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HOUSE FLOOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE TAX, BUSINESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 84

55TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2021

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AN ACT

RELATING TO UTILITIES; ENACTING THE COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY ACT; PRESCRIBING REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITIES, SUBSCRIBER ORGANIZATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; PRESCRIBING REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF A COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM; PROVIDING THAT RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATES ASSOCIATED WITH A COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITY ARE THE PROPERTY OF THE QUALIFYING UTILITY; PROVIDING EXCEPTIONS FOR NATIVE COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS; DIRECTING THE PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION TO ADOPT RULES TO IMPLEMENT A COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM; ALLOWING THE COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH AND COLLECT FROM SUBSCRIBER ORGANIZATIONS REASONABLE APPLICATION FEES.

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

SECTION 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 1
.220640.1

through 8 of this act may be cited as the "Community Renewable Energy Act".

- SECTION 2. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Community Renewable Energy Act:
- A. "commission" means the public regulation commission;
- B. "community renewable energy bill credit" means the credit value of the electricity generated by a community renewable energy facility and allocated to a subscriber to offset the subscriber's electricity bill on the qualifying utility's monthly billing cycle as required by the Community Renewable Energy Act;
- C. "community renewable energy bill credit rate"
 means the dollar-per-kilowatt-hour rate determined by the
 commission that is used to calculate a subscriber's community
 renewable energy bill credit;
- D. "community renewable energy facility" means a facility that generates electricity by means of a solar photovoltaic device, wind turbine, biomass or other renewable energy source and subscribers to the facility receive a bill credit for the electricity generated in proportion to the subscriber's share of the facility's kilowatt-hour output;
- E. "community renewable energy program" or "program" means the program created through the adoption of rules by the commission that allows for the development of .220640.1

community renewable energy facilities and provides customers of a qualifying utility with the option of accessing renewable energy produced by a community renewable energy facility in accordance with the Community Renewable Energy Act;

- F. "Indian nation, tribe or pueblo" means a federally recognized Indian nation, tribe or pueblo located wholly or partially in New Mexico;
- G. "low-income customer" means a residential customer of a qualifying utility with an annual household income at or below eighty percent of area median income, as published by the United States department of housing and urban development, or that is enrolled in a low-income program facilitated by the state or a low-income energy program led by the qualifying utility or as determined by the commission;
- H. "low-income service organization" means an organization that provides services, assistance or housing to low-income customers and may include a local or central tribal government, a chapter house or a tribally designated housing entity;
- I. "nameplate capacity" means the maximum rated output of electric power production equipment that is commonly indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator and expressed in megawatts alternating current;
- J. "native community renewable energy project" means a community renewable energy facility that is sited in .220640.1

New Mexico on the land of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo and that is owned or operated by a subscriber organization that is an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo or a tribal entity or in partnership with a third-party entity;

- K. "qualifying utility" means an investor-owned electric public utility certified by the commission to provide retail electric service in New Mexico pursuant to the Public Utility Act or a rural electric distribution cooperative that has opted in to the community renewable energy program;
- L. "subscriber" means a retail customer of a qualifying utility that owns a subscription to a community renewable energy facility and that is by rate class a residential retail customer or a small commercial retail customer or, regardless of rate class, is a nonprofit organization, a religious organization, an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo or a political subdivision of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo or a governmental entity, including a state educational institution, a public school, a public housing authority or other political subdivision of the state or agency, instrumentality or institution of a political subdivision;
- M. "subscriber organization" means an entity that owns or operates a community renewable energy facility and may include a qualifying utility, a municipality, a county, a forprofit or nonprofit entity or organization, an Indian nation, .220640.1

tribe or pueblo, a local tribal governance structure or other tribal entity authorized to transact business in New Mexico;

- N. "subscription" means a contract for a community renewable energy subscription entered into between a subscriber and a subscriber organization for a share of the nameplate capacity from a community renewable energy facility;
- O. "total aggregate retail rate" means the total amount of a qualifying utility's demand, energy and other charges converted to a kilowatt-hour rate, including fuel and power cost adjustments, the value of renewable energy attributes and other charges of a qualifying utility's effective rate schedule applicable to a given customer rate class, but does not include charges described on a qualifying utility's rate schedule as minimum monthly charges, including customer or service availability charges, energy efficiency program riders or other charges not related to a qualifying utility's power production, transmission or distribution functions, as approved by the commission, franchise fees and tax charges on utility bills;
- P. "tribal entity" means an enterprise, a nonprofit entity or organization or a political subdivision formed under the inherent sovereignty of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo; and
- Q. "unsubscribed electricity" means electricity, measured in kilowatt-hours, generated by a community renewable .220640.1

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energy facility that is not allocated to a subscriber.

SECTION 3. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITY REQUIREMENTS.--

- A. A community renewable energy facility shall:
- (1) have a nameplate capacity rating of five megawatts alternating current or less;
- (2) be located in the service territory of the qualifying utility and be interconnected to the electric distribution system of that qualifying utility;
 - (3) have at least ten subscribers;
- (4) have the option to be co-located with other energy resources, but shall not be co-located with other community renewable energy facilities;
- (5) not allow a single subscriber to be allocated more than forty percent of the generating capacity of the facility; and
- (6) make at least forty percent of the total generating capacity of a community renewable energy facility available in subscriptions of twenty-five kilowatts or less.
- B. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a native community renewable energy project; provided that a native community renewable energy project shall be located in the service territory of a qualifying utility and be interconnected to the electric distribution system of that qualifying utility.

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SECT	ION 4.	[NEW MATERIAL]	OWNERSHIP	OF	COMMUNITY
RENEWABLE		FACILITIES			

- A. A community renewable energy facility shall be owned or operated by a subscriber organization.
- B. Third-party entities or subscriber organizations developing projects on the land of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo are subject to tribal jurisdiction.
- C. Notwithstanding any provision of the Public Utility Act to the contrary, a person not otherwise a public utility shall not be deemed to be a public utility subject to the provisions of the Public Utility Act solely because the person owns, controls or operates all or any part of a community renewable energy facility.

SECTION 5. [NEW MATERIAL] SUBSCRIPTION REQUIREMENTS .--

A. A subscription shall be:

- (1) sized to supply no more than one hundred percent of the subscriber's average annual electricity consumption; and
- (2) transferable and portable within the qualifying utility service territory.
- The provisions of this section shall not apply to a native community renewable energy project; provided that subscriptions to a native community renewable energy project shall be transferable and portable within the qualifying utility service territory.

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SECTION	6.	[NEW	MATERIAL]	COMMUNITY	RENEWABLE	ENERGY
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A. A qualifying utility shall:

- (1) acquire the entire output of a community renewable energy facility connected to its distribution system;
- (2) apply community renewable energy bill credits to subscriber bills within one billing cycle following the cycle during which the energy was generated by the community renewable energy facility;
- (3) provide community renewable energy bill credits to a community renewable energy facility's subscribers for not less than twenty-five years from the date the community renewable energy facility is first interconnected;
- (4) carry over any amount of a community renewable energy bill credit that exceeds the subscriber's monthly bill and apply it to the subscriber's next monthly bill unless and until the subscriber cancels service with the qualifying utility; and
- electronic format, provide to the subscriber organization a report indicating the total value of community renewable energy bill credits generated by the community renewable energy facility in the prior month as well as the amount of the community renewable energy bill credits applied to each subscriber.

- B. A subscriber organization shall, on a monthly basis and in a standardized electronic format, provide to the qualifying utility a list indicating the kilowatt-hours of generation attributable to each subscriber. Subscriber lists may be updated monthly to reflect canceling subscribers and to add new subscribers.
- C. If a community renewable energy facility is not fully subscribed in a given month, the unsubscribed energy may be rolled forward on the community renewable energy facility account for up to one year from its month of generation and allocated by the subscriber organization to subscribers at any time during that period. At the end of that period, any undistributed bill credit shall be removed, and the unsubscribed energy shall be purchased by the qualifying utility at its applicable avoided cost of energy rate as approved by the commission.
- D. The environmental attributes, including renewable energy certificates, associated with a community renewable energy facility shall be owned by the qualifying utility to whose electric distribution system the community renewable energy facility is interconnected; provided that environmental attributes associated with a native community renewable energy project shall be owned by the owner of the native community renewable energy project.
- E. Nothing in the Community Renewable Energy Act .220640.1

shall preclude an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo from using financial mechanisms other than subscription models, including virtual and aggregate net-metering, for native community renewable energy projects.

SECTION 7. [NEW MATERIAL] PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION--

- A. The commission shall adopt rules to establish a community renewable energy program by no later than April 1, 2022. The rules shall:
- (1) provide an initial annual statewide capacity program cap of one hundred megawatts alternating current proportionally allocated to investor-owned utilities until November 1, 2024. The annual statewide capacity program cap shall exclude native community renewable energy projects and rural electric distribution cooperatives;
- (2) establish an annual statewide capacity program cap to be in effect after November 1, 2024;
- (3) require thirty percent of electricity produced from each community renewable energy facility to be reserved for low-income customers and low-income service organizations. The commission shall issue guidelines to ensure the carve-out is achieved each year and develop a list of low-income service organizations and programs that may pre-qualify low-income customers;
- (4) establish a process for the selection of .220640.1

community renewable energy facility projects and allocation of the statewide capacity program cap, consistent with Section 13-1-21 NMSA 1978 regarding resident business and resident veteran business preferences:

- (5) require a qualifying utility to file the tariffs, agreement or forms necessary for implementation of the community renewable energy program;
- (6) establish reasonable, uniform, efficient and non-discriminatory standards, fees and processes for the interconnection of community renewable energy facilities that are consistent with the commission's existing interconnection rules and interconnection manual that allows a qualifying utility to recover reasonable costs for administering the community renewable energy program and interconnection costs for each community renewable energy facility, such that a qualifying utility and its non-subscribing customers do not subsidize the costs attributable to the subscriber organization pursuant to this paragraph;
- (7) provide consumer protections for subscribers, including a uniform disclosure form that identifies the information that shall be provided by a subscriber organization to a potential subscriber, in both English and Spanish, and when appropriate, native or indigenous languages, to ensure fair disclosure of future costs and benefits of subscriptions, key contract terms, security .220640.1

interests and other relevant but reasonable information pertaining to the subscription, as well as grievance and enforcement procedures;

- (8) provide a community renewable energy bill credit rate mechanism for subscribers derived from the qualifying utility's total aggregate retail rate on a percustomer-class basis, less the commission-approved distribution cost components, and identify all proposed rules, fees and charges; provided that non-subscribers do not unduly subsidize costs attributable to subscribers;
- (9) reasonably allow for the creation, financing and accessibility of community renewable energy facilities; and
- (10) provide requirements for the siting and co-location of community renewable energy facilities with other energy resources; provided that community renewable energy facilities shall not be co-located with other community renewable energy facilities.
- B. The commission may through rule establish a reasonable application fee for subscriber organizations that is designed to cover a portion of the administrative costs of the commission in carrying out the community renewable energy program. Application fees collected by the commission shall be remitted to the state treasurer no later than the day after their receipt.

C. The commission shall solicit input from relevant state agencies, public utilities, low-income stakeholders, disproportionately impacted communities, potential owners or operators of community renewable energy facilities, Indian nations, tribes and pueblos and other interested parties in its rulemaking process.

D. By no later than November 1, 2024, the commission shall provide to the appropriate interim legislative committee a report on the status of the community renewable energy program, including the development of community renewable energy facilities, the participation of investorowned utilities and rural electric distribution cooperatives, low-income participation, the adequacy of facility size, proposals for alternative rate structures and bill credit mechanisms, cross-subsidization issues, local developer project selection and expansion of the local renewable energy industry, community renewable energy facilities' effect on utility compliance with the renewable portfolio standard and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the commission's rules to implement the Community Renewable Energy Act and any recommended changes.

SECTION 8. [NEW MATERIAL] RURAL ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION COOPERATIVES.--A rural electric distribution cooperative may opt in to the community renewable energy program and provide interconnection and retail electric services to community .220640.1

renewable energy developments on a per-project or system-wide basis within its service territory. The decision of a rural electric distribution cooperative to opt in to the community renewable energy program shall be in the sole discretion of the cooperative's governing board.

SECTION 9. Section 62-15-35 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 4, Section 2, as amended by Laws 2015, Chapter 64, Section 1 and by Laws 2015, Chapter 71, Section 1) is amended to read:

"62-15-35. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATES--COMMISSION DUTIES.--The public regulation commission shall establish:

A. a system of renewable energy certificates that can be used by a distribution cooperative to establish compliance with the renewable portfolio standard and that may include certificates that are monitored, accounted for or transferred by or through a regional system or trading program for any region in which a rural electric cooperative is located. The kilowatt-hour value of renewable energy certificates may be varied by renewable energy resource or technology; provided that:

- (1) each renewable energy certificate shall have a minimum value of one kilowatt-hour for purposes of compliance with the renewable portfolio standard;
- (2) three thousand four hundred twelve British thermal units of useful thermal energy is equivalent to one .220640.1

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kilowatt-hour for purposes of compliance with the renewable portfolio standard; and

- (3) the following equation shall be used to calculate the annual renewable energy certificate value for a geothermal heat pump system: (coefficient of performance of heat pump unit -1) X (ton rating of heat pump unit/.9) = number of megawatt-hours of renewable energy certificates; and
- B. requirements and procedures concerning renewable energy certificates that include the provisions that:
 - (1) renewable energy certificates:

(a) are owned by the generator of the renewable energy unless: 1) the renewable energy certificates are transferred to the purchaser of the energy through specific agreement with the generator; 2) the generator is a qualifying facility, as defined by the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, in which case the renewable energy certificates are owned by the distribution cooperative purchaser of the renewable energy unless retained by the generator through specific agreement with the distribution cooperative purchaser of the energy; [or] 3) a contract for the purchase of renewable energy is in effect prior to January 1, 2004, in which case the renewable energy certificates are owned by the purchaser of the energy for the term of such contract; or 4) the generator is a community renewable energy facility, excluding a native community renewable energy project, as those .220640.1

terms are defined in the Community Renewable Energy Act, in which case the renewable energy certificates are owned by the distribution cooperative to whose electric distribution system the community renewable energy facility is interconnected;

(b) may be traded, sold or otherwise transferred by their owner to any other party; provided that the transfers and use of the certificate by a distribution cooperative for compliance with the renewable energy portfolio standard shall require the electric or useful thermal energy represented by the certificate to be contracted for delivery or consumed, or generated by an end-use customer of the distribution cooperative in New Mexico unless the commission determines that the distribution cooperative is participating in a national or regional market for exchanging renewable energy certificates;

meeting the renewable portfolio standard shall be registered, beginning January 1, 2008, with a renewable energy generation information system that is designed to create and track ownership of renewable energy certificates and that, through the use of independently audited generation data, verifies the generation and delivery of electricity or useful thermal energy associated with each renewable energy certificate and protects against multiple counting of the same renewable energy certificate;

(d) that are used once by a distribution cooperative to satisfy the renewable portfolio standard and are retired or that are traded, sold or otherwise transferred by the distribution cooperative shall not be further used by the distribution cooperative: and

(e) that are not used by a distribution cooperative to satisfy the renewable portfolio standard or that are not traded, sold or otherwise transferred by the distribution cooperative may be carried forward for up to four years from the date of issuance and, if not used by that time, shall be retired by the distribution cooperative; and

(2) a distribution cooperative shall be responsible for demonstrating that a renewable energy certificate used for compliance with the renewable portfolio standard is derived from eligible renewable energy resources and has not been retired, traded, sold or otherwise transferred to another party."

SECTION 10. Section 62-16-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 65, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"62-16-5. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATES--COMMISSION DUTIES.--

A. The commission shall establish:

(1) a system of renewable energy certificates that can be used by a public utility to establish compliance with the renewable portfolio standard and that may include .220640.1

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certificates that are monitored, accounted for or transferred by or through a regional system or trading program for any region in which a public utility is located; and

- (2) requirements and procedures concerning requirements for renewable energy certificates pursuant to Subsections B and C of this section.
 - B. Renewable energy certificates:
- (1) are owned by the generator of the renewable energy unless:
- (a) the renewable energy certificates are transferred to the purchaser of the electricity through specific agreement with the generator;
- (b) the generator is a qualifying facility, as defined by the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, in which case the renewable energy certificates are owned by the public utility purchaser of the renewable energy; [or]
- (c) a contract for the purchase of renewable energy is in effect prior to July 1, 2019, in which case the renewable energy certificates are owned by the purchaser of the electricity for the term of such contract, unless otherwise agreed to in a contract approved by the commission; or
- (d) the generator is a community renewable energy facility, excluding a native community .220640.1

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renewable energy project, as those terms are defined in the Community Renewable Energy Act, in which case the renewable energy certificates are owned by the public utility to whose electric distribution system the community renewable energy facility is interconnected;

(2) may be traded, sold or otherwise transferred by their owner, unless the certificates are from a rate-based public utility plant, in which case the entirety of the renewable energy certificates from that plant shall be retired by the utility on behalf of itself or its customers. Any contract to purchase renewable energy entered into by a public utility on or after July 1, 2019 shall include conveyance to the purchasing utility of all renewable energy certificates, and the entirety of those certificates shall be retired by that utility on behalf of itself or its customers or subsequently transferred to a retail customer for retirement under a voluntary program for purchasing renewable energy approved by the commission. A utility shall not claim that it is providing renewable energy from generation resources for which it has traded, sold or transferred the associated renewable energy certificates. The commission shall not disallow the recovery of the cost associated with any expired renewable energy certificate. The public utility shall annually file a report with the commission discussing:

(a) its use, sale, trading or transfer

of renewable energy certificates; and

(b) whether and how its public claims of renewable energy generation account for renewable energy certificates that it has traded, sold or transferred;

- the renewable portfolio standard shall be registered with a renewable energy generation information system that is designed to create and track ownership of renewable energy certificates and that, through the use of independently audited generation data, verifies the generation and delivery of electricity associated with each renewable energy certificate and protects against multiple counting of the same renewable energy certificate; and
- (4) may be carried forward for up to four years from the date of issuance to establish compliance with the renewable portfolio standard, after which they shall be deemed retired by the public utility.
- C. A public utility shall be responsible for demonstrating that a renewable energy certificate used for compliance with the renewable portfolio standard is derived from eligible renewable energy resources."

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