest holder to the department, and any change to the apportioned interests shall be submitted to the department. The designated person and the department may identify a mutually acceptable reporting schedule.

F. A taxpayer may apply for the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit by submitting to the taxation and revenue department a certificate issued by the department of environment pursuant to Subsection K of this section, documentation showing the taxpayer's interest in the qualified generating facility identified in the certificate, documentation of all eligible generation plant costs incurred by the taxpayer prior to the date of the application by the taxpayer for the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit and any other information the taxation and revenue department requests to determine the amount of tax credit due to the

taxpayer.

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G. A taxpayer having applied for and been granted approval to claim an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit by the department pursuant to this section may claim an amount of available credit against the taxpayer's gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax due to the state. Any balance of the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit that the taxpayer is approved to claim after applying that tax credit against the taxpayer's gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax liabilities may be claimed by the taxpayer against the taxpayer's tax liability pursuant to the Income Tax Act by claiming an advanced energy income tax credit or against the taxpayer's tax liability pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act by claiming an advanced energy corporate income tax credit. The advanced energy combined reporting tax credit is not refundable. The total amount of tax credit claimed pursuant to this section, when combined with the advanced energy tax credits claimed pursuant to the Income Tax Act and the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act, shall not exceed the total amount of advanced energy tax credits approved by the department for the qualified generating facility.

H. A taxpayer that is liable for the payment of gross receipts or compensating tax with respect to the ownership, development, construction, maintenance or operation .203350.1

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of a new coal-based electric generating facility that does not meet the criteria for a qualified generating facility and that begins construction after January 1, 2007 shall not claim an advanced energy tax combined reporting credit pursuant to this section or a gross receipts tax credit, a compensating tax credit or a withholding tax credit pursuant to any other state law.

- If the amount of the advanced energy tax credit approved by the department exceeds the taxpayer's liability, the excess may be carried forward for up to ten years.
- The aggregate amount of advanced energy tax J. credit that may be claimed with respect to each qualified generating facility shall not exceed [sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000)] one million dollars (\$1,000,000).
- An entity that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may request a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment to enable the requester to apply for the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit. The department of environment:
- (1) shall determine if the facility is a qualified generating facility;
- shall require that the requester provide (2) the department of environment with the information necessary to assess whether the requester's facility meets the criteria to be a qualified generating facility;

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(3) shall issue a certificate to the requester stating that the facility is or is not a qualified generating facility within one hundred eighty days after receiving all information necessary to make a determination;

(4) shall:

- issue rules governing the procedure for administering the provisions of this subsection and Subsection L of this section and for providing certificates of eligibility for advanced energy tax credits;
- (b) issue a schedule of fees in which no fee exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); and
- (c) deposit fees collected pursuant to this paragraph in the state air quality permit fund created pursuant to Section 74-2-15 NMSA 1978; and
- shall report annually to the appropriate interim legislative committee information that will allow the legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the advanced energy tax credits, including the identity of qualified generating facilities, the energy production means used, the amount of emissions identified in this section reduced and removed by those qualified generating facilities and whether any requests for certificates of eligibility could not be approved due to program limits.
- If the department of environment issues a certificate of eligibility to a taxpayer stating that the .203350.1

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taxpayer holds an interest in a qualified generating facility and the taxpayer does not sequester or control carbon dioxide emissions to the extent required by this section by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the qualified generating facility, the taxpayer's certification as a qualified generating facility shall be revoked by the department of environment and the taxpayer shall repay to the state tax credits granted pursuant to this section; provided that if the taxpayer demonstrates to the department of environment that the taxpayer made every effort to sequester or control carbon dioxide emissions to the extent feasible and the facility's inability to meet the sequestration requirements of a qualified generating facility was beyond the facility's control, in which case the department of environment shall determine, after a public hearing, the amount of the tax credit that should be repaid to the state. The department of environment, in its determination, shall consider the environmental performance of the facility and the extent to which the inability to meet the sequestration requirements of a qualified generating facility was in the control of the taxpayer. The repayment as determined by the department of environment shall be paid within one hundred eighty days following a final order by the department of environment.

Expenditures for which a taxpayer claims an Μ. .203350.1

advanced energy combined reporting tax credit pursuant to this section are ineligible for credits pursuant to the provisions of the Investment Credit Act or any other credit against personal income tax, corporate income tax, compensating tax, gross receipts tax or withholding tax.

A taxpayer shall apply for approval for a credit within one year following the end of the calendar year in which the eligible generation plant costs are incurred."

SECTION 5. APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of this act apply to qualified generating facilities that begin construction on or after January 1, 2016.

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