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SENATE BILL 195

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

INTRODUCED BY

Pat Woods

AN ACT

RELATING TO UTILITIES; EXEMPTING FACILITIES THAT SOLELY PROVIDE ELECTRICITY FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES FROM THE DEFINITION OF "PUBLIC UTILITY".

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

SECTION 1. Section 62-3-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 96, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"62-3-3. DEFINITIONS.--Unless otherwise specified, when used in the Public Utility Act:

"affiliated interest" means a person who directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by or is under common control with a public utility. Control includes instances when:

a person is an officer, director, partner, (1) trustee or person of similar status or function;

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- a person owns directly or indirectly or (2) has a beneficial interest in ten percent or more of voting securities of a person;
- (3) a person has a level of ownership of securities other than voting securities that the commission establishes as creating a presumption of control; and
- the possession of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person exists in fact, notwithstanding the lack of ownership of ten percent or more of the person's voting securities;
- "commission" means the public regulation В. commission;
 - C. "commissioner" means a member of the commission;
- "municipality" means a municipal corporation D. organized under the laws of the state, and H-class counties;
- "person" means an individual, firm, partnership, Ε. company, rural electric cooperative organized under Laws 1937, Chapter 100 or the Rural Electric Cooperative Act, corporation or lessee, trustee or receiver appointed by any court. "Person" does not mean a class A county as described in Section 4-36-10 NMSA 1978 or a class B county as described in Section 4-36-8 NMSA 1978. "Person" does not mean a municipality as defined in this section unless the municipality has elected to come within the terms of the Public Utility Act as provided in Section 62-6-5 NMSA 1978. In the absence of voluntary election

by a municipality to come within the provisions of the Public Utility Act, the municipality shall be expressly excluded from the operation of that act and from the operation of all its provisions, and no such municipality shall for any purpose be considered a public utility;

- F. "securities" means stock, stock certificates, bonds, notes, debentures, mortgages or deeds of trust or similar evidences of indebtedness issued, executed or assumed by a utility;
- G. "public utility" or "utility" means every person not engaged solely in interstate business and, except as stated in Sections 62-3-4 and 62-3-4.1 NMSA 1978, that may own, operate, lease or control:
- (1) any plant, property or facility for the generation, transmission or distribution, sale or furnishing to or for the public of electricity for light, heat or power or other uses; but "public utility" or "utility" shall not include any plant, property or facility used solely for or solely in connection with the business of providing electricity for electric vehicles;
- (2) any plant, property or facility for the manufacture, storage, distribution, sale or furnishing to or for the public of natural or manufactured gas or mixed or liquefied petroleum gas for light, heat or power or other uses; but "public utility" or "utility" shall not include any plant,

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property or facility used for or in connection with the business of the manufacture, storage, distribution, sale or furnishing of liquefied petroleum gas in enclosed containers or tank truck for use by others than consumers who receive their supply through any pipeline system operating under municipal authority or franchise and distributing to the public;

- any plant, property or facility for the supplying, storage, distribution or furnishing to or for the public of water for manufacturing, municipal, domestic or other uses; provided, however, that nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to irrigation systems, the chief or principal business of which is to supply water for the purpose of irrigation;
- any plant, property or facility for the production, transmission, conveyance, delivery or furnishing to or for the public of steam for heat or power or other uses;
- any plant, property or facility for the supplying and furnishing to or for the public of sanitary sewers for transmission and disposal of sewage produced by manufacturing, municipal, domestic or other uses; provided that "public utility" or "utility" as used in the Public Utility Act does not include any utility owned or operated by a class A county as described in Section 4-36-10 NMSA 1978 either directly or through a corporation owned by or under contract with such a county; or

- (6) any plant, property or facility for the sale or furnishing to or for the public of goods or services to reduce the consumption of or demand for electricity or natural gas, and is either a public utility under the definitions found in Paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection, or is an alternative energy efficiency provider as described in Section 62-17-7 NMSA 1978;
- H. "rate" means every rate, tariff, charge or other compensation for utility service rendered or to be rendered by a utility and every rule, regulation, practice, act, requirement or privilege in any way relating to such rate, tariff, charge or other compensation and any schedule or tariff or part of a schedule or tariff thereof;
- I. "renewable energy" means electrical energy generated by means of a low- or zero-emission generation technology that has substantial long-term production potential and may include, without limitation, the following energy sources: solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, landfill gas, anaerobically digested waste biomass or fuel cells that are not fossil fueled. "Renewable energy" does not include fossil fuel or nuclear energy;
- J. "service" or "service regulation" means every rule, regulation, practice, act or requirement relating to the service or facility of a utility;
- K. "Class I transaction" means the sale, lease or .212243.1

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provision of real property, water rights or other goods or services by an affiliated interest to a public utility with which it is affiliated or by a public utility to its affiliated interest;

"Class II transaction" means:

- the formation after May 19, 1982 of a corporate subsidiary by a public utility or a public utility holding company by a public utility or its affiliated interest;
- (2) the direct acquisition of the voting securities or other direct ownership interests of a person by a public utility if such acquisition would make the utility the owner of ten percent or more of the voting securities or other direct ownership interests of that person;
- (3) the agreement by a public utility to purchase securities or other ownership interest of a person other than a nonprofit corporation, contribute additional equity to, acquire additional equity interest in or pay or guarantee any bonds, notes, debentures, deeds of trust or other evidence of indebtedness of any such person; provided, however, that a public utility may honor all agreements entered into by such utility prior to May 19, 1982; or
- (4) the divestiture by a public utility of any affiliated interest that is a corporate subsidiary of the public utility;
- "corporate subsidiary" means any person ten Μ. .212243.1

percent or more of whose voting securities or other ownership interests are directly owned by a public utility;

- N. "public utility holding company" means an affiliated interest that controls a public utility through the direct or indirect ownership of voting securities of that public utility;
- O. "voting securities" means securities that carry the present right to vote for the election of directors or other members of the governing body ultimately responsible for the management of the organization; and
- P. "future test period" means a twelve-month period beginning no later than the date a proposed rate change is expected to take effect."

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