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HOUSE BILL 440

53RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2017

INTRODUCED BY

George Dodge Jr. And Randal S. Crowder

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

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

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 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 .204657.6

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] If a taxpayer claims a renewable energy production tax credit for a qualified energy generator, the taxpayer shall not claim any other credit pursuant to the Income Tax Act, the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act, the Investment Credit Act or a credit pursuant to Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978 that is based on the investment in, or the volume of electricity produced by, the qualified energy generator.

<u>B.</u> 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 for ten consecutive years beginning on the date the qualified energy generator receives the certificate of eligibility

pursuant	to	Subsection	on F	of	this	secti	Lon	if	the	generator	first
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produces	e1e	ectricity	pri	or	to Ja	nuary	1,	201	18;		

- (2) five dollars (\$5.00) per megawatt-hour for ten consecutive years beginning on the date the qualified energy generator receives the certificate of eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this section if the generator first produces electricity on or after January 1, 2018 and prior to January 1, 2020;
- (3) three dollars (\$3.00) per megawatt-hour for ten consecutive years beginning on the date the qualified energy generator receives the certificate of eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this section if the generator first produces electricity on or after January 1, 2020 and prior to January 1, 2023; and
- (4) zero dollars (\$0.00) if the qualified energy generator first produces electricity on or after January 1, 2023.
- <u>C.</u> 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 megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year:
 - (1) <u>if the qualified energy generator is</u>

1	certified pursuant to Subsection F of this section prior to
2	January 1, 2015:
3	(a) one and one-half cents (\$.015) per
4	kilowatt-hour in the first taxable year; [in which the
5	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
6	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
7	(2) (b) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-
8	hour in the second taxable year; [in which the qualified energy
9	generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or
10	solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
11	(3) (c) two and one-half cents (\$.025)
12	per kilowatt-hour in the third taxable year; [in which the
13	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
14	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
15	(4) (d) three cents (\$.03) per
16	kilowatt-hour in the fourth taxable year; [in which the
17	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
18	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
19	(5) (e) three and one-half cents
20	(\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the fifth taxable year; [in which
21	the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a
22	solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy
23	resource;
24	(6)] <u>(f)</u> four cents (\$.04) per
25	kilowatt-hour in the sixth taxable year; [in which the
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1	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
2	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
3	(7) (g) three and one-half cents
4	(\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the seventh taxable year; [in
5	which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using
6	a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy
7	resource;
8	(8) (h) three cents (\$.03) per
9	kilowatt-hour in the eighth taxable year; [in which the
10	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
11	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
12	(9) (i) two and one-half cents (\$.025)
13	per kilowatt-hour in the ninth taxable year [in which the
14	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
15	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource];
16	and
17	[(10)] <u>(j)</u> two cents (\$.02) per
18	kilowatt-hour in the tenth taxable year [in which the qualified
19	energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-
20	derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource.
21	E. A taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy
22	production tax credit pursuant to Subsection B of this section
23	shall be eligible for the renewable energy production tax
24	credit for ten consecutive years, beginning on the date the
25	qualified energy generator begins producing electricity.

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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 maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing, construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding pressuretreated, chemically treated or painted wood wastes and wood contaminated with plastic;

(e) crops and trees planted for the purpose of being used to produce energy;

1	(f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment
2	gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated
3	during the wastewater treatment process; and
4	(g) segregated municipal solid waste,
5	excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;
6	(2) "qualified energy generator" means a
7	facility with at least one megawatt generating capacity located
8	in New Mexico that produces electricity using a qualified
9	energy resource and that sells that electricity to an unrelated
10	person; and
11	(3) "qualified energy resource" means a
12	resource that generates electrical energy by means of a
13	fluidized bed technology or similar low-emissions technology or
14	a zero-emissions generation technology that has substantial
15	long-term production potential and that uses only the following
16	energy sources:
17	(a) solar light;
18	(b) solar heat;
19	(c) wind; or
20	(d) biomass.
21	G. A person that holds title to a facility
22	generating electricity from a qualified energy resource or a
23	person that leases such a facility from a county or
24	municipality pursuant to an industrial revenue bond may request
25	certification of eligibility for the renewable energy

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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 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 facility's energy production eligible for the tax credit for the taxable year]; and

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

(a) twelve dollars (\$12.00) per

1	megawatt-hour for ten consecutive years beginning on the date
2	the qualified energy generator receives the certificate of
3	eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this section if the
4	generator first produces electricity prior to January 1, 2017;
5	(b) eight dollars (\$8.00) per megawatt-
6	hour for ten consecutive years beginning on the date the
7	qualified energy generator receives the certificate of
8	eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this section if the
9	generator first produces electricity on or after January 1,
10	2017 and prior to January 1, 2019;
11	(c) four dollars (\$4.00) per megawatt-
12	hour for ten consecutive years beginning on the date the
13	qualified energy generator receives the certificate of
14	eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this section if the
15	generator first produces electricity on or after January 1,
16	2019 and prior to January 1, 2023; and
17	(d) zero dollars (\$0.00) if the
18	qualified energy generator first produces electricity on or
19	after January 1, 2023.
20	D. A taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy
21	production tax credit pursuant to:
22	(1) Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of this
23	section may claim the renewable energy production tax credit
24	for ten consecutive taxable years, beginning on the date the
25	qualified energy generator begins producing electricity;

provided that no taxpayer may claim the tax credit for electricity produced on or after January 1, 2033; and

(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, 2033.

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

1	shall be the limit of that facility's energy production for the
2	tax credit for the taxable year.
3	G. The energy, minerals and natural resources
4	department may issue a certificate of eligibility for a
5	qualified energy generator if, as may be estimated by the
6	department, the total amount of electricity that may be
7	produced annually by all qualified energy generators certified
8	pursuant to this section and Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978 will not
9	exceed:
10	(1) for qualified energy generators pursuant
11	to Subsection B of this section, energy produced annually by
12	all qualified energy generators using a wind-, geothermal- or
13	biomass-derived qualified energy resource:
14	(a) prior to January 1, 2021, two
15	million megawatt-hours; or
16	(b) on and after January 1, 2021, two
17	million five hundred thousand megawatt-hours; and
18	(2) for qualified energy generators pursuant
19	to Subsection C of this section, energy produced annually by
20	all qualified energy generators using a solar-light-derived or
21	solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource:
22	(a) prior to January 1, 2018, five
23	hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
24	(b) on or after January 1, 2018 and
25	prior to January 1, 2019, six hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
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(c) on or after January 1, 2019 and
prior to January 1, 2020, seven hundred thousand megawatt-
hours;
(d) on or after January 1, 2020 and
prior to January 1, 2021, eight hundred thousand megawatt-
hours;
(e) on or after January 1, 2021 and
prior to January 1, 2022, nine hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
<u>and</u>
(f) on or after January 1, 2022, one
million megawatt-hours.
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H. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may issue rules governing the procedure for administering the provisions of this [subsection] section 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.

 $[H_{ullet}]$ I. 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:

2	business entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes
3	as a partnership;
4	(2) the business entity:
5	(a) would qualify for the renewable
6	energy production tax credit pursuant to [Paragraph (1) or (2)
7	of Subsection B of] this section;
8	(b) owns an interest in a business
9	entity that is also taxed for federal income tax purposes as a
10	partnership and that would qualify for the renewable energy
11	production tax credit pursuant to [Paragraph (1) or (2) of
12	Subsection B of] this section; or
13	(c) owns, through one or more
14	intermediate business entities that are each taxed for federal
15	income tax purposes as a partnership, an interest in the
16	business entity described in Subparagraph (b) of this
17	paragraph;
18	(3) the taxpayer and all other taxpayers
19	allocated a right to claim the renewable energy production tax
20	credit pursuant to this subsection own collectively at least a
21	five percent interest in a qualified energy generator;
22	(4) the business entity provides notice of the
23	allocation and the taxpayer's interest to the energy, minerals
24	and natural resources department on forms prescribed by that
25	department; and
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(1) the taxpayer owns an interest in a

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- the energy, minerals and natural resources (5) department certifies the allocation in writing to the taxpayer.
- $[\frac{1}{1}]$ 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 onehalf 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.
- $[\underbrace{\text{H.}}]$ 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 .204657.6

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 <u>consecutive</u> taxable years; <u>provided that any excess shall not be carried forward to a taxable year that</u> begins on or after January 1, 2033; or
- (2) if the tax credit was issued with respect 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 mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial-value materials or undesirable species,

1	salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed
2	from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested
3	for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health
4	and watershed improvement;
5	(b) agricultural-related materials,
6	including orchard trees, vineyard, grain or crop residues,
7	including straws and stover, aquatic plants and agricultural
8	processed co-products and waste products, including fats, oils,
9	greases, whey and lactose;
10	(c) animal waste, including manure and
11	slaughterhouse and other processing waste;
12	(d) solid woody waste materials,
13	including landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, rangeland
14	maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing,
15	construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding pressure-
16	treated, chemically treated or painted wood wastes and wood
17	contaminated with plastic;
18	(e) crops and trees planted for the
19	purpose of being used to produce energy;
20	(f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment
21	gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated
22	during the wastewater treatment process; and
23	(g) segregated municipal solid waste,
24	excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;
25	(2) "qualified energy generator" means a
	.204657.6

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

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]

If a taxpayer claims a renewable energy production tax credit for a qualified energy generator, the taxpayer shall not claim .204657.6

any other credit pursuant to the Income Tax Act, the Corporate
Income and Franchise Tax Act, the Investment Credit Act or a
credit pursuant to Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978 that is based on
the investment in, or the volume of electricity produced by,
the qualified energy generator.
$\underline{\mathtt{B.}}$ 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 for ten consecutive years beginning on the date the qualified energy generator receives the certificate of eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this section if the generator first produces electricity prior to January 1, 2018;

(2) five dollars (\$5.00) per megawatt-hour for ten consecutive years beginning on the date the qualified energy generator receives the certificate of eligibility

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3.00) per megawatt-hour n the date the qualified cate of eligibility on if the generator first ary 1, 2020 and prior to

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credits claimed for a ingle qualified energy or solar-heat-derived imited to] equal the ndred thousand megawattqualified energy generator

energy generator is this section prior to

-half cents (\$.015) per ar; [in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-

-	right-derived of solar-heat-derived quarrilled energy resource,
2	(2) (b) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-
3	hour in the second taxable year; [in which the qualified energy
4	generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or
5	solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
6	(3) (c) two and one-half cents (\$.025)
7	per kilowatt-hour in the third taxable year; [in which the
8	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
9	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
10	(4) (d) three cents (\$.03) per
11	kilowatt-hour in the fourth taxable year; [in which the
12	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
13	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
14	(5) (e) three and one-half cents
15	(\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the fifth taxable year; [in which
16	the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a
17	solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy
18	resource;
19	(6) (f) four cents (\$.04) per kilowatt-
20	hour in the sixth taxable year; [in which the qualified energy
21	generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or
22	solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
23	(7) (g) three and one-half cents
24	(\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the seventh taxable year; [in
25	which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using

2	resource;
3	(8) (h) three cents (\$.03) per
4	kilowatt-hour in the eighth taxable year; [in which the
5	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
6	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
7	(9) (i) two and one-half cents (\$.025)
8	per kilowatt-hour in the ninth taxable year [in which the
9	qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-
10	light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource];
11	and
12	[(10)] <u>(j)</u> two cents (\$.02) per
13	kilowatt-hour in the tenth taxable year [in which the qualified
14	energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-
15	derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource.
16	E. A taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy
17	production tax credit pursuant to Subsection B of this section
18	shall be eligible for the renewable energy production tax
19	credit for ten consecutive years, beginning on the date the
20	qualified energy generator begins producing electricity.
21	F. As used in this section:
22	(1) "biomass" means organic material that is
23	available on a renewable or recurring basis, including:
24	(a) forest-related materials, including
25	mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash,
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a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy

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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 maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing, construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding pressuretreated, chemically treated or painted wood wastes and wood contaminated with plastic;

(e) crops and trees planted for the purpose of being used to produce energy;

(f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated during the wastewater treatment process; and

(g) segregated municipal solid waste, excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;

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(2) "qualified energy generator" means a
facility with at least one megawatt generating capacity located
in New Mexico that produces electricity using a qualified
energy resource and that sells that electricity to an unrelated
person; and

(3) "qualified energy resource" means a resource that generates electrical energy by means of a 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 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-light-
derived 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
facility's energy production eligible for the tax credit for
the taxable year]; and

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

(a) twelve dollars (\$12.00) per

megawatt-hour for ten consecutive years beginning on the date

the qualified energy generator receives the certificate of

eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this section if the

generator first produces electricity prior to January 1, 2017;

(b) eight dollars (\$8.00) per megawatt-

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hour for ten consecutive years beginning on the date the
qualified energy generator receives the certificate of
eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this section if the
generator first produces electricity on or after January 1,
2017 and prior to January 1, 2019:

(c) four dollars (\$4.00) per megawatthour for ten consecutive years beginning on the date the qualified energy generator receives the certificate of eligibility pursuant to Subsection F of this section if the generator first produces electricity on or after January 1, 2019 and prior to January 1, 2023; and

(d) zero dollars (\$0.00) if the qualified energy generator first produces electricity on or after January 1, 2023.

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

(1) Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of this section may claim the renewable energy production tax credit for ten consecutive taxable years, beginning on the date the qualified energy generator begins producing electricity; provided that no taxpayer may claim the tax credit for electricity produced on or after January 1, 2033; and

(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,

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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, 2033.

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 .204657.6

1	department, the total amount of electricity that may be
2	produced annually by all qualified energy generators certified
3	pursuant to this section and Section 7-2-18.18 NMSA 1978 will
4	not exceed:
5	(1) for qualified energy generators pursuant
6	to Subsection B of this section, energy produced annually by
7	all qualified energy generators using a wind-, geothermal- or
8	biomass-derived qualified energy resource:
9	(a) prior to January 1, 2021, two
10	million megawatt-hours; or
11	(b) on and after January 1, 2021, two
12	million five hundred thousand megawatt-hours; and
13	(2) for qualified energy generators pursuant
14	to Subsection C of this section, energy produced annually by
15	all qualified energy generators using a solar-light-derived or
16	solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource:
17	(a) prior to January 1, 2018, five
18	hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
19	(b) on or after January 1, 2018 and
20	prior to January 1, 2019, six hundred thousand megawatt-hours;
21	(c) on or after January 1, 2019 and
22	prior to January 1, 2020, seven hundred thousand megawatt-
23	hours;
24	(d) on or after January 1, 2020 and
25	prior to January 1, 2021, eight hundred thousand megawatt-
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(e) on or after January 1, 2021 and prior to January 1, 2022, nine hundred thousand megawatt-hours; and

(f) on or after January 1, 2022, one million megawatt-hours.

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-] I. 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 Subs	section B of	€l tł	nis sect	tion:					

- (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.
- $[H_{\bullet}]$ J_{\bullet} 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.

 $[J_{\bullet}]$ \underline{K}_{\bullet} 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] \underline{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.

[K.] L. 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 <u>consecutive</u> taxable years; <u>provided that any excess shall not be carried forward to a taxable year that begins on or after January 1, 2033; or</u>
- (2) if the tax credit was issued with respect to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity .204657.6

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

[L. 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.]

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
	.204657.6

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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