#### SENATE BILL 489

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

INTRODUCED BY

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AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC UTILITIES; ENACTING THE ENERGY TRANSITION

ACT; AUTHORIZING CERTAIN UTILITIES THAT ABANDON CERTAIN

GENERATING FACILITIES TO ISSUE BONDS PURSUANT TO A FINANCING

ORDER ISSUED BY THE PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION; PROVIDING

PROCEDURES FOR REHEARING AND JUDICIAL REVIEW; PROVIDING FOR THE

TREATMENT OF ENERGY TRANSITION BONDS BY THE COMMISSION;

CREATING SECURITY INTERESTS IN CERTAIN PROPERTY; PROVIDING FOR

THE PERFECTION OF INTERESTS IN CERTAIN PROPERTY; EXEMPTING

ENERGY TRANSITION CHARGES FROM FRANCHISE AND CERTAIN OTHER

GOVERNMENT FEES; PROVIDING FOR NONIMPAIRMENT OF ENERGY

TRANSITION CHARGES AND BONDS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS IN LAW;

PROVIDING THAT ACTIONS TAKEN PURSUANT TO THE ENERGY TRANSITION

ACT SHALL NOT BE INVALIDATED IF THE ACT IS HELD INVALID;

REQUIRING THE PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION TO APPROVE

PROCUREMENT OF ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS; PROVIDING NEW

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REQUIREMENTS AND TARGETS FOR THE RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD FOR RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES AND PUBLIC UTILITIES; CREATING THE ENERGY TRANSITION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND AND THE ENERGY TRANSITION DISPLACED WORKER ASSISTANCE FUND; AMENDING CERTAIN DEFINITIONS IN THE RENEWABLE ENERGY ACT; REQUIRING THE HIRING OF APPRENTICES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES THAT PRODUCE OR PROVIDE ELECTRICITY; REQUIRING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD TO PROMULGATE RULES TO LIMIT CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS OF CERTAIN ELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITIES.

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

SECTION 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 1 through 23 of this act may be cited as the "Energy Transition Act".

[NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the SECTION 2. Energy Transition Act:

"adjustment mechanism" means a formula-based calculation used to make adjustments to the energy transition charges that are necessary to correct for any over-collection or under-collection of the energy transition charges, to provide for the timely and complete payment of scheduled principal and interest on energy transition bonds and the payment and recovery of other financing costs in accordance with a financing order;

- B. "ancillary agreement" means a bond, insurance policy, letter of credit, reserve account, surety bond, interest rate lock or swap arrangement, hedging arrangement, liquidity or credit support arrangement or other similar agreement or arrangement entered into in connection with the issuance of an energy transition bond that is designed to promote the credit quality and marketability of the bond or to mitigate the risk of an increase in interest rates;
- C. "assignee" means a person or legal entity, that may be newly created by the qualifying utility, to which an interest in energy transition property is sold, assigned, transferred or conveyed, other than as security, and any successor to or subsequent assignee of such a person or legal entity;
- D. "commission" means the public regulation commission;
- E. "electric delivery service" means transmission, distribution, generation, energy or any other service from a qualifying utility pursuant to commission-approved rate schedules or special contracts;
- F. "energy transition bond" means a bond or other evidence of indebtedness or ownership that is issued by a qualifying utility or an assignee pursuant to a financing order, the proceeds of which are secured by or payable from energy transition property and that are non-recourse to the

qualifying utility;

- G. "energy transition charge" means a nonbypassable charge paid by all customers of a qualifying utility for the recovery of energy transition costs;
  - H. "energy transition cost" means the sum of:
    - (1) financing costs;
- (2) abandonment costs, which for a qualifying generating facility shall not exceed the lower of three hundred seventy-five million dollars (\$375,000,000) or one hundred fifty percent of the undepreciated investment in a qualifying generating facility being abandoned, as of the date of the abandonment and may include:
- (\$30,000,000) per qualifying generating facility in costs not previously collected from the qualifying utility's customers for plant decommissioning and mine reclamation costs, subject to any limitations ordered by the commission prior to January 1, 2019 and affirmed by the New Mexico supreme court prior to the effective date of the Energy Transition Act, associated with the abandoned qualifying generating facility;
- (\$20,000,000) per qualifying generating facility in costs for severance and job training for employees losing their jobs as a result of an abandoned qualifying generating facility and any associated mine that only services the abandoned qualifying

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(c) undepreciated investments as of the date of abandonment on the qualifying utility's books and records in a qualifying generating facility that were either being recovered in rates as of January 1, 2019 or are otherwise found to be recoverable through a court decision; and

(d) other undepreciated investments in a qualifying generating facility incurred to comply with law, whether established by statute, court decision or rule, or necessary to maintain the safe and reliable operation of the qualifying generating facility prior to the facility's abandonment;

- (3) any other costs required to comply with changes in law enacted after January 1, 2019 incurred by the qualifying utility at the qualifying generating facility; and
- (4) payments required pursuant to Section 16 of the Energy Transition Act;
- I. "energy transition property" means the rights and interests of a qualifying utility or an assignee under a financing order, including the right to impose, charge, collect and receive energy transition charges in an amount necessary to provide for full payment and recovery of all energy transition costs identified in the financing order, including all revenues or other proceeds arising from those rights and interests;
  - J. "energy transition revenues" means revenues

collected by or on behalf of a qualifying utility through an energy transition charge;

- K. "financing cost" means the cost incurred by the qualifying utility or an assignee to issue and administer energy transition bonds, including:
- (1) reasonable commission expenses not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), incurred for contract bond counsel that is accredited by a nationally recognized association of bond lawyers to provide advice and assistance to commission staff in reviewing an application for a financing order and the structure and marketing of the proposed energy transition bonds;
- (2) principal, interest, acquisition, defeasance and redemption premiums that are payable on energy transition bonds;
- (3) any payment required under an ancillary agreement and any amount required to fund or replenish a reserve account or other account established under any indenture, ancillary agreement or other financing document relating to the energy transition bonds;
- (4) any costs, fees and expenses related to issuing, supporting, repaying, servicing and refunding energy transition bonds, the application for a financing order, including related state board of finance expenses, or obtaining an order approving abandonment of a qualifying generating

facility;

- (5) any costs, fees and related expenses incurred relating to any existing secured or unsecured obligation of a qualifying utility or an affiliate of a qualifying utility that are necessary to obtain any consent, release, waiver or approval from any holder of such an obligation to permit a qualifying utility to issue or cause the issuance of energy transition bonds;
- (6) any taxes, fees, charges or other assessments imposed on energy transition bonds;
- (7) preliminary and continuing costs associated with subsequent financing; and
- (8) any other related costs approved for recovery in the financing order;
- L. "financing order" means an order of the commission that authorizes the issuance of energy transition bonds, authorizes the imposition, collection and periodic adjustments of the energy transition charge and creates energy transition property;
- M. "financing party" means a trustee, collateral agent or other person acting for the benefit of a bondholder, and a party to an ancillary agreement or the energy transition bonds, the rights and obligations of which relate to or depend upon the existence of energy transition property, the enforcement and priority of a security interest in energy

transition property or the timely collection and payment of energy transition revenues;

- N. "lowest cost objective" means that the structuring, marketing and pricing of energy transition bonds results in the lowest energy transition charges consistent with prevailing market conditions at the time of pricing of energy transition bonds and the structure and terms of energy transition bonds approved pursuant to the financing order;
- O. "municipality" means any incorporated city, town or village, whether incorporated under general act, special act or special charter, incorporated counties and H class counties;
- P. "non-bypassable" means that the payment of an energy transition charge may not be avoided by an electric service customer located within a utility service area and shall be paid by the customer that receives electric delivery service from the qualifying utility imposing the charge for as long as the energy transition bonds secured by the charge are outstanding and the related financing costs have not been recovered in full;
- Q. "non-utility affiliate" means, with respect to a qualifying utility, a person that is an affiliated interest, as that term is used in the Public Utility Act, but a "non-utility affiliate" does not include a public utility that provides retail utility service to customers in the state;
  - R. "public utility" means "public utility" as used

in the Public Utility Act, but "public utility" does not include a distribution cooperative utility organized pursuant to the Rural Electric Cooperative Act;

- S. "qualifying generating facility" means a coalfired generating facility in New Mexico that may be composed of multiple generating units that:
- (1) has been granted a certificate of public convenience and for which abandonment authority is granted after December 31, 2018;
- (2) is owned or leased, in whole or in part,
  by a qualifying utility;
- (3) if operated by a qualifying utility prior to the effective date of the Energy Transition Act, is to be abandoned prior to January 1, 2023; and
- (4) if not operated by a qualifying utility prior to the effective date of the Energy Transition Act, is to be abandoned prior to January 1, 2032; and
- T. "qualifying utility" means a public utility that meets the requirements of Paragraph (1) of Subsection G of Section 62-3-3 NMSA 1978 and owns or leases all or a portion of a qualifying generating facility and its successor or assignees.
- SECTION 3. [NEW MATERIAL] LOCATION OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AFTER ABANDONMENT.--
  - A. For a qualifying utility that abandons a

qualifying generating facility in New Mexico prior to January 1, 2023, the qualifying utility shall, no later than one year after approval of the abandonment, apply for commission approval of competitively procured replacement resources. As part of that competitive procurement, and in addition to the criteria set forth in Subsections B and C of this section, projects shall be ranked based on their cost, economic development opportunity and ability to provide jobs with comparable pay and benefits to those lost due to the abandonment of a qualifying generating facility. The qualitative and quantitative data and analysis used to establish the ranking shall be available for review by parties to the commission proceeding.

- B. In determining whether to approve replacement resources, the commission shall prefer resources with the least environmental impacts, those with higher ratios of capital costs to fuel costs and those able to reduce the cost of reclamation and use for lands previously mined within the county of the qualifying generating facility.
- C. In considering responses to requests for proposals for replacement resources pursuant to this section, a qualifying utility shall inform prospective bidders that it promotes and encourages the use of workers residing in New Mexico to the greatest extent practicable and shall take that use into consideration in evaluating proposals.

- approvals for replacement resources; provided that the commission may determine that the particular resource proposed by the qualifying utility should not be approved and that, instead, an alternative replacement resource that meets the conditions of this section should be approved. The commission shall not disallow recovery of reasonable costs necessary to comply with the locational directives provided in Subsection A of this section.
- E. Replacement resources shall be subject to local property taxes or a binding commitment to make an equivalent payment in lieu of taxes.
- F. As used in this section, "replacement resources" means up to four hundred fifty megawatts of nameplate capacity identified by the qualifying utility as replacement for a qualifying generating facility, and may include energy storage capacity; provided that such resources are located in the school district in New Mexico where the abandoned facility is located, are necessary to maintain reliable service and are in the public interest as determined by the commission.
- SECTION 4. [NEW MATERIAL] FINANCING ORDER--APPLICATION
  CONTENTS--PENDING APPLICATIONS.--
- A. A qualifying utility that is abandoning a qualifying generating facility may apply to the commission for a financing order pursuant to this section to recover all of

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its energy transition costs. To obtain a financing order, a qualifying utility shall obtain approval to abandon a qualifying generating facility pursuant to Section 62-9-5 NMSA 1978. The application for the financing order may be filed as part of the application for approval to abandon a qualifying generating facility.

- B. An application for a financing order shall include:
- (1) a description of the facility that the qualifying utility proposes to abandon or for which abandonment authority was granted after December 31, 2018;
- (2) an estimate of the energy transition costs and shall:
- (a) identify the severance pay and job training expenses for affected employees losing their jobs as a result of an abandoned qualifying generating facility and any associated mine that only services the abandoned qualifying generating facility;
- (b) identify costs not previously collected from the qualifying utility's customers for plant decommissioning and mine reclamation costs, subject to any limitations ordered by the commission prior to January 1, 2019 and affirmed by the New Mexico supreme court prior to the effective date of the Energy Transition Act, associated with the abandoned qualifying generating facility; and

- (c) include an estimate of the financing costs associated with each series of energy transition bonds proposed to be issued;
- (3) an estimate of the amount of energy transition charges necessary to recover the costs in Paragraph (2) of this subsection and the proposed calculation thereof, based on the estimated date of issuance and estimated principal amount of each series of energy transition bonds proposed to be issued;
- (4) a description of the proposed adjustment mechanism that complies with the provisions of Section 6 of the Energy Transition Act;
- a securities firm, such firm to be attested to by the state board of finance as being experienced in the marketing of bonds and capable of providing such a memorandum, that the proposed issuance satisfies the current published AAA rating or equivalent rating criteria of at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization for issuances similar to the proposed energy transition bonds. The request for such attestation may be made by a qualifying utility prior to an application for a financing order, and the state board of finance shall act upon such a request promptly;
- (6) a commitment by the qualifying utility to file with the commission following the issuance of the energy

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transition bonds:

(a) a description of the final structure and pricing of the bonds;

- (b) updated financing costs and payment amount required pursuant to Section 16 of the Energy Transition Act; and
- (c) an updated calculation of the energy transition charges;
- (7) an estimate of timing of the issuance and term of the energy transition bonds, or series of bonds; provided that the scheduled final maturity for each bond issuance shall be no longer than twenty-five years;
- (8) identification of plans to sell, assign, transfer or convey, other than as a security, interest in energy transition property, including identification of an assignee, and demonstration that the assignee will be a financing entity wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the qualifying utility that will be initially capitalized by the qualifying utility in such a way that equity interests in the financing entity are at least one-half percent of the total capital of the assignee;
- (9) identification of ancillary agreements that may be necessary or appropriate;
- (10) a description of a proposed ratemaking process to reconcile and recover or refund any difference

between the energy transition costs financed by the energy transition bonds and the actual final energy transition costs incurred by the qualifying utility or the assignee; and

- (11) a statement from the qualifying utility committing that the qualifying utility will use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain the lowest cost objective.
- C. The application may include requests for approvals for new resources necessitated by the abandonment of a qualifying generating facility.
- D. The qualifying utility or the commission may defer applications for needed approvals for new resources to a separate proceeding; provided that the application identifies adequate potential new resources sufficient to provide reasonable and proper service to retail customers.
- E. If an application for approval to abandon a qualifying generating facility is pending before the commission on the effective date of the Energy Transition Act, the qualifying utility may file a separate application for a financing order, and the commission may join or consolidate the application for a financing order with the pending proceeding involving abandonment of the qualifying generating facility, with the consent of the applicant. On such joinder or consolidation, the time periods prescribed by the Energy Transition Act shall become applicable to the joined or consolidated case as of the date of the joinder or

consolidation.

SECTION 5. [NEW MATERIAL] FINANCING ORDER--ISSUANCE-TERMS OF BONDS--REPORTS TO COMMISSION OF DISBURSEMENT OF BOND
PROCEEDS--REVIEW AND AUDIT OF RECORDS.--

A. The commission may approve an application for a financing order without a formal hearing if no protest establishing good cause for a formal hearing is filed within thirty days of the date when notice is given of the filing of the application for the financing order. If a hearing is held, the commission shall issue an order granting or denying the application for the financing order to a qualifying utility that is abandoning a qualifying generating facility and an order on an accompanying application of the qualifying utility for approval to abandon the qualifying generating facility within six months from the date the application for the financing order is filed with the commission. For good cause shown, the commission may extend the time for issuing the order for an additional three months.

B. Failure to issue a financing order within the time prescribed by Subsection A of this section shall be deemed approval of the application for a financing order and approval to abandon the qualifying generating facility, if abandonment approval was requested as part of the application for the financing order pursuant to this subsection. The commission shall issue an order acknowledging the deemed approvals within

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seven days of the expiration of the time period described in Subsection A of this section.

- C. If an application for a financing order is accompanied by a request for approval of new resources, this section provides an alternative time frame to that provided in Subsection C of Section 62-9-1 NMSA 1978, and the time frame specified in this section shall govern, unless the request has been deferred to a separate proceeding pursuant to Subsection D of Section 4 of the Energy Transition Act.
- The issuance of a financing order shall be the only approval required for the authority granted in the financing order.
- The commission shall issue a financing order approving the application if the commission finds that the qualifying utility's application for the financing order complies with the requirements of Section 4 of the Energy Transition Act. If the commission finds that a qualifying utility's application does not comply with Section 4 of the Energy Transition Act, the commission shall advise the qualifying utility of any changes necessary to comply with that section and provide the applicant an opportunity to amend the application to make such changes. Upon those changes being made, the commission shall issue a financing order approving the application.
  - F. A financing order shall include the following

### provisions:

- assignee to issue energy transition bonds as requested in the application, to use energy transition bonds to finance the maximum amount of the energy transition costs as requested in the application, as may be adjusted pursuant to Paragraph (6) of Subsection B of Section 4 of the Energy Transition Act, and to use the proceeds provided in Subsection A of Section 10 of the Energy Transition Act;
- (2) approval for the qualifying utility to recover the energy transition costs, as may be adjusted pursuant to Paragraph (6) of Subsection B of Section 4 of the Energy Transition Act, requested in the application through energy transition charges;
- (3) approval of the energy transition charges necessary to recover the authorized energy transition costs, to be imposed through a non-bypassable energy transition charge as a separate line item on the qualifying utility's customer bills, assessed consistent with energy and demand cost allocations within each customer class, subject to update pursuant to the notice filing contemplated by Paragraph (6) of Subsection B of Section 4 of the Energy Transition Act and subject to the application of the adjustment mechanism as provided in Section 6 of the Energy Transition Act, until the energy transition bonds issued pursuant to the financing order

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and the financing costs related to those bonds are paid in full:

- (4) approval of the adjustment mechanism in compliance with Section 6 of the Energy Transition Act;
- (5) a description of the energy transition property that is created by the financing order that may be used to pay, and secure the payment of, the energy transition bonds and financing costs authorized to be issued in the financing order;
- (6) approval to enter into necessary or appropriate ancillary agreements;
- (7) approval of any plans for selling, assigning, transferring or conveying, other than as a security, an interest in energy transition property; and
- (8) approval of the proposed ratemaking process to reconcile and recover or refund any difference between the energy transition costs financed by the energy transition bonds and the actual final energy transition costs incurred by the qualifying utility or the assignee.
- G. A financing order shall provide that the creation of energy transition property shall be simultaneous with the sale of the energy transition property to an assignee as provided in the application and the pledge of the energy transition property to secure energy transition bonds.
  - H. A financing order shall authorize the qualifying

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utility to issue one or more series of energy transition bonds for a scheduled final maturity of no more than twenty-five years for each series; provided that a rated final maturity may exceed twenty-five years. With such authorization, the qualifying utility shall not subsequently be required to secure a separate financing order prior to each issuance.

- I. The commission may require, as a condition of the financing order and in every circumstance subject to the limitations set forth in Subsection A of Section 7 of the Energy Transition Act, that, during any period in which energy transition bonds issued pursuant to the financing order are outstanding, an assignee that is a non-utility affiliate and issues energy transition bonds shall provide in the affiliate's articles of incorporation, partnership agreement or operating agreement, as applicable, that in order for a person to file a voluntary bankruptcy petition on behalf of that assignee, the prior unanimous consent of the directors, partners, managers or members, as applicable, shall be required. Any such provision shall constitute a legal, valid and binding agreement of such shareholders, partners or members of the assignee and is enforceable against such shareholders, partners or members.
- J. A financing order may require the qualifying utility to file with the commission a periodic report showing the receipt and disbursement of proceeds of energy transition bonds and any other documents necessary for the qualifying

utility to implement the financing order. Upon issuance of the energy transition bonds, the qualifying utility shall file an advice notice with the commission, subject to review by the commission for errors and corrections, that identifies the actual energy transition charges to be included on customers' bills, effective fifteen days from the date the advice notice is filed.

- K. A financing order may authorize the commission to review and audit the books and records of the qualifying utility and of an assignee that is a non-utility affiliate and issues energy transition bonds, relating to energy transition property and the receipt and disbursement of proceeds of energy transition bonds.
- L. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to limit the authority of the commission to:
- (1) investigate the practices of or to audit the books and records of a qualifying utility; or
- $\hbox{(2)} \quad is sue such further orders as may be \\ \\ necessary to effectuate the provisions of the Energy Transition \\ \\ Act. \\$
- SECTION 6. [NEW MATERIAL] ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM-ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES--HEARING PROCEDURES IF COMMISSION
  DETERMINES ADJUSTMENT MADE IN ERROR.--
- A. If the commission issues a financing order, the qualifying utility for which the order is issued may charge all

of the qualifying utility's customers an energy transition charge, which shall be allocated to customer classes consistent with the production cost allocation methodology established by the commission in the qualifying utility's most recent general rate case and subsequently reestablished at each general rate case. Energy transition charges shall be assessed, subject to the adjustment mechanism, consistent with the assessments of energy and demand costs within each customer class.

- B. The commission shall periodically approve adjustments of the energy transition charges pursuant to the adjustment mechanism approved in the financing order to correct for any over-collection or under-collection of the energy transition charge and to provide for timely payment of scheduled principal of and interest on the energy transition bonds and the payment and recovery of financing costs in accordance with the financing order. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, the qualifying utility shall file at least semiannually, or more frequently as provided in the financing order:
- (1) a calculation estimating whether the existing energy transition charge is sufficient to provide for timely payment of scheduled principal of and interest on the energy transition bonds and the payment and recovery of other financing costs in accordance with the financing order or if either an over-collection or under-collection is projected; and

- (2) a calculation showing the adjustment to the energy transition charge to correct for any over-collection or under-collection of energy transition charges.
- C. The qualifying utility shall file the calculations described in Subsection B of this section at least quarterly during the two-year period preceding the final maturity date of the energy transition bonds.
- D. The adjustment mechanism shall remain in effect until the energy transition bonds and all financing costs have been fully paid and recovered, any under-collection is recovered from customers and any over-collection is returned to customers.
- E. On the same day the qualifying utility files with the commission its calculation of the adjustment to the energy transition charge, the qualifying utility shall cause notice of the filing to be given to the parties of record in the case in which the financing order was issued.
- F. An adjustment to the energy transition charge filed by the qualifying utility shall be deemed approved without hearing thirty days after filing the adjustment unless:
- (1) no later than twenty days from the date the qualifying utility filed the calculation of the adjustment, the commission is notified of a potential mathematical or transcription error in the adjustment; provided that the notice identifies the error with specificity; and

calculation of the adjustment is unlikely to provide for timely payment, or is likely to result in a material overpayment, of scheduled principal of and interest on the energy transition bonds and the payment and recovery of other financing costs in accordance with the financing order and, based on that determination, suspends operation of the adjustment, pending a hearing limited to the issue of the error in the adjustment; provided that the suspension shall be for a period not to exceed sixty days from the date the qualifying utility filed the calculation of the adjustment.

G. If the commission determines that a hearing is necessary, the commission shall hold a hearing on the proposed adjustment that shall be limited to determining whether there is a mathematical or transcription error in the calculation of the adjustment. If, after a hearing, the commission determines that the calculation of the adjustment contains a mathematical or transcription error, the commission shall issue an order that rejects and corrects the adjustment. The qualifying utility shall adjust the energy transition charge in accordance with the commission's calculation within five days from issuance of the order. If the commission does not issue an order rejecting the adjustment with a determination of the corrected calculation within sixty days from the date the qualifying utility filed the adjustment, the adjustment to the

energy transition charge shall be deemed approved.

H. No adjustment pursuant to this section, and no proceeding held pursuant to this section, shall affect the irrevocability of the financing order pursuant to Section 7 of the Energy Transition Act.

# SECTION 7. [NEW MATERIAL] FINANCING ORDER-IRREVOCABILITY--AMENDMENTS.--

- A. A financing order is irrevocable and the commission shall not reduce, impair, postpone or terminate the energy transition charges approved in the financing order, the energy transition property or the collection or recovery of energy transition revenues.
- B. Subject to the limitation provided in Subsection A of this section, a financing order may be amended at the request of the qualifying utility to commence a proceeding and issue an amended financing order that:
- (1) provides for refinancing, retiring or refunding all or a portion of an outstanding series of energy transition bonds issued pursuant to the original financing order; provided that the commission includes in the amended financing order the findings and requirements specified in Section 5 of the Energy Transition Act; or
- (2) adjusts the amount of energy transition costs to be financed by energy transition bonds that have not yet been issued to reflect updated estimated or actual costs

that differ from costs estimated at the time of the initial financing order or to correct any errors.

C. The commission shall issue an order granting or denying the proposed amended financing order within thirty days of the filing of the request by the qualifying utility. No change in the credit rating of a qualifying utility from the credit rating at the time of issuance of a financing order shall impair the irrevocability of a financing order.

SECTION 8. [NEW MATERIAL] AGGRIEVED PARTIES--REQUEST FOR REHEARING--JUDICIAL REVIEW.--

A. A financing order shall be issued as a separate order from any other order issued by the commission on a requested approval in the application proceeding and is a final order of the commission. A party aggrieved by the issuance of a financing order may apply to the commission for a rehearing in accordance with Section 62-10-16 NMSA 1978; provided that such application shall be due no later than ten calendar days after issuance of the financing order. An application for rehearing shall be deemed denied if not acted upon by the commission within ten calendar days after the filing of the application.

B. An aggrieved party may file a notice of appeal with the supreme court in accordance with Section 62-11-1 NMSA 1978; provided that such notice shall be due no later than ten calendar days after denial of an application for rehearing or,

if rehearing is not applied for, no later than ten calendar days after issuance of the financing order. The supreme court shall proceed to hear and determine the appeal as expeditiously as practicable.

- SECTION 9. [NEW MATERIAL] CONDITIONS THAT KEEP FINANCING ORDERS IN EFFECT AND ENERGY TRANSITION CHARGES IMPOSED.--
- A. A financing order shall remain in effect until the energy transition bonds issued pursuant to the financing order and any related financing costs have been paid in full.
- B. A financing order shall remain in effect and unabated notwithstanding the bankruptcy, reorganization or insolvency of the qualifying utility or any non-utility affiliate or the commencement of any proceeding for bankruptcy or appointment of a receiver.
- C. If energy transition bonds issued pursuant to a financing order are outstanding and the related energy transition costs have not been paid in full, the energy transition charges authorized by the financing order shall be collected by the qualifying utility or its successors or assignees, or a collection agent, in full through a non-bypassable charge that is a separate line item on customer bills and not a part of the qualifying utility's base rates. The charge shall be paid by all customers:
- (1) receiving electric delivery service from the qualifying utility under commission-approved rate schedules

or special contracts; and

(2) who acquire electricity from an alternative or subsequent electricity supplier in the utility service area, to the extent that such acquisition is permitted by New Mexico law.

#### SECTION 10. [NEW MATERIAL] QUALIFYING UTILITY DUTIES.--

- A. Except as provided in Section 16 of the Energy Transition Act, a qualifying utility that is abandoning a qualifying generating facility shall use the proceeds of the issuance of energy transition bonds only for purposes related to providing utility service to customers and to pay financing costs.
- B. Energy transition revenues shall be applied solely to the repayment of energy transition bonds and the ongoing financing costs.
- C. The failure of a qualifying utility to comply with any provision of the Energy Transition Act shall not invalidate, impair or affect a financing order, energy transition property, energy transition charge or energy transition bonds and financing costs. Payments to bondholders or financing parties on the energy transition bonds shall be made on a quarterly or semiannual basis pursuant to the terms of the energy transition bonds.
- D. For a qualifying utility that receives approval of a financing order and issues sources of energy transition

bonds, the qualifying utility's generation and sources of energy procured pursuant to power purchase agreements with a term of twenty-four months or longer, and that are dedicated to serve the qualifying utility's retail customers, shall not emit, on average, more than four hundred pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt-hour by January 1, 2023, and not more than two hundred pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt-hour by January 1, 2032 and thereafter. Compliance shall be measured and verified every three years with the first period commencing on January 1, 2023. The commission shall adopt rules to implement the requirements of this subsection.

**SECTION 11.** [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSION TREATMENT OF ENERGY TRANSITION BONDS.--

A. If the commission issues a financing order, the commission shall not treat:

- (1) energy transition bonds issued pursuant to the financing order as debt of the qualifying utility;
- (2) the energy transition charges paid under the financing order as revenue of the qualifying utility; or
- (3) the energy transition costs to be financed by energy transition bonds as costs of the qualifying utility.
- B. Reasonable actions taken by a qualifying utility to comply with the financing order shall be deemed to be just and reasonable for ratemaking purposes. Nothing in the Energy Transition Act shall:

- (1) prevent or preclude the commission from investigating the compliance of a qualifying utility with the terms and conditions of a financing order and requiring compliance therewith;
- (2) prevent or preclude the commission from imposing regulatory sanctions against a qualifying utility for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of a financing order or the requirements of the Energy Transition Act;
- (3) affect the authority of the commission to apply the adjustment mechanism as provided in Section 6 of the Energy Transition Act; or
- (4) prevent or preclude the commission from including the qualifying utility's acquisition of replacement power resources in the qualifying utility's cost of service.
- Qualifying utility to issue energy transition bonds to finance any costs associated with abandonment of a qualifying generating facility. A utility's decision not to issue energy transition bonds shall not be a basis for the commission to refuse to allow a qualifying utility to recover energy transition costs in an otherwise permissible fashion, or as a basis to refuse or condition authorization to issue securities pursuant to Sections 62-6-6 and 62-6-7 NMSA 1978.
- SECTION 12. [NEW MATERIAL] ENERGY TRANSITION PROPERTY-ENERGY TRANSITION REVENUES.--

A. Energy transition property that is created in a financing order shall constitute an existing, present property right, notwithstanding that the imposition and collection of energy transition charges depend on the qualifying utility continuing to provide electric energy or continuing to perform its service functions relating to the collection of energy transition charges or on the level of future energy consumption. Energy transition property shall exist whether or not the energy transition revenues have been billed, have accrued or have been collected and notwithstanding that the value or amount of the energy transition property is dependent on the future provision of electric energy or service to customers by the qualifying utility.

- B. All energy transition property created in a financing order shall continue to exist until the energy transition bonds issued and all related financing costs pursuant to a financing order are paid in full.
- C. All or any portion of energy transition property created in a financing order may be transferred, sold, conveyed or assigned to a non-utility affiliate that is:
- (1) wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the qualifying utility; and
- (2) created for the limited purposes of acquiring, owning or administering energy transition property or issuing energy transition bonds under the financing order.

- D. All or any portion of energy transition property may be pledged to secure the payment of energy transition bonds and all financing costs.
- E. The formation by a qualifying utility of a non-utility affiliate for the limited purpose of acquiring, owning or administering energy transition property or issuing energy transition bonds pursuant to a financing order, and any transfer, sale, conveyance, assignment, grant of a security interest in or pledge of energy transition property by a qualifying utility to a non-utility affiliate, to the extent previously authorized in a financing order, does not require any further approval of the commission and shall not be subject to the rules of the commission regarding Class I transactions and Class II transactions, as defined by Section 62-3-3 NMSA 1978, except that the commission may examine the books and records of the non-utility affiliate.
- F. If a qualifying utility defaults on any required payment of energy transition bonds, a court with jurisdiction in the matter, on application by an interested party and without limiting any other remedies available to the applying party, shall order the sequestration and payment of the energy transition revenues for the benefit of bondholders, any assignees or financing parties. The order shall remain in full force and effect notwithstanding any bankruptcy, reorganization or other insolvency or receivership proceedings with respect to

the qualifying utility or any non-utility affiliate.

- G. Energy transition property, energy transition revenues and the interests of an assignee, bondholder or financing party in energy transition property and energy transition revenues are not subject to set-off, counterclaim, surcharge or defense by the qualifying utility or any other person or in connection with the bankruptcy, reorganization or other insolvency or receivership proceeding of the qualifying utility, non-utility affiliate or any other entity.
- H. Any successor to a qualifying utility shall be bound by the requirements of the Energy Transition Act and shall perform and satisfy all obligations of, and have the same rights under a financing order as, the qualifying utility under the financing order in the same manner and to the same extent as the qualifying utility, including the obligation to collect and pay energy transition revenues to persons entitled to receive the revenues.

SECTION 13. [NEW MATERIAL] SECURITY INTERESTS-CREATION OF SECURITY INTEREST--PRIORITY OVER OTHER LIENS-ATTACHMENT ON FILING WITH SECRETARY OF STATE.--

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the creation, perfection and enforcement of a security interest in energy transition property to secure the repayment of the principal of and interest on energy transition bonds, amounts payable pursuant to an ancillary agreement and other financing

costs are governed by this section. This section shall be
deemed to supersede the provisions of the Uniform Commercial
Code and Chapter 62, Article 13 NMSA 1978, to the extent those
provisions are inconsistent with this section.

B. The description or reference to energy
transition property in a transfer or security agreement and a

- transition property in a transfer or security agreement and a financing statement is sufficient only if the description or reference refers to the Energy Transition Act and the financing order creating the energy transition property. This section applies to all purported transfers of, grants of liens on or security interests in, energy transition property.
- C. A security interest in energy transition property is created, valid and binding at the latest of when:
  - (1) the financing order is issued;
- (2) a security agreement is executed and delivered; or
- (3) value is received for the energy transition bonds.
- D. The security interest attaches without any physical delivery of collateral or other act and the lien of the security interest shall be valid, binding and perfected against all parties having claims of any kind against the person granting the security interest, regardless of whether such parties have notice of the lien, on the filing of a financing statement with the secretary of state. The secretary

of state shall maintain the financing statement in the same manner and in the same recordkeeping system maintained for financing statements filed pursuant to the Uniform Commercial Code-Secured Transactions. Financing statements filed pursuant to this section shall be effective until a termination statement is filed.

- E. A security interest in energy transition property is a continuously perfected security interest and has priority over any other lien that may subsequently attach to the energy transition property unless the holder of the security interest has agreed in writing otherwise.
- F. The priority of a security interest in energy transition property is not affected by the commingling of energy transition revenues with other funds. Any pledgee or secured party shall have a perfected security interest in the amount of all energy transition revenues that are deposited in any account of the qualifying utility and any other security interest that may apply to those funds shall be terminated when they are transferred to a segregated account for the assignee or a financing party.
- G. No order of the commission amending a financing order and no application of the adjustment mechanism shall affect the validity, perfection or priority of a security interest in or transfer of energy transition property.

SECTION 14. [NEW MATERIAL] SALE OF ENERGY TRANSITION

PROPERTY--PERFECTING INTERESTS--ABSOLUTE TRANSFER AND TRUE SALE REQUIREMENTS.--

A. Any sale, assignment or transfer of energy transition property to an assignee that is a financing entity that is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the utility shall be an absolute transfer and true sale of, and not a pledge of or secured transaction relating to, the seller's right, title and interest in, to and under the energy transition property if the documents governing the transaction expressly state that the transaction is a sale or other absolute transfer. A transfer of an interest in energy transition property shall be created when:

- (1) the financing order creating the energy transition property has become effective;
- (2) the documents evidencing the transfer of energy transition property have been executed and delivered to the assignee; and
  - (3) value is received.
- B. On the filing of a financing statement with the secretary of state pursuant to Subsection D of Section 13 of the Energy Transition Act, a transfer of an interest in energy transition property shall be perfected against all third persons, except creditors holding a prior security interest, ownership interest or assignment in the energy transition property previously perfected in accordance with Section 13 of

1	that act.
2	C. The characterization of the sale, assignment or
3	transfer as an absolute transfer and true sale, and the
4	corresponding characterization of the property interest of the
5	purchaser, shall not be affected or impaired by:
6	(1) commingling of energy transition revenues
7	with other funds;
8	(2) the retention by the seller of:
9	(a) a partial or residual interest,
10	including an equity interest, in the energy transition
11	property, whether direct or indirect, or whether subordinate or
12	otherwise; or
13	(b) the right to recover costs
14	associated with taxes or license fees imposed on the collection
15	of energy transition revenues;
16	(3) any recourse that the purchaser may have
17	against the seller;
18	(4) any indemnification rights, obligations or
19	repurchase rights made or provided by the seller;
20	(5) the obligation of the seller to collect
21	energy transition revenues on behalf of an assignee;
22	(6) the treatment of the sale, assignment or
23	transfer of energy transition property for tax, financial
24	reporting or other purposes;
25	(7) any subsequent order of the commission

amending a financing order pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7 of the Energy Transition Act;

- (8) any use of an adjustment mechanism approved in the financing order; or
- (9) anything else that might affect or impair the characterization of the property.

SECTION 15. [NEW MATERIAL] EXEMPTION FROM FEE

ASSESSMENTS.--The imposition, collection and receipt of an energy transition charge is exempt from an assessment of a franchise fee imposed by a municipality, county or other political subdivision of the state and inspection and supervision fees assessed pursuant to the Public Utility Act.

SECTION 16. [NEW MATERIAL] ENERGY TRANSITION ECONOMIC

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND--ENERGY TRANSITION DISPLACED WORKER

ASSISTANCE FUND.--

- A. The "energy transition economic development assistance fund" is created in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of appropriations, gifts, grants, donations and bequests made to the fund. Income from the fund shall be credited to the fund, and money in the fund shall not revert or be transferred to any other fund at the end of a fiscal year.
- B. The economic development department shall administer the energy transition economic development assistance fund, and money in the fund is subject to appropriation by the legislature only to that department to

assist in diversifying and promoting the affected community's economy by fostering economic development opportunities unrelated to fossil fuel development or use.

- C. The economic development department shall develop an economic diversification and development plan to assist the affected community that shall provide for the disbursement of money in the energy transition economic development assistance fund. In developing the plan, the economic development department shall establish a public planning process in the affected community to inform the use of money in the fund. The public planning process shall include at least three public meetings in the affected community. Expenditures from the fund shall be made after completion of the plan and as follows:
- (1) to an entity approved by the economic development department to receive funds for any program established at the economic development department;
- (2) to assist employers to qualify for any tax relief for hiring displaced workers established under state or federal law; and
- (3) to a municipality, county, Indian nation, pueblo or tribe or land grant community in New Mexico for programs designed to promote economic development in the affected community.
  - D. The "energy transition displaced worker

assistance fund" is created in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of appropriations, gifts, grants, donations and bequests made to the fund. Income from the fund shall be credited to the fund, and money in the fund shall not revert or be transferred to any other fund at the end of a fiscal year.

- E. The workforce solutions department shall administer the energy transition displaced worker assistance fund, and money in the fund is subject to appropriation by the legislature only to that department to assist displaced workers in an affected community.
- F. The workforce solutions department shall develop a displaced worker development plan to assist displaced workers in an affected community that shall provide for the disbursement of money in the energy transition displaced worker assistance fund. In developing the plan, the workforce solutions department shall establish a public planning process in the affected community to inform the use of money in the fund. The public planning process shall include at least three public meetings in the affected community. Expenditures from the fund shall be made after completion of the plan and as follows:
- (1) to assist employers of displaced workers to qualify for any tax relief established under state or federal law;
  - (2) to the workforce solutions department:

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- (a) to provide assistance to displaced workers using any program established at that department; and
- (b) for payment of costs associated with displaced workers enrolling and participating in certified apprenticeship programs in New Mexico; and
- (3) to a municipality, county, Indian nation, pueblo or tribe or land grant community in New Mexico for job training and apprenticeship programs for displaced workers or for programs designed to promote economic development in the affected community.
- G. Within thirty days of receipt of energy transition bond proceeds, a qualifying generating facility located in New Mexico shall transfer the following percentages of the financed amount of energy transition bonds as follows:
- (1) one and sixty-five hundredths percent to the economic development department for deposit in the energy transition economic development assistance fund; and
- (2) three and eighty-five hundredths percent to the workforce solutions department for deposit in the energy transition displaced worker assistance fund.

### H. As used in this section:

(1) "affected community" means a New Mexico county located within one hundred miles of a New Mexico facility producing electricity that closes, resulting in at least forty displaced workers; and

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	(2)	"displaced	worker"	means	а	New	Mexico
resident who:							

- (a) within the previous twelve months, was terminated from employment, or whose contract was terminated, due to the abandonment of a New Mexico facility producing electricity that resulted in displacing at least forty workers;
- (b) had at least seventy-five percent of the resident's net income, as that term is defined in the Income Tax Act, from the employment or contract described in Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph;
- (c) has not been able to replace the lost wages described in Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph or whose annual wages are at least twenty-five percent less than when the qualifying facility was operating; and
- (d) does not qualify to take full benefits pursuant to a pension or retirement plan.

SECTION 17. [NEW MATERIAL] ENERGY TRANSITION BONDS NOT PUBLIC DEBT.--Energy transition bonds issued pursuant to the Energy Transition Act shall not constitute a debt or a pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of this state or of any county, municipality or any other political subdivision of this state. Bondholders shall have no right to have taxes levied by the legislature or the taxing authority of any county, municipality or other political subdivision of this state for

the payment of the principal of or interest on energy transition bonds. The issuance of energy transition bonds does not obligate the state or a political subdivision of the state to levy any tax or make any appropriation for payment of the principal of or interest on the bonds.

SECTION 18. [NEW MATERIAL] ENERGY TRANSITION BONDS AS LEGAL INVESTMENTS.--Energy transition bonds shall be legal investments for all governmental units, permanent funds of the state, finance authorities, financial institutions, insurance companies, fiduciaries and other persons requiring statutory authority regarding legal investments.

# SECTION 19. [NEW MATERIAL] STATE PLEDGE NOT TO IMPAIR.--

A. The state pledges to and agrees with the bondholders, any assignee and any financing parties that the state shall not take or permit any action that impairs the value of energy transition property, except as allowed pursuant to Section 6 of the Energy Transition Act, or reduces, alters or impairs energy transition charges that are imposed, collected and remitted for the benefit of the bondholders, any assignee and any financing parties, until the entire principal of, interest on and redemption premium on the energy transition bonds, all financing costs and all amounts to be paid to an assignee or financing party under an ancillary agreement are paid in full and performed in full.

B. Any person who issues energy transition bonds is

permitted to include the pledge specified in Subsection A of this section in the energy transition bonds, ancillary agreements and documentation related to the issuance and marketing of the energy transition bonds.

SECTION 20. [NEW MATERIAL] CHOICE OF LAW.--The laws of the state of New Mexico as set forth in the Energy Transition Act shall govern the validity, enforceability, attachment, perfection, priority and exercise of remedies with respect to the transfer of an interest or right of creation of a security interest in energy transition property, an energy transition charge or a financing order.

SECTION 21. [NEW MATERIAL] CONFLICTS.--In the event of any conflict between the Energy Transition Act and any other law regarding the attachment, assignment or perfection, or the effect of perfection, or priority of any security interest in or transfer of energy transition property, the Energy Transition Act shall govern to the extent of the conflict.

SECTION 22. [NEW MATERIAL] VALIDITY ON ACTIONS IF ACT HELD INVALID.--Effective on the date that energy transition bonds are first issued under the Energy Transition Act, if any provision of that act is invalidated, superseded, replaced, repealed or expires for any reason, that occurrence shall not affect the validity of any action allowed pursuant to that act that is taken by the commission, a qualifying utility, an assignee or any other person, a collection agent, a financing

party, a bondholder or a party to an ancillary agreement and, to prevent the impairment of energy transition bonds issued or authorized in a financing order issued pursuant to the Energy Transition Act, any such action shall remain in full force and effect with respect to all energy transition bonds issued or authorized in a financing order pursuant to the Energy Transition Act before the date that such provision is held to be invalid or is invalidated, superseded, replaced, repealed or expires for any reason.

SECTION 23. [NEW MATERIAL] APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of the Energy Transition Act shall not apply to a qualifying utility that makes an initial application for a financing order more than twelve years after the effective date of that act. This section shall not preclude a qualifying utility for which the commission has issued a financing order from applying to the commission for a subsequent order amending the financing order, pursuant to Section 7 of the Energy Transition Act.

**SECTION 24.** A new section of the Public Utility Act is enacted to read:

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

A. The construction of New Mexico facilities that generate 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

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of this section if the facilities are built as a result of competitive solicitations issued after July 1, 2020.

- Subject to availability of qualified applicants, the construction of facilities that generate 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:
- ten percent for projects for which on-site (1) construction commences beginning January 1, 2020, and prior to January 1, 2024;
- seventeen and one-half percent for projects for which on-site construction commences beginning January 1, 2024, and prior to January 1, 2026; and
- twenty-five percent for projects for which (3) on-site construction commences beginning January 1, 2026.
- 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

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the Apprenticeship Assistance Act."

SECTION 25. Section 62-9-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1941, Chapter 84, Section 46, as amended) is amended to read:

"62-9-1. NEW CONSTRUCTION--RATEMAKING PRINCIPLES.--

No public utility shall begin the construction or operation of any public utility plant or system or of any extension of any plant or system without first obtaining from the commission a certificate that public convenience and necessity require or will require such construction or operation. This section does not require a public utility to secure a certificate for an extension within any municipality or district within which it lawfully commenced operations before June 13, 1941 or for an extension within or to territory already served by it, necessary in the ordinary course of its business, or for an extension into territory contiguous to that already occupied by it and that is not receiving similar service from another utility. If any public utility or mutual domestic water consumer association in constructing or extending its line, plant or system unreasonably interferes or is about to unreasonably interfere with the service or system of any other public utility or mutual domestic water consumer association rendering the same type of service, the commission, on complaint of the public utility or mutual domestic water consumer association claiming to be injuriously affected, may, upon and pursuant to the applicable procedure provided in

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Chapter 62, Article 10 NMSA 1978, and after giving due regard to public convenience and necessity, including reasonable service agreements between the utilities, make an order and prescribe just and reasonable terms and conditions in harmony with the Public Utility Act to provide for the construction, development and extension, without unnecessary duplication and economic waste.

If a certificate of public convenience and necessity is required pursuant to this section for the construction or extension of a generating plant or transmission lines and associated facilities, a public utility may include in the application for the certificate a request that the commission determine the ratemaking principles and treatment that will be applicable for the facilities that are the subject of the application for the certificate. If such a request is made, the commission shall, in the order granting the certificate, set forth the ratemaking principles and treatment that will be applicable to the public utility's stake in the certified facilities in all ratemaking proceedings on and after such time as the facilities are placed in service. commission shall use the ratemaking principles and treatment specified in the order in all proceedings in which the cost of the public utility's stake in the certified facilities is considered. If the commission later decertifies the facilities, the commission shall apply the ratemaking

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principles and treatment specified in the original certification order to the costs associated with the facilities that were incurred by the public utility prior to decertification.

- The commission may approve the application for the certificate without a formal hearing if no protest is filed within sixty days of the date that notice is given, pursuant to commission order, that the application has been filed. commission shall issue its order granting or denying the application within nine months from the date the application is filed with the commission. Failure to issue its order within nine months is deemed to be approval and final disposition of the application; provided, however, that the commission may extend the time for granting approval for an additional six months for good cause shown.
- D. In an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity for an energy storage system, the commission shall approve procurement of energy storage systems that:
- (1) reduce costs to ratepayers by avoiding or deferring the need for investment in new generation and for upgrades to systems for the transmission and distribution of energy;
- (2) reduce the use of fossil fuels for meeting demand during peak load periods and for providing ancillary

services;

2	(3) assist with ensuring grid reliability,
3	including transmission and distribution system stability, while
4	integrating sources of renewable energy into the grid;
5	(4) support diversification of energy
6	resources and enhance grid security;
7	(5) reduce greenhouse gases and other air
8	pollutants resulting from power generation; and
9	(6) provide the public utility with the
10	discretion, subject to applicable laws and rules, to operate,
11	maintain and control energy storage systems so as to ensure
12	reliable and efficient service to customers.
13	$[\frac{D_{\bullet}}{E_{\bullet}}]$ As used in this section:
14	(1) "energy storage system" means methods and
15	technologies used to store electricity; and
16	(2) "mutual domestic water consumer
17	association" means an association created and organized
18	pursuant to the provisions of:
19	[ <del>(1)</del> ] <u>(a)</u> Laws 1947, Chapter 206; Laws
20	1949, Chapter 79; or Laws 1951, Chapter 52; or
21	[ <del>(2)</del> ] <u>(b)</u> the Sanitary Projects Act."
22	SECTION 26. Section 62-15-34 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007,
23	Chapter 4, Section 1, as amended by Laws 2014, Chapter 24,
24	Section 1, and by Laws 2014, Chapter 25, Section 1) is amended
25	to read:

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

A. Each distribution cooperative organized under the Rural Electric Cooperative Act shall meet the renewable portfolio standard requirements, as provided in this section, to include renewable energy in its electric energy supply portfolio as demonstrated by its retirement of renewable energy certificates. Requirements and targets of the renewable portfolio standard are as follows:

- (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; and] a distribution cooperative shall have the following targets and requirements for renewable energy and

1	zero carbon resources as a percentage of the distribution
2	cooperative's total retail sales in New Mexico:
3	(a) a requirement of forty percent
4	renewable energy by January 1, 2025;
5	(b) a requirement of fifty percent
6	renewable energy by January 1, 2030;
7	(c) a target of achieving the zero
8	carbon resource standard by January 1, 2050, composed of at
9	least eighty percent renewable energy; provided that: 1)
10	achieving the target is technically feasible; 2) the rural
11	electric cooperative is able to provide reliable electric
12	service while implementing the target; and 3) implementing the
13	target shall not cause electric service to become unaffordable;
14	<u>and</u>
15	(4) renewable energy resources that are in a
16	distribution cooperative's energy supply portfolio on January
17	1, 2008 shall be counted in determining compliance with this
18	section.
19	[B. If a distribution cooperative determines that,
20	in any given year, the cost of renewable energy that would need
21	to be procured or generated for purposes of compliance with the
22	renewable portfolio standard would be greater than the
23	reasonable cost threshold, the distribution cooperative shall
24	not be required to incur that cost; provided that the existence
25	of this condition excusing performance in any given year shall

not operate to delay any renewable portfolio standard in subsequent years. For purposes of the Rural Electric 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

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 27. 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 energy
generated by use of renewable energy resources and delivered to

1	a fural electric cooperative;
2	C. "renewable energy certificate" means a
3	certificate or other record, in a format approved by the public
4	regulation commission, that represents all the environmental
5	attributes from one megawatt-hour of electricity generated from
6	renewable energy;
7	[B.] D. "renewable energy <u>resource</u> " means electric
8	or useful thermal energy:
9	(1) generated by use of [ <del>low- or</del>
10	zero-emissions generation technology with substantial long-term
11	production potential; and
12	(2) generated by use of renewable] the
13	following energy resources, [that may include] with or without
14	energy storage and delivered to a rural electric cooperative:
15	(a) solar, wind and geothermal
16	[resources];
17	(b) hydropower facilities brought in
18	service on or after July 1, 2007;
19	(c) other hydropower facilities
20	supplying no greater than the amount of energy from hydropower
21	facilities that were part of an energy supply portfolio prior
22	to July 1, 2007;
23	[ <del>(c)</del> ] <u>(d)</u> fuel cells that [ <del>are</del> ] <u>do</u> not
24	use fossil [fueled] fuels to create electricity; [and
25	(d) <u>(e)</u> biomass resources, [ <del>such as</del> ]

<u>limited to</u> agriculture or animal waste, small diameter timber,
not to exceed eight inches, salt cedar and other phreatophyte
or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds in
New Mexico; provided that these resources are from facilities
certified by the energy, minerals and natural resources
department to: 1) be of appropriate scale to have sustainable
feedstock in the near vicinity; 2) have zero life cycle carbon
emissions; and 3) meet scientifically determined restoration,
sustainability and soil nutrient principles; and

 $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  landfill gas and anaerobically digested waste biomass; [ $\frac{\text{but}}{\text{and}}$ ]

[<del>(3)</del>] <u>(2)</u> does not include electric energy generated by use of fossil fuel or nuclear energy; [and]

[G.] E. "useful thermal energy" means renewable energy delivered from a source that can be metered and that is delivered in the state to an end user in the form of direct heat, steam or hot water or other thermal form that is used for heating, cooling, humidity control, process use or other valid end-use energy requirements and for which fossil fuel or electricity would otherwise be consumed;

- F. "zero carbon resource" means an electricity generation resource that emits no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere as a result of electricity production; and
- G. "zero carbon resource standard" means providing

  New Mexico rural electric cooperative retail customers with

2	resources."
3	SECTION 28. Section 62-16-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004,
4	Chapter 65, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
5	"62-16-3. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Renewable Energy
6	Act:
7	A. "commission" means the public regulation
8	commission;
9	B. "energy storage" means batteries or other means
10	by which energy can be retained and delivered as electricity
11	for use at a later time;
12	[ <del>B.</del> ] <u>C.</u> "municipality" means a municipal
13	corporation, organized under the laws of the state, and H class
14	counties;
15	[G.] D. "public utility" means an entity certified
16	by the commission to provide retail electric service in New
17	Mexico pursuant to the Public Utility Act but does not include
18	rural electric cooperatives;
19	$[\frac{D_{\bullet}}{E_{\bullet}}]$ "reasonable cost threshold" means [the cost
20	established by the commission, above which a public utility
21	shall not be required to add renewable energy to its electric
22	energy supply portfolio pursuant to the renewable portfolio
23	standard] an average annual levelized cost of sixty dollars
24	(\$60.00) per megawatt-hour at the point of interconnection of
25	the renewable energy resource with the transmission system,

electricity generated from one hundred percent zero carbon

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

adjusted for inflation after 2020;

-	[generation] generated from [a] renewable energy, [resource]
2	H. "renewable energy resource" means the following
3	energy resources, with or without energy storage:
4	(1) solar, wind and geothermal;
5	(2) hydropower facilities brought in service
6	on or after July 1, 2007;
7	(3) biomass resources, limited to agriculture
8	or animal waste, small diameter timber, not to exceed eight
9	inches, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation
10	removed from river basins or watersheds in New Mexico; provided
11	that these resources are from facilities certified by the
2	energy, minerals and natural resources department to:
3	(a) be of appropriate scale to have
4	sustainable feedstock in the near vicinity;
5	(b) have zero life cycle carbon
6	emissions; and
7	(c) meet scientifically determined
8	restoration, sustainability and soil nutrient principles;
9	(4) fuel cells that do not use fossil fuels to
0	create electricity; and
21	(5) landfill gas and anaerobically digested
22	waste biogas;
23	[ $rac{G_{ullet}}{I_{ullet}}$ "renewable portfolio standard" means the
24	minimum percentage of retail sales of electricity by a public
25	utility to electric consumers in New Mexico that is required by

the Renewable Energy Act to be [supplied by] from renewable energy; [and

H.] J. "renewable purchased power agreement" means an agreement that binds an entity generating power from renewable energy resources to provide power at a specified price and binds [a public utility to purchase the power at] the purchaser to that price;

K. "zero carbon resource" means an electricity generation resource that emits no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere as a result of electricity production; and

L. "zero carbon resource standard" means providing

New Mexico public utility customers with electricity generated

from one hundred percent zero carbon resources."

SECTION 29. Section 62-16-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 65, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"62-16-4. RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD.--

A. A public utility shall meet the renewable portfolio standard requirements, as provided in this section, to include renewable energy in its electric energy supply portfolio as demonstrated by its retirement of renewable energy certificates; provided that the associated renewable energy is delivered to the public utility and assigned to the public utility's New Mexico customers. For public utilities other than rural electric cooperatives and municipalities, requirements of the renewable portfolio standard are:

1	(1) for public utilities other than rurar
2	electric cooperatives and municipalities:
3	(a) no later than January 1, 2006,
4	renewable energy shall comprise no less than five percent of
5	each public utility's total retail sales to New Mexico
6	<del>customers;</del>
7	(b) no later than January 1, 2011,
8	renewable energy shall comprise no less than ten percent of
9	each public utility's total retail sales to New Mexico
10	<del>customers;</del>
11	(c) (1) no later than January 1, 2015,
12	renewable energy shall comprise no less than fifteen percent of
13	each public utility's total retail sales to New Mexico
14	customers; [and
15	(d) (2) no later than January 1, 2020,
16	renewable energy shall comprise no less than twenty percent of
17	each public utility's total retail sales to New Mexico
18	customers;
19	[ <del>(2) the renewable portfolio standard</del>
20	established by this section shall be reduced, as necessary, to
21	provide for the following specific procurement requirements for
22	nongovernmental customers at a single location or facility,
23	regardless of the number of meters at that location or
24	facility, with consumption exceeding ten million kilowatt-hours
25	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
<pre>carrying charges;]</pre>

(3) no later than January 1, 2025, renewable energy shall comprise no less than forty percent of each public utility's total retail sales of electricity to New Mexico customers;

(4) no later than January 1, 2030, renewable energy shall comprise no less than fifty percent of each public utility's total retail sales of electricity to New Mexico

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(5) 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
compliance with this standard until December 31, 2047 shall not
require the public utility to displace zero carbon resources in
the utility's generation portfolio on the effective date of
this 2019 act: and

- (6) no later than January 1, 2045, zero carbon resources shall supply one hundred percent of all retail sales of electricity in New Mexico. Reasonable and consistent progress shall be made over time toward this requirement.
- B. In administering the standards required by Paragraphs (5) and (6) of Subsection A of this section, the commission shall:
- (1) maintain and protect the safety, reliable operation and balancing of loads and resources on the electric system;
- (2) prevent unreasonable impacts to customer electricity bills, taking into consideration the economic and environmental costs and benefits of renewable energy resources and zero carbon resources;
- (3) prevent carbon dioxide emitting electricity-generating resources from being reassigned, redesignated or sold as a means of complying with the standard;

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(4) in consultation with the energy, minerals
and natural resources department, undertake programs not
prohibited by law to achieve the standard;
(5) in consultation with the department of
environment, ensure that the standard does not result in
material increases to greenhouse gas emissions from entities
not subject to commission oversight and regulation; and
(6) in consultation with electricity
transmission system operators responsible for balancing New
Mexico electricity loads and resources, issue a report to the
legislature by July 1, 2020, and each July 1 every four years
thereafter. The report shall include:
(a) review of the standard, with a focus
on technologies, forecasts, existing transmission,
environmental protection, public safety, affordability and
electricity transmission and distribution system reliability;
(b) evaluation of the anticipated
financial costs and benefits to electric utilities in
implementing the standard, including the impacts and benefits
to customer electricity bills; and
(c) identification of the barriers to,
and benefits of, achieving the standard.
$[\frac{(3)}{(3)}]$ C. 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

nexico with an enforment of twenty-rour thousand students of
more during the fall semester on its main campus, with
consumption exceeding twenty [ $\frac{million\ kilowatt-hours}{}$ ] $\frac{thousand}{}$
<pre>megawatt-hours per year at any single location or facility and</pre>
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 one-
half percent of that year's annual electricity charges to
<pre>continue to] develop within twenty-four months customer-owned</pre>
or customer-hosted facilities that generate renewable energy
[generation] sufficient to meet the percentages required by
Subsection A of this section for the combined total energy
consumption of all of its customer locations and meters. That
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

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resources made available by suppliers and generators; ] renewable energy produced by those facilities.

 $\lceil \frac{(5)}{(5)} \rceil$  D. Upon a  $\lceil \frac{(5)}{(5)} \rceil$  motion or application [by a public utility], the commission shall open a docket to <u>develop and</u> provide [appropriate performance-based] 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 | results in reductions in carbon dioxide emissions earlier than required by Subsection A of this section; or causes a reduction in the generation of electricity by coal-fired generating facilities, including coal-fired generating facilities located outside of New Mexico. The incentives may include additional earnings and capital investment opportunities for resources used in furtherance of the outcomes described in this subsection.

[B.] E. If, in any given year, a public utility [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. The 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.

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. In establishing and modifying the reasonable cost threshold, the commission shall take into account:

(1) the price of renewable energy at the point

of sale to the public utility;
(2) the transmission and interconnection costs
required for the delivery of renewable energy to retail
<del>customers;</del>
(3) the impact of the cost for renewable
energy on overall retail customer rates;
(4) the overall diversity, reliability,
availability, dispatch flexibility, cost per kilowatt-hour and
life-cycle cost on a net present value basis of renewable
energy resources available from suppliers; and
(5) other factors, including public benefits,
that the commission deems relevant; provided that nothing in
the Renewable Energy Act shall be construed to permit
regulation by the commission of the production or sale price at
the point of production of the renewable energy] and shall not
be precluded from exceeding the standard.
[ <del>D.</del> ] <u>F.</u> By September 1, 2007 [ <del>and July 1 of each</del>
year thereafter until 2022, and thereafter as determined
necessary by the commission] and until June 30, 2019, a public
utility shall file a report to the commission on its
procurement and generation of renewable energy during the prior
calendar year and a procurement plan that includes:
(1) the cost of procurement for any new
renewable energy resource in the next calendar year required to

comply with the renewable portfolio standard; and

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

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(b) has a cost that is reasonable as evidenced by a 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.] H. 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. 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.] I. 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.

[G. 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.

SECTION 30. Section 62-16-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 65, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

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	"62-16-5 <b>.</b>	RENEWABLE	ENERGY	CERTIFICATESCOMMISSION
דדוות	ES			

#### The commission shall establish: Α.

[A.] (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 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

[B.] (2) requirements and procedures concerning requirements for renewable energy certificates [that include the provisions that] pursuant to Subsections B and C of this section.

## [(1)] B. Renewable energy certificates:

 $[\frac{a}{a}]$  (1) are owned by the generator of the renewable energy unless:

[1) (a) the renewable energy certificates are transferred to the purchaser of the [energy] electricity through specific agreement with the generator;

[2)] (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 [unless retained by the generator through specific agreement with the public utility purchaser of the energy]; or

[3)] (c) 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)] (2) 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

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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;

[<del>(c)</del>] <u>(3)</u> 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

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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

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

Section 62-16-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, SECTION 31.

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Chapter	65,	Secti	on 6	ó,	as	amen	ded)	is	amende	d to	read:
"6	2-16	-6. (	COST	R	ECO	VERY	FOR	REN	EWARLE	ENER	GY

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 32. 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-VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS.--

A. The commission:

[A.] (1) shall adopt rules regarding the

renewab1	Le portfo	olio	standard,	including	а	${\tt provision}$	for	public
utility	records	and	reports;	and				

[B.] (2) may 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 allrequirements 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 standard. When the electricity supply contract is amended or renegotiated, the commission may require that a renewable portfolio standard become applicable.]

B. All renewable energy purchased by a retail customer through an approved voluntary program shall:

(1) have all associated renewable energy certificates retired by the retail customer, or on that customer's behalf, by the public utility, and the certificates shall not be used to meet the public utility's renewable portfolio standard requirements pursuant to Subsection A of Section 62-16-4 NMSA 1978;

(2) be excluded from the total retail sales to

1	New Mexico customers used to determine the renewable portfolio
2	standard requirements pursuant to Subsection A of Section
3	62-16-4 NMSA 1978; and
4	(3) be used to offset sales to the retail
5	customer that are subject to charges by the public utility to
6	recover costs of complying with the renewable portfolio
7	standard requirements pursuant to Subsection A of Section
8	62-16-4 NMSA 1978."
9	SECTION 33. Section 62-16-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004,
10	Chapter 65, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:
11	"62-16-8. RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVEVOLUNTARY
12	TARIFFS
13	A. The commission may require that a rural electric
14	cooperative:
15	(1) offer its retail customers a voluntary
16	program for purchasing renewable energy under rates and terms
17	that are approved by the commission [but only to the extent
18	that the cooperative's suppliers make renewable energy
19	available under wholesale power contracts];
20	(2) report to the commission the demand for
21	renewable energy pursuant to a voluntary program; and
22	(3) comply with the requirements for the
23	procurement of renewable energy set forth in the Rural Electric
24	Cooperative Act.
25	R The commission shall establish and amend rules

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star	ndards	consis	stent	wit]	h the	Rural :	Electi	ric	Coopera	ative	Act.'

SECTION 34. 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

[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 35. 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 36. Section 74-2-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 277, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"74-2-5. DUTIES AND POWERS--ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT
BOARD--LOCAL BOARD.--

- A. The environmental improvement board or the local board shall prevent or abate air pollution.
- B. The environmental improvement board or the local board shall:
- (1) adopt, promulgate, publish, amend and repeal [regulations] rules and standards consistent with the

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Air Quality Control Act to attain and maintain national ambient air quality standards and prevent or abate air pollution, including [regulations]:

(a) rules prescribing air standards, within the geographic area of the environmental improvement board's jurisdiction or the local board's jurisdiction, or any part thereof; and

(b) standards of performance that limit carbon dioxide emissions to no more than eight hundred fortyfive pounds per megawatt-hour on and after January 1, 2023 for a source that is an electric generating facility with an inservice date prior to January 1, 1984, that uses coal as a fuel source; and

- adopt a plan for the regulation, control, (2) prevention or abatement of air pollution, recognizing the differences, needs, requirements and conditions within the geographic area of the environmental improvement board's jurisdiction or the local board's jurisdiction or any part thereof.
- [Regulations] Rules adopted by the environmental improvement board or the local board may:
- (1) include [regulations] rules to protect visibility in mandatory class I areas to prevent significant deterioration of air quality and to achieve national ambient air quality standards in nonattainment areas; provided that

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such regulations:

(a) shall be no more stringent than but at least as stringent as required by the federal act and federal regulations pertaining to visibility protection in mandatory class I areas, pertaining to prevention of significant deterioration and pertaining to nonattainment areas; and

- (b) shall be applicable only to sources subject to such regulation pursuant to the federal act;
- prescribe standards of performance for (2) sources and emission standards for hazardous air pollutants that, except as provided in this subsection and in Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (l) of Subsection B of this section:
- shall be no more stringent than but (a) at least as stringent as required by federal standards of performance; and
- shall be applicable only to sources (b) subject to such federal standards of performance;
- include regulations governing emissions (3) from solid waste incinerators that shall be at least as stringent as, and may be more stringent than, any applicable federal emission limitations;
- include regulations requiring the (4) installation of control technology for mercury emissions that removes the greater of what is achievable with best available

control technology or ninety percent of the mercury from the input fuel for all coal-fired power plants, except for coal-fired power plants constructed and generating electric power and energy before July 1, 2007;

- (5) require notice to the department or the local agency of the intent to introduce or permit the introduction of an air contaminant into the air within the geographical area of the environmental improvement board's jurisdiction or the local board's jurisdiction; and
- (6) require any person emitting any air contaminant to:
- (a) install, use and maintain emission monitoring devices;
- (b) sample emissions in accordance with methods and at locations and intervals as may be prescribed by the environmental improvement board or the local board;
- (c) establish and maintain records of the nature and amount of emissions;
- (d) submit reports regarding the nature and amounts of emissions and the performance of emission control devices; and
- (e) provide any other reasonable information relating to the emission of air contaminants.
- D. Any regulation adopted pursuant to this section shall be consistent with federal law, if any, relating to

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control of motor vehicle emissions.

In making its regulations, the environmental improvement board or the local board shall give weight it deems appropriate to all facts and circumstances, including but not limited to:

- character and degree of injury to or interference with health, welfare, visibility and property;
- the public interest, including the social and economic value of the sources and subjects of air contaminants; and
- (3) technical practicability and economic reasonableness of reducing or eliminating air contaminants from the sources involved and previous experience with equipment and methods available to control the air contaminants involved."

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