HOUSE BILL 15

54TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2019

INTRODUCED BY

Nathan P. Small and Mimi Stewart

AN ACT

RELATING TO UTILITIES; AMENDING REQUIREMENTS OF THE RENEWABLE
PORTFOLIO STANDARD FOR RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES AND PUBLIC
UTILITIES; AMENDING THE DEFINITION OF "RENEWABLE ENERGY" IN THE
RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ACT; REQUIRING THE HIRING OF
APPRENTICES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES THAT PRODUCE OR
PROVIDE ELECTRICITY.

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

SECTION 1. Section 62-15-34 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 4, Section 1, as amended by Laws 2014, Chapter 24, Section 1, and by Laws 2014, Chapter 25, Section 1) is amended to read:

"62-15-34. RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD.--

A. Each distribution cooperative organized under the Rural Electric Cooperative Act shall meet the renewable .213150.4GLG

portfolio standard requirements, as provided in this section, to include renewable energy in its electric energy supply portfolio <u>as demonstrated by its retirement of renewable energy certificates</u>. Requirements <u>and targets</u> of the renewable portfolio standard are <u>as follows</u>:

- (1) no later than January 1, 2015, renewable energy shall comprise no less than five percent of each distribution cooperative's total retail sales to New Mexico customers:
- (2) the renewable portfolio standard shall increase by one percent per year thereafter until January 1, 2020, at which time the renewable portfolio standard shall be ten percent of the distribution cooperative's total retail sales to New Mexico customers;
- (3) [the renewable portfolio standard of each distribution cooperative shall be diversified as to the type of renewable energy resource, taking into consideration the overall reliability, availability and dispatch flexibility and the cost of the various renewable energy resources made available to the distribution cooperative by its suppliers of electric power] a distribution cooperative shall have the following targets and requirements for increasing renewable energy in its electric energy supply portfolio by the following percentages of the distribution cooperative's total retail sales to New Mexico:

.213150.4GLG

1

2	<u>1, 2025;</u>
3	(b) a target of fifty percent, and a
4	requirement of forty percent, by January 1, 2030;
5	(c) a target of eighty percent, and a
6	requirement of fifty percent, by January 1, 2040; provided that
7	this target can be reached without adversely impacting customer
8	rates or service reliability; and
9	(d) a requirement of eighty percent by
10	January 1, 2045; provided that this requirement can be reached
11	without adversely impacting customer rates or service
12	reliability; and
13	(4) renewable energy resources that are in a
14	distribution cooperative's energy supply portfolio on January
15	1, 2008 shall be counted in determining compliance with this
16	section.
17	[B. If a distribution cooperative determines that,
18	in any given year, the cost of renewable energy that would need
19	to be procured or generated for purposes of compliance with the
20	renewable portfolio standard would be greater than the
21	reasonable cost threshold, the distribution cooperative shall
22	not be required to incur that cost; provided that the existence
23	of this condition excusing performance in any given year shall
24	not operate to delay any renewable portfolio standard in
25	subsequent years. For purposes of the Rural Electric

(a) a target of forty percent by January

Cooperative Act, "reasonable cost threshold" means an amount that shall be no greater than one percent of the distribution cooperative's gross receipts from business transacted in New Mexico for the preceding calendar year.

G.] B. By April 30 of each year, a distribution cooperative shall file with the public regulation commission a report on its purchases and generation of renewable energy during the preceding calendar year. The report shall include the cost of the renewable energy resources purchased and generated by the distribution cooperative to meet the renewable portfolio standard, an explanation of steps taken to minimize those costs, including competitive procurement and comparison of the price of electricity from renewable energy resources in the bids received by the distribution cooperative to recent prices for such electricity elsewhere in the southwestern United States, and an annual compliance plan for meeting the renewable portfolio standard for the following three years.

C. If, in any given year, a distribution

cooperative determines that the average annual levelized cost
of renewable energy that would need to be procured or generated
for purposes of compliance with the renewable portfolio
standard would be greater than sixty dollars (\$60.00) per
megawatt-hour at the point of interconnection of the renewable
energy resource with the transmission system, adjusted for
inflation after 2020, the distribution cooperative shall not be

required to incur that excess cost; provided that the existence of this condition excusing performance in any given year shall not operate to delay compliance with the renewable portfolio standard in subsequent years. The provisions of this subsection do not preclude a distribution cooperative from accepting a project with a cost that would exceed sixty dollars (\$60.00) per megawatt-hour.

D. A distribution cooperative shall report to its membership a summary of its purchases and generation of renewable energy during the preceding calendar year."

SECTION 2. Section 62-15-37 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 4, Section 4, as amended by Laws 2015, Chapter 64, Section 2 and by Laws 2015, Chapter 71, Section 2) is amended to read:

"62-15-37. DEFINITIONS--ENERGY EFFICIENCY--RENEWABLE ENERGY.--As used in the Rural Electric Cooperative Act:

A. "energy efficiency" means measures, including energy conservation measures, or programs that target consumer behavior, equipment or devices to result in a decrease in consumption of electricity without reducing the amount or quality of energy services;

- B. "renewable energy" means electric or useful thermal energy:
- (1) generated by use of low- or zero-emissions generation technology with substantial long-term production .213150.4GLG

1	potential; and
2	(2) generated by use of renewable energy
3	resources that may include:
4	(a) solar, wind and geothermal
5	resources;
6	(b) hydropower facilities brought in
7	service on or after July 1, 2007;
8	(c) no greater than the amount of energy
9	from hydropower facilities that were part of an energy supply
10	portfolio prior to July 1, 2007;
11	$[\frac{(c)}{(d)}]$ fuel cells that are not fossil
12	fueled; and
13	[(d)] <u>(e)</u> biomass resources, such as
14	agriculture or animal waste, small diameter timber, salt cedar
15	and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river
16	basins or watersheds in New Mexico, landfill gas and
17	anaerobically digested waste biomass; but
18	(3) does not include electric energy generated
19	by use of fossil fuel or nuclear energy; and
20	C. "useful thermal energy" means renewable energy
21	delivered from a source that can be metered and that is
22	delivered in the state to an end user in the form of direct
23	heat, steam or hot water or other thermal form that is used for
24	heating, cooling, humidity control, process use or other valid
25	end-use energy requirements and for which fossil fuel or

SECTION 3. Section 62-16-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 65, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"62-16-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Renewable Energy Act:

A. "commission" means the public regulation commission;

B. "energy storage" means batteries or other means by which energy can be retained and delivered as electricity for use at a later time;

[B.] C. "municipality" means a municipal corporation, organized under the laws of the state, and H class counties;

[6.] D. "public utility" means an entity certified by the commission to provide retail electric service in New Mexico pursuant to the Public Utility Act but does not include rural electric cooperatives;

established by the commission, above which a public utility shall not be required to add renewable energy to its electric energy supply portfolio pursuant to the renewable portfolio standard an averaged annual levelized cost of sixty dollars (\$60.00) per megawatt-hour at the point of interconnection of the renewable energy resource with the transmission system, adjusted for inflation after 2020;

1	$[rac{E_{ullet}}{I}]$ "renewable energy" means electric energy
2	[(1) generated by use of low- or zero-
3	emissions generation technology with substantial long-term
4	production potential; and
5	(2) generated by use of renewable energy
6	resources [that may include:
7	(a) solar, wind and geothermal
8	resources;
9	(b) hydropower facilities brought in
10	service after July 1, 2007;
11	(c) fuel cells that are not fossil
12	fueled; and
13	(d) biomass resources, such as
14	agriculture or animal waste, small diameter timber, salt cedar
15	and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river
16	basins or watersheds in New Mexico, landfill gas and
17	anaerobically digested waste biomass; but
18	(3) does not include electric energy generated
19	by use of fossil fuel or nuclear energy] and delivered to a
20	<pre>public utility;</pre>
21	[F.] $G.$ "renewable energy certificate" means a
22	certificate or other record, in a format approved by the
23	commission, that represents all the environmental attributes
24	from one [kilowatt-hour] megawatt-hour of electricity
25	[generation] generated from [a] renewable energy; [resource]
	.213150.4GLG

1	H. "renewable energy resource" means the following
2	energy resources, with or without energy storage:
3	(1) solar, wind and geothermal;
4	(2) hydropower facilities brought in service
5	after July 1, 2007;
6	(3) fuel cells that do not use fossil fuels to
7	create electricity; and
8	(4) landfill gas and anaerobically digested
9	waste biogas;
10	[$rac{G_{ullet}}{I_{ullet}}$ "renewable portfolio standard" means the
11	minimum percentage of retail sales of electricity by a public
12	utility to electric consumers in New Mexico that is required by
13	the Renewable Energy Act to be [supplied by] <u>from</u> renewable
14	energy; and
15	[H .] J . "renewable purchased power agreement" means
16	an agreement that binds an entity generating power from
17	renewable energy resources to provide power at a specified
18	price and binds [a public utility to purchase the power at] <u>the</u>
19	<u>purchaser to</u> that price."
20	SECTION 4. Section 62-16-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004,
21	Chapter 65, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
22	"62-16-4. RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD
23	A. A public utility shall meet the renewable
24	portfolio standard requirements, as provided in this section,
25	to include renewable energy in its electric energy supply
	.213150.4GLG

1	portfolio <u>as demonstrated by its retirement of renewable energy</u>
2	certificates; provided that the renewable energy is delivered
3	to the public utility. For public utilities other than rural
4	electric cooperatives and municipalities, requirements of the
5	renewable portfolio standard are:
6	[(1) for public utilities other than rural
7	electric cooperatives and municipalities:
8	(a) no later than January 1, 2006,
9	renewable energy shall comprise no less than five percent of
10	each public utility's total retail sales to New Mexico
11	customers;
12	(b) no later than January 1, 2011,
13	renewable energy shall comprise no less than ten percent of
14	each public utility's total retail sales to New Mexico
15	customers;
16	(c)] <u>(1)</u> no later than January 1, 2015,
17	renewable energy shall comprise no less than fifteen percent of
18	each public utility's total retail sales to New Mexico
19	customers; [and
20	(d) (2) no later than January 1, 2020,
21	renewable energy shall comprise no less than twenty percent of
22	each public utility's total retail sales to New Mexico
23	customers;
24	[(2) the renewable portfolio standard
25	established by this section shall be reduced, as necessary, to
	.213150.4GLG

provide for the following specific procurement requirements for
nongovernmental customers at a single location or facility,
regardless of the number of meters at that location or
facility, with consumption exceeding ten million kilowatt-hours
per year. On and after January 1, 2006, the kilowatt-hours of
renewable energy procured for these customers shall be limited
so that the additional cost of the renewable portfolio standard
to each customer does not exceed the lower of one percent of
that customer's annual electric charges or forty-nine thousand
dollars (\$49,000). This procurement limit criterion shall
increase by one-fifth percent or ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)
per year until January 1, 2011, when the procurement limit
criterion shall remain fixed at the lower of two percent of
that customer's annual electric charges or ninety-nine thousand
dollars (\$99,000). After January 1, 2012, the commission may
adjust the ninety-nine-thousand-dollar (\$99,000) limit for
inflation. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be
construed as affecting a public utility's right to recover all
reasonable costs of complying with the renewable portfolio
standard, pursuant to Section 62-16-6 NMSA 1978. The
commission may authorize deferred recovery of the costs of
complying with the renewable portfolio standard, including
carrying charges;

(3) no later than January 1, 2030, renewable energy shall comprise no less than fifty percent of each public .213150.4GLG

2

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

(4) no later than January 1, 2040, renewable energy resources shall supply no less than eighty percent of all retail sales of electricity in New Mexico; provided that this requirement can be reached without adversely impacting customer rates or service reliability.

 $[\frac{(3)}{B}]$ Any customer that is a political subdivision of the state, or any educational institution designated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico with an enrollment of twenty-four thousand students or more during the fall semester on its main campus, with consumption exceeding twenty [million kilowatt-hours] thousand megawatt-hours per year at any single location or facility and that owns <u>facilities that produce</u> renewable energy [generation] or hosts such facilities through a renewable purchased power agreement is exempt from all charges by the utility for [renewable energy procurements in a year] fuel and power purchases of one year or less, regardless of the number of customer locations or meters on the system, if that customer certifies to the state auditor and notifies the commission and its serving electric utility that it will [expend two and onehalf percent of that year's annual electricity charges to continue to] develop within twenty-four months customer-owned or customer-hosted facilities that generate renewable energy [generation] sufficient to meet the percentages required by

= new	= delete
underscored material	[bracketed material]

2

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Subsection A of this section for the combined total energy consumption of all of its customer locations and meters. customer shall also certify that it will retire all renewable energy certificates associated with the [energy produced from that expenditure;

(4) the renewable portfolio shall be diversified as to the type of renewable energy resource, taking into consideration the overall reliability, availability, dispatch flexibility and cost of the various renewable energy resources made available by suppliers and generators; renewable energy produced by those facilities.

 $[\frac{(5)}{C}]$ Upon a $[\frac{(5)}{C}]$ motion or application by a public utility or any other person, the commission shall open a docket to develop and provide [appropriate performancebased] financial or other incentives to encourage public utilities to produce or acquire renewable energy [supplies] that [exceed] exceeds the applicable annual renewable portfolio standard set forth in this section. [The commission shall initiate rules by June 1, 2008 to implement this subsection; and

(6) renewable energy resources that are in a public utility's electric energy supply portfolio on July 1, 2004 shall be counted in determining compliance with this section.

B.] D. If, in any given year, a public utility .213150.4GLG

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

[finds] determines that [in any given year] the average annual levelized cost of renewable energy that would need to be procured or generated for purposes of compliance with the renewable portfolio standard would be greater than the reasonable cost threshold [as established by the commission pursuant to this section], the public utility shall not be required to incur that excess cost; provided that the existence of this condition excusing performance in any given year shall not operate to delay [the annual increases in] compliance with the renewable portfolio standard in subsequent years. provisions of this subsection do not preclude a public utility from accepting a project with a cost that would exceed the reasonable cost threshold. When a public utility can generate or procure renewable energy at or below the reasonable cost threshold, it shall be required to [add renewable energy resources do so to the extent necessary to meet the applicable renewable portfolio standard [applicable in the year when the renewable energy resources are being added.

c. By December 31, 2004, the commission shall establish, after notice and hearing, the reasonable cost threshold above which level a public utility shall not be required to add renewable energy to its electric energy supply portfolio pursuant to the renewable portfolio standard. The commission may thereafter modify the reasonable cost threshold as changing circumstances warrant, after notice and hearing.

.213150.4GLG

1

2	the commission shall take into account:
3	(1) the price of renewable energy at the point
4	of sale to the public utility;
5	(2) the transmission and interconnection costs
6	required for the delivery of renewable energy to retail
7	customers;
8	(3) the impact of the cost for renewable
9	energy on overall retail customer rates;
10	(4) the overall diversity, reliability,
11	availability, dispatch flexibility, cost per kilowatt-hour and
12	life-cycle cost on a net present value basis of renewable
13	energy resources available from suppliers; and
14	(5) other factors, including public benefits,
15	that the commission deems relevant; provided that nothing in
16	the Renewable Energy Act shall be construed to permit
17	regulation by the commission of the production or sale price at
18	the point of production of the renewable energy] and shall not
18 19	the point of production of the renewable energy and shall not be precluded from exceeding the standard.
19	be precluded from exceeding the standard.
19 20	be precluded from exceeding the standard. [D.] E. By September 1, 2007 [and July 1 of each
19 20 21	be precluded from exceeding the standard. [D.] E. By September 1, 2007 [and July 1 of each year thereafter until 2022, and thereafter as determined
19 20 21 22	be precluded from exceeding the standard. [D.] E. By September 1, 2007 [and July 1 of each year thereafter until 2022, and thereafter as determined necessary by the commission] and until June 30, 2020, a public
19 20 21 22 23	be precluded from exceeding the standard. [D.] E. By September 1, 2007 [and July 1 of each year thereafter until 2022, and thereafter as determined necessary by the commission] and until June 30, 2020, a public utility shall file a report to the commission on its

In establishing and modifying the reasonable cost threshold,

1	(1) the cost of procurement for any new
2	renewable energy resource in the next calendar year required to
3	comply with the renewable portfolio standard; and
4	(2) testimony and exhibits that demonstrate
5	that the proposed procurement is reasonable as to its terms and
6	conditions considering price, availability, [dispatchability]
7	reliability, any renewable energy certificate values and
8	diversity of the renewable energy resource; or
9	(3) demonstration that the plan is otherwise
10	in the public interest.
11	F. By July 1, 2020, and each July 1 thereafter, a
12	public utility shall file a report to the commission on the
13	public utility's procurement and generation of renewable energy
14	since the last report and a procurement plan that includes:
15	(1) the cost of procurement for new renewable
16	energy required to comply with the renewable portfolio
17	standard;
18	(2) the capital, operating and fuel costs on a
19	per-megawatt-hour basis during the preceding calendar year of
20	each nonrenewable generation resource rate-based by the
21	utility, or dedicated to the utility through a power purchase
22	agreement of one year or longer, and the nonrenewable
23	generation resources' carbon dioxide emissions on a per-
24	megawatt-hour basis during that same year;
25	(3) testimony and exhibits that demonstrate
	212150 /070

that	the	proposed	procurement:
LIIGL	LIIC	proposed	procurement.

(a) was the result of a competitive solicitation;

(b) has a cost that is reasonable as
evidenced by a comprehensive comparison of the price of
electricity from renewable energy resources in the bids
received by the public utility to recent prices for comparable
energy resources elsewhere in the southwestern United States;
and

(c) is in the public interest,

considering factors such as overall cost and economic

development opportunities; and

(4) strategies used to minimize costs of renewable energy integration, including location, diversity, balancing area activity, demand-side management and load management.

[E.] G. The commission shall approve or modify a public utility's [procurement or transitional] procurement plan within ninety days and may approve the plan without a hearing, unless a protest is filed that demonstrates to the commission's reasonable satisfaction that a hearing is necessary. The commission may modify a plan after notice and hearing. The commission may, for good cause, extend the time to approve a procurement plan for an additional ninety days. If the commission does not act within the ninety-day period, the

procurement plan is deemed approved.

[F.] H. The commission may reject a [procurement or transitional] procurement plan if [it], within forty days of filing, the commission finds that the plan does not contain the required information and, upon the rejection, [may suspend the public utility's obligation to procure additional resources for] shall provide the public utility the time necessary to file a revised plan; provided that the total amount of renewable energy required to be procured by the public utility shall not change.

[6. A public utility may file a transitional procurement plan requesting that the commission determine that the costs of renewable energy resources that the public utility has committed to, or may commit to, prior to the commission's establishing a reasonable cost threshold, are reasonable and recoverable pursuant to Section 62-16-6 NMSA 1978. The requirements of annual procurement plan filings shall be applicable to any transitional procurement plan filing pursuant to this section.

H. The commission shall determine if it is in the public interest for the commission to provide appropriate performance-based financial or other incentives to encourage public utilities to acquire renewable energy supplies in amounts that exceed the requirements of the renewable portfolio standard.]"

bracketed material]

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

SECTION 5. 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.--The commission shall establish:

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 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 [The kilowatt-hour value of renewable energy certificates may be varied by renewable energy resource or technology; provided that each renewable energy certificate shall have a minimum value of one kilowatt-hour of renewable energy represented by the certificate for purposes of compliance with the renewable portfolio standard]; and

- requirements and procedures concerning renewable energy certificates that include [the] provisions that:
 - (1) renewable energy certificates:
- are owned by the generator of the renewable energy unless: 1) the renewable energy certificates are transferred to the purchaser of the [energy] electricity 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

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

renewable energy certificates are owned by the public utility purchaser of the renewable energy [unless retained by the generator through specific agreement with the public utility purchaser of the energy]; or 3) a contract for the purchase of renewable energy is in effect prior to [January 1, 2004] July 1, 2019, in which case the renewable energy certificates are owned by the purchaser of the [energy] electricity for the term of such contract, unless otherwise agreed to in a contract approved by the commission;

(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 public utility for compliance with the renewable energy portfolio standard shall require the electric energy represented by the certificate to be contracted for delivery, or consumed or generated by an end-use customer of the public utility in New Mexico unless the commission determines that there is a national or regional market for exchanging renewable energy certificates 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;

(c) [that] are used for the purpose of meeting the renewable portfolio standard shall be registered [beginning January 1, 2009] 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;

[(d) that are used once by a public utility to satisfy the renewable portfolio standard and are retired or that are traded, sold or otherwise transferred by the public utility shall not be further used by the public utility; and

(e) that are not used by a public utility to satisfy the renewable portfolio standard or that are not traded, sold or otherwise transferred by the public

utility] and

(d) may be carried forward for up to four years from the date of issuance [and, if not used by that time] to establish compliance with the renewable portfolio standard, after which they shall be deemed retired by the public utility; and

(2) 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 [and has not been retired, traded, sold or otherwise transferred to another party]."

SECTION 6. Section 62-16-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 65, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"62-16-6. COST RECOVERY FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY.--

A. A public utility that procures or generates renewable energy shall recover, through the rate-making process, the reasonable costs of complying with the renewable portfolio standard. Costs that are consistent with commission approval of procurement plans or transitional procurement plans shall be deemed to be reasonable.

B. The commission shall not exclude from such <u>cost</u> recovery reasonable interconnection and transmission costs incurred by the public utility in order to deliver renewable energy to retail New Mexico customers.

[C. Upon a commission motion or application by a
public utility, the commission shall open a docket to provide
appropriate performance-based financial or other incentives to
encourage public utilities to acquire renewable energy supplies
that exceed the applicable annual renewable portfolio standard
pursuant to the Renewable Energy Act. The commission shall
initiate rules by June 1, 2008 to implement this subsection.]"

SECTION 7. Section 62-16-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 65, Section 7) is amended to read:

"62-16-7. COMMISSION--ADDITIONAL POWERS AND DUTIES.--The commission:

- A. shall adopt rules regarding the renewable portfolio standard, including a provision for public utility records and reports; and
- B. [may] shall require that a public utility offer its retail customers a voluntary program for purchasing renewable energy that is in addition to [energy] electricity provided by the public utility pursuant to the renewable portfolio standard, under rates and terms that are approved by the commission [and
- C. may exempt from compliance with the renewable portfolio standard a public utility that has an all-requirements electric supply contract on July 1, 2004, and the contract would not reasonably permit it to procure renewable energy for purposes of meeting the renewable portfolio

10	
11	pro
12	tha
13	the
14	ava
15	
16	rei
17	
18	pro
19	Cod
20	
21	and
22	sta
23	
24	Cha
25	

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

standard. When the electricity supply contract is amended or
renegotiated, the commission may require that a renewable
portfolio standard become applicable]."

SECTION 8. Section 62-16-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 65, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"62-16-8. RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE--VOLUNTARY
TARIFFS.--

A. The commission may require that a rural electric cooperative:

- (1) offer its retail customers a voluntary program for purchasing renewable energy under rates and terms that are approved by the commission [but only to the extent that the cooperative's suppliers make renewable energy available under wholesale power contracts];
- (2) report to the commission the demand for renewable energy pursuant to a voluntary program; and
- (3) comply with the requirements for the procurement of renewable energy set forth in the Rural Electric Cooperative Act.
- B. The commission shall establish and amend rules and regulations for the implementation of renewable portfolio standards consistent with the Rural Electric Cooperative Act."
- SECTION 9. Section 62-16-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 65, Section 9) is amended to read:
- "62-16-9. EXISTING RULES.--The commission shall .213150.4GLG

[establish and amend] promulgate rules [and regulations for the
implementation of renewable portfolio standards consistent
with] to implement the provisions of the Renewable Energy Act."
SECTION 10. Section 62-16-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004,
Chapter 65, Section 10) is amended to read:

"62-16-10. FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.--Renewable energy procured or generated by a public utility to [meet] comply with a federal [renewable portfolio standard] law, rule or regulation may be used to satisfy the required procurements of the Renewable Energy Act."

SECTION 11. A new section of the Renewable Energy Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] REQUIRING THE HIRING OF APPRENTICES FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES THAT PRODUCE OR PROVIDE
ELECTRICITY.--

- A. The construction of New Mexico facilities that produce or provide electricity for New Mexico retail customers, and that are not located on the customer side of an electricity meter, shall be subject to the requirements provided in Subsection B of this section if the facilities are built as a result of competitive solicitations issued after July 1, 2020.
- B. Subject to availability of qualified applicants, the construction of facilities that produce or provide electricity for New Mexico retail customers shall employ apprentices from an apprenticeship program during the

construction phase of a project at a minimum level of the following percentages of all persons employed for the project:

- (1) ten percent for projects for which on-site construction commences beginning January 1, 2020, and prior to January 1, 2024;
- (2) seventeen and one-half percent for projects for which on-site construction commences beginning January 1, 2024, and prior to January 1, 2026; and
- (3) twenty-five percent for projects for which on-site construction commences beginning January 1, 2026.
- C. Apprenticeship programs used for purposes of this section shall encourage diversity among participants, participation by those underrepresented in the industry associated with that apprenticeship program and participation from disadvantaged communities, as determined by the workforce solutions department. The department shall promulgate rules to ensure compliance with this section.
- D. As used in this section, "apprenticeship program" means an apprenticeship program registered pursuant to the Apprenticeship Assistance Act."

- 26 -