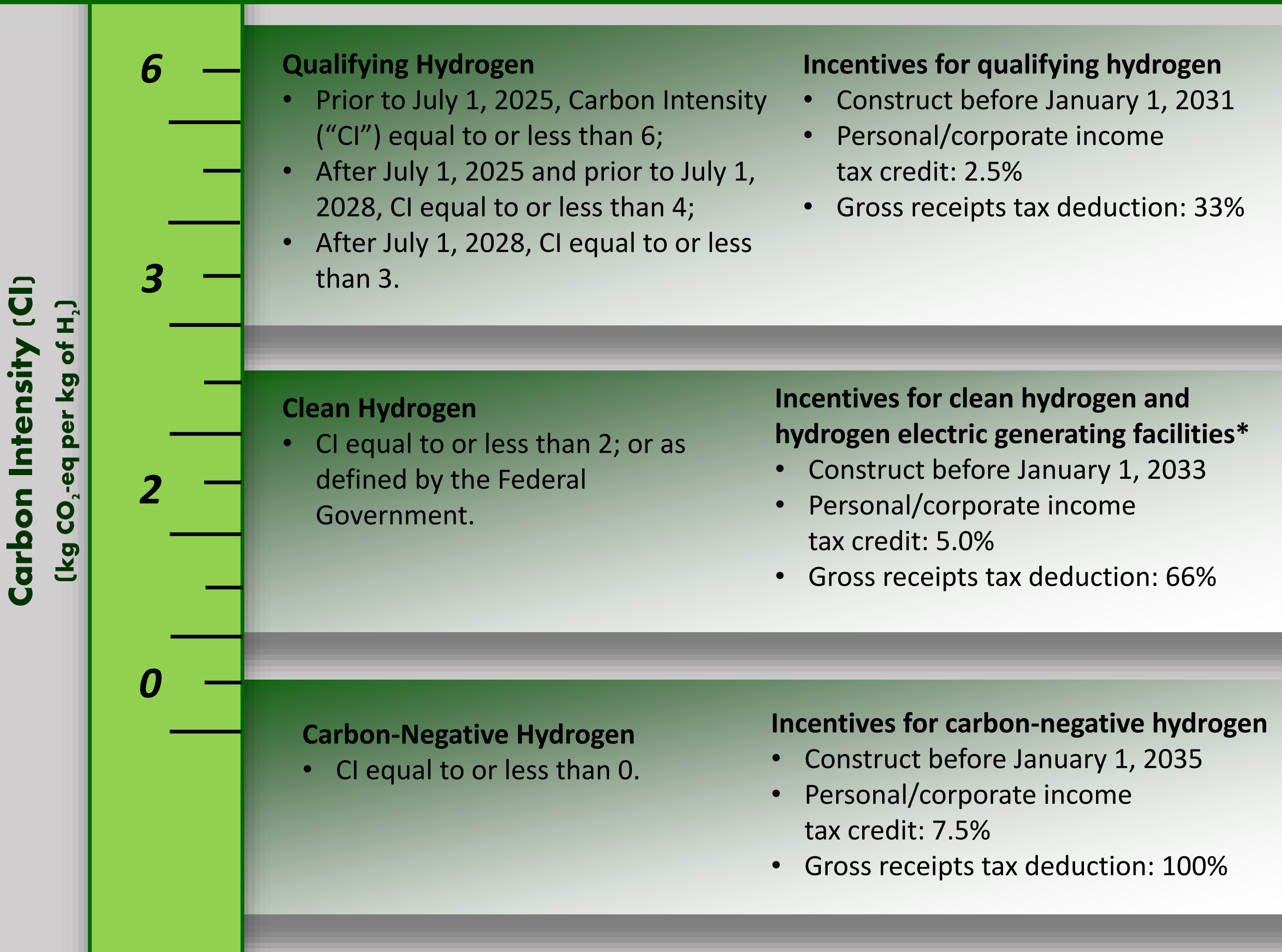


Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham's Hydrogen Incentive Bill

Tax incentives for low-carbon hydrogen facilities, equipment, production, distribution, refueling, or electric generating facilities.



*Hydrogen electric generating facilities must also meet an emission limit of 550 pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt hour to secure tax incentives.

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_____ BILL

55TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2022

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; CREATING THE HYDROGEN PRODUCTION AND ENERGY GENERATION INCOME TAX CREDIT, THE HYDROGEN PRODUCTION AND ENERGY GENERATION CORPORATE INCOME TAX CREDIT AND GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR HYDROGEN-RELATED SALES AND USE.

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

SECTION 1. A new section of the Income Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] HYDROGEN PRODUCTION AND ENERGY GENERATION INCOME TAX CREDIT.--

A. A taxpayer who is not a dependent of another taxpayer and who holds an interest in a carbon-negative hydrogen production facility, a clean hydrogen production facility, a qualified hydrogen production facility or a

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1 hydrogen electric generating facility may apply for, and the
2 department may allow, a tax credit against the taxpayer's tax
3 liability pursuant to the Income Tax Act pursuant to the
4 provisions of this section. The tax credit provided by this
5 section may be referred to as the "hydrogen production and
6 energy generation income tax credit".

7 B. The amount of a hydrogen production and energy
8 generation income tax credit that may be allowed shall be equal
9 to:

10 (1) in the case of a carbon-negative hydrogen
11 production facility, seven and one-half percent of the
12 construction plant costs of the facility;

13 (2) in the case of a clean hydrogen production
14 facility or a hydrogen electric generating facility, five
15 percent of the construction plant costs of the facility; and

16 (3) in the case of a qualified hydrogen
17 production facility, two and one-half percent of the
18 construction plant costs of the facility.

19 C. A taxpayer who seeks to claim a tax credit
20 provided by this section shall apply for a certificate of
21 eligibility from the department of environment on forms and in
22 the manner prescribed by that department. The taxpayer shall
23 include with the application an administrative fee, as
24 determined by the department of environment, to cover the
25 reasonable costs of that department to determine whether the

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1 facility meets the requirements of this section.

2 D. Within one hundred twenty days of receiving a
3 completed application, the department of environment shall
4 issue a certificate of eligibility stating whether the taxpayer
5 is eligible to claim the tax credit provided by this section.
6 The department of environment shall adopt rules establishing
7 procedures to provide certificates of eligibility for purposes
8 of obtaining the tax credit.

9 E. The department of environment shall adopt rules
10 establishing procedures to provide certification of the tax
11 credit provided by this section.

12 F. To receive a tax credit provided by this
13 section, a taxpayer shall apply to the department on forms and
14 in the manner prescribed by the department. The application
15 shall include a certificate of eligibility issued by the
16 department of environment pursuant to this section.

17 G. That portion of a tax credit that exceeds a
18 taxpayer's tax liability in the taxable year in which the
19 credit is claimed shall not be refunded but may be carried
20 forward for a maximum of seven consecutive taxable years.

21 H. Married individuals filing separate returns for
22 a taxable year for which they could have filed a joint return
23 may each claim only one-half of a tax credit that would have
24 been claimed on a joint return.

25 I. A taxpayer may be allocated the right to claim a

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1 tax credit provided by this section in proportion to the
2 taxpayer's ownership interest if the taxpayer owns an interest
3 in a business entity that is taxed for federal income tax
4 purposes as a partnership or limited liability company and that
5 business entity has met all of the requirements to be eligible
6 for the credit. The total credit claimed by all members of the
7 partnership or limited liability company shall not exceed the
8 allowable amount of credit pursuant to this section.

9 J. A taxpayer allowed a tax credit pursuant to this
10 section shall report the amount of the credit to the taxation
11 and revenue department in a manner required by that department.

12 K. The taxation and revenue department and the
13 department of environment shall compile an annual report on the
14 tax credits provided by this section that shall include the
15 number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive the
16 credits, the aggregate amount of credits approved and any other
17 information necessary to evaluate the credit. The departments
18 shall present the report to the revenue stabilization and tax
19 policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an
20 analysis of the cost of the tax credits and whether the credits
21 are performing the purpose for which the credits were created.

22 L. As used in this section:

23 (1) "carbon intensity" means the quantity of
24 carbon dioxide equivalent emitted as determined through a life
25 cycle analysis as expressed in kilograms of carbon dioxide

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1 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;

2 (2) "carbon-negative hydrogen" means hydrogen
3 produced with a carbon intensity less than zero kilograms of
4 carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;

5 (3) "carbon-negative hydrogen production
6 facility" means a facility located in New Mexico that begins
7 construction prior to January 1, 2035 and produces carbon-
8 negative hydrogen;

9 (4) "clean hydrogen" means:

10 (a) hydrogen produced with a carbon
11 intensity equal to or less than two kilograms of carbon dioxide
12 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced; or

13 (b) hydrogen meeting the standards for
14 clean hydrogen developed pursuant to Section 822 of the federal
15 Energy Policy Act of 2005, as that section may be amended or
16 renumbered;

17 (5) "clean hydrogen production facility" means
18 a facility located in New Mexico that begins construction prior
19 to January 1, 2033 and produces clean hydrogen;

20 (6) "construction plant costs" means actual
21 expenditures for the development and construction of a clean
22 hydrogen production facility, a qualified hydrogen production
23 facility or a hydrogen electric generating facility, including
24 permitting; site characterization and assessment; engineering;
25 design; carbon dioxide capture, treatment, compression,

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1 transportation and sequestration; site and equipment
2 acquisition; raw materials; and fuel supply development used
3 directly and exclusively in the facility;

4 (7) "GREET model" means the greenhouse gases,
5 regulated emissions and energy use in technologies model
6 developed by Argonne national laboratory or a successor model;

7 (8) "hydrogen" means the gaseous chemical
8 element whose atomic number is one, can condense into a liquid
9 or combine with other elements to form a solid or other liquids
10 or gases and is measured in kilograms; provided that energy
11 units, heating values or other forms of measurement of hydrogen
12 shall be converted to mass and expressed in kilograms;

13 (9) "hydrogen electric generating facility"
14 means a facility located in New Mexico that begins construction
15 prior to January 1, 2033, that uses hydrogen to generate
16 electricity and emits no more than five hundred fifty pounds of
17 carbon dioxide per megawatt hour of produced electricity;

18 (10) "interest in a carbon-negative hydrogen
19 production facility, a clean hydrogen production facility, a
20 qualified hydrogen production facility or a hydrogen electric
21 generating facility" means title to a carbon-negative hydrogen
22 production facility, a clean hydrogen production facility, a
23 qualified hydrogen production facility or a hydrogen electric
24 generating facility; a leasehold interest in such facility; an
25 ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for

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1 federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title
2 to or a leasehold interest in such facility; or an ownership
3 interest, through one or more intermediate entities that are
4 each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, in
5 a business that holds title to or a leasehold interest in such
6 facility;

7 (11) "life cycle analysis" means:

8 (a) for hydrogen produced from methane
9 derived from oil or natural gas operations, the quantity of
10 greenhouse gas emissions through the point of hydrogen
11 production, as determined under the most recent GREET model and
12 certified by a third-party entity that is qualified to verify
13 life cycle analysis, as determined by the department of
14 environment;

15 (b) for hydrogen produced from natural
16 gas from a regulated utility, the quantity of greenhouse gas
17 emissions produced at the site of production as determined
18 under the most recent GREET model and certified by a third-
19 party entity that is qualified to verify life cycle analysis,
20 as determined by the department of environment; or

21 (c) for hydrogen produced from any other
22 source, including agricultural waste, biomass, municipal solid
23 waste, water or wastewater treatment, the quantity of
24 greenhouse gas emissions through the point of hydrogen
25 production, including all stages of production and

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1 distribution, from feedstock generation or extraction through
2 the distribution, delivery and use of the finished fuel or
3 other product, as determined under the most recent GREET model
4 and certified by a third-party entity that is qualified to
5 verify life cycle analysis, as determined by the department of
6 environment;

7 (12) "qualified hydrogen" means:

8 (a) prior to July 1, 2025, hydrogen
9 produced with a carbon intensity equal to or less than six
10 kilograms and greater than two kilograms of carbon dioxide
11 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;

12 (b) beginning July 1, 2025 and prior to
13 July 1, 2028, hydrogen produced with a carbon intensity equal
14 to or less than four kilograms and greater than two kilograms
15 of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;
16 and

17 (c) beginning July 1, 2028, hydrogen
18 produced with a carbon intensity equal to or less than three
19 kilograms and greater than two kilograms of carbon dioxide
20 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced; and

21 (13) "qualified hydrogen production facility"
22 means a facility located in New Mexico that produces qualified
23 hydrogen and that begins construction prior to January 1,
24 2031."

25 SECTION 2. A new section of the Corporate Income and

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1 Franchise Tax Act is enacted to read:

2 "[NEW MATERIAL] HYDROGEN PRODUCTION AND ENERGY GENERATION
3 CORPORATE INCOME TAX CREDIT.--

4 A. A taxpayer that holds an interest in a carbon-
5 negative hydrogen production facility, a clean hydrogen
6 production facility, a qualified hydrogen production facility
7 or a hydrogen electric generating facility may apply for, and
8 the department may allow, a tax credit against the taxpayer's
9 tax liability pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise
10 Tax Act pursuant to the provisions of this section. The tax
11 credit provided by this section may be referred to as the
12 "hydrogen production and energy generation corporate income tax
13 credit".

14 B. The amount of a hydrogen production and energy
15 generation corporate income tax credit that may be allowed
16 shall be equal to:

17 (1) in the case of a carbon-negative hydrogen
18 production facility, seven and one-half percent of the
19 construction plant costs of the facility;

20 (2) in the case of a clean hydrogen production
21 facility or a hydrogen electric generating facility, five
22 percent of the construction plant costs of the facility; and

23 (3) in the case of a qualified hydrogen
24 production facility, two and one-half percent of the
25 construction plant costs of the facility.

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1 C. A taxpayer that seeks to claim a tax credit
2 provided by this section shall apply for a certificate of
3 eligibility from the department of environment on forms and in
4 the manner prescribed by that department. The taxpayer shall
5 include with the application an administrative fee, as
6 determined by the department of environment, to cover the
7 reasonable costs of that department to determine whether the
8 facility meets the requirements of this section.

9 D. Within one hundred twenty days of receiving a
10 completed application, the department of environment shall
11 issue a certificate of eligibility stating whether the taxpayer
12 is eligible to claim the tax credit provided by this section.
13 The department of environment shall adopt rules establishing
14 procedures to provide certificates of eligibility for purposes
15 of obtaining the tax credit.

16 E. The department of environment shall adopt rules
17 establishing procedures to provide certification of the tax
18 credit provided by this section.

19 F. To receive a tax credit provided by this
20 section, a taxpayer shall apply to the department on forms and
21 in the manner prescribed by the department. The application
22 shall include a certificate of eligibility issued by the
23 department of environment pursuant to this section.

24 G. That portion of a tax credit that exceeds a
25 taxpayer's tax liability in the taxable year in which the

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1 credit is claimed shall not be refunded but may be carried
2 forward for a maximum of seven consecutive taxable years.

3 H. A taxpayer allowed a tax credit pursuant to this
4 section shall report the amount of the credit to the taxation
5 and revenue department in a manner required by that department.

6 I. The taxation and revenue department and the
7 department of environment shall compile an annual report on the
8 tax credits provided by this section that shall include the
9 number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive the
10 credits, the aggregate amount of credits approved and any other
11 information necessary to evaluate the credit. The departments
12 shall present the report to the revenue stabilization and tax
13 policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an
14 analysis of the cost of the tax credits and whether the credits
15 are performing the purpose for which the credits were created.

16 J. As used in this section:

17 (1) "carbon intensity" means the quantity of
18 carbon dioxide equivalent emitted as determined through a life
19 cycle analysis as expressed in kilograms of carbon dioxide
20 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;

21 (2) "carbon-negative hydrogen" means hydrogen
22 produced with a carbon intensity less than zero kilograms of
23 carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;

24 (3) "carbon-negative hydrogen production
25 facility" means a facility located in New Mexico that begins

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1 construction prior to January 1, 2035 and produces carbon-
2 negative hydrogen;

3 (4) "clean hydrogen" means:

4 (a) hydrogen produced with a carbon
5 intensity equal to or less than two kilograms of carbon dioxide
6 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced; or

7 (b) hydrogen meeting the standards for
8 clean hydrogen developed pursuant to Section 822 of the federal
9 Energy Policy Act of 2005, as that section may be amended or
10 renumbered;

11 (5) "clean hydrogen production facility" means
12 a facility located in New Mexico that begins construction prior
13 to January 1, 2033 and produces clean hydrogen;

14 (6) "construction plant costs" means actual
15 expenditures for the development and construction of a clean
16 hydrogen production facility, a qualified hydrogen production
17 facility or a hydrogen electric generating facility, including
18 permitting; site characterization and assessment; engineering;
19 design; carbon dioxide capture, treatment, compression,
20 transportation and sequestration; site and equipment
21 acquisition; raw materials; and fuel supply development used
22 directly and exclusively in the facility;

23 (7) "GREET model" means the greenhouse gases,
24 regulated emissions and energy use in technologies model
25 developed by Argonne national laboratory, or a successor model;

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1 (8) "hydrogen" means the gaseous chemical
2 element whose atomic number is one, can condense to a liquid or
3 combine with other elements to form a solid or other liquids or
4 gases and is measured in kilograms; provided that energy units,
5 heating values or other forms of measurement of hydrogen shall
6 be converted to mass and expressed in kilograms;

7 (9) "hydrogen electric generating facility"
8 means a facility located in New Mexico that begins construction
9 prior to January 1, 2033, that uses hydrogen to generate
10 electricity and emits no more than five hundred fifty pounds of
11 carbon dioxide per megawatt hour of produced electricity;

12 (10) "interest in a carbon-negative hydrogen
13 production facility, a clean hydrogen production facility, a
14 qualified hydrogen production facility or a hydrogen electric
15 generating facility" means title to a carbon-negative hydrogen
16 production facility, clean hydrogen production facility,
17 qualified hydrogen production facility or hydrogen electric
18 generating facility; a leasehold interest in such facility; an
19 ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for
20 federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title
21 to or a leasehold interest in such facility; or an ownership
22 interest, through one or more intermediate entities that are
23 each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, in
24 a business that holds title to or a leasehold interest in such
25 facility;

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1 (11) "life cycle analysis" means:

2 (a) for hydrogen produced from methane
3 derived from oil or natural gas operations, the quantity of
4 greenhouse gas emissions through the point of hydrogen
5 production as determined under the most recent GREET model and
6 certified by a third-party entity that is qualified to verify
7 life cycle analysis, as determined by the department of
8 environment;

9 (b) for hydrogen produced from natural
10 gas from a regulated utility, the quantity of greenhouse gas
11 emissions produced at the site of production, as determined by
12 the most recent GREET model and certified by a third-party
13 entity that is qualified to verify life cycle analysis, as
14 determined by the department of environment; or

15 (c) for hydrogen produced from any other
16 source, including agricultural waste, biomass, municipal solid
17 waste, water or wastewater treatment, the quantity of
18 greenhouse gas emissions through the point of hydrogen
19 production, including all stages of production and distribution
20 from feedstock generation or extraction through the
21 distribution, delivery and use of the finished fuel or other
22 product, as determined under the most recent GREET model and
23 certified by a third-party entity that is qualified to verify
24 life cycle analysis, as determined by the department of
25 environment;

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1 (12) "qualified hydrogen" means:

2 (a) prior to July 1, 2025, hydrogen
3 produced with a carbon intensity equal to or less than six
4 kilograms and greater than two kilograms of carbon dioxide
5 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;

6 (b) beginning July 1, 2025 and prior to
7 July 1, 2028, hydrogen produced with a carbon intensity equal
8 to or less than four kilograms and greater than two kilograms
9 of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;
10 and

11 (c) beginning July 1, 2028, hydrogen
12 produced with a carbon intensity equal to or less than three
13 kilograms and greater than two kilograms of carbon dioxide
14 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced; and

15 (13) "qualified hydrogen production facility"
16 means a facility located in New Mexico that produces qualified
17 hydrogen and that begins construction prior to January 1,
18 2031."

19 **SECTION 3.** A new section of the Gross Receipts and
20 Compensating Tax Act is enacted to read:

21 "[NEW MATERIAL] DEDUCTIONS--GROSS RECEIPTS--COMPENSATING
22 TAX--HYDROGEN-RELATED SALES AND USE.--

23 A. One hundred percent of the receipts from selling
24 carbon-negative hydrogen may be deducted from gross receipts.

25 B. Sixty-six percent of the receipts from selling

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1 clean hydrogen may be deducted from gross receipts.

2 C. Thirty-three percent of the receipts from
3 selling qualified hydrogen may be deducted from gross receipts.

4 D. Receipts from selling tangible personal property
5 installed as part of, or services rendered in connection with,
6 constructing and equipping a hydrogen refueling station may be
7 deducted from gross receipts.

8 E. Receipts from selling hydrogen-fueled vehicles
9 may be deducted from gross receipts.

10 F. The following amount of receipts from selling or
11 leasing tangible personal property or selling services that are
12 construction plant costs to a person who holds an interest in a
13 carbon-negative hydrogen production facility, a clean hydrogen
14 production facility, a qualified hydrogen production facility
15 or a hydrogen electric generating facility may be deducted from
16 gross receipts if the holder of the interest delivers an
17 appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller or
18 lessor or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section
19 7-9-43 NMSA 1978:

20 (1) in regard to a carbon-negative hydrogen
21 production facility or a hydrogen electric generating facility,
22 one hundred percent;

23 (2) in regard to a clean hydrogen production
24 facility, sixty-six percent; and

25 (3) in regard to a qualified hydrogen

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1 production facility, thirty-three percent.

2 G. The value of equipment installed as part of a
3 hydrogen refueling station may be deducted in computing
4 compensating tax due.

5 H. The value of hydrogen-fueled vehicles may be
6 deducted in computing compensating tax due.

7 I. The value of equipment installed used for the
8 distribution of hydrogen may be deducted in computing
9 compensating tax due.

10 J. The following values of construction plant costs
11 purchased by a person who holds an interest in a carbon-
12 negative hydrogen production facility, a clean hydrogen
13 production facility, a qualified hydrogen production facility
14 or a hydrogen electric generating facility may be deducted in
15 computing the compensating tax due:

16 (1) in regard to a carbon-negative hydrogen
17 production facility, one hundred percent;

18 (2) in regard to a clean hydrogen production
19 facility or a hydrogen electric generating facility, sixty-six
20 percent; and

21 (3) in regard to a qualified hydrogen
22 production facility, thirty-three percent.

23 K. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this
24 section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in
25 a manner required by the department.

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1 L. The department shall compile an annual report on
2 the deductions provided by this section that shall include the
3 number of taxpayers that claimed each deduction, the aggregate
4 amount of deductions claimed and any other information
5 necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the deduction. The
6 department shall present the annual report to the revenue
7 stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative
8 finance committee with an analysis of the effectiveness and
9 cost of the deductions and whether the deductions are
10 performing the purpose for which the deductions were created.

11 M. As used in this section:

12 (1) "carbon intensity" means the quantity of
13 carbon dioxide equivalent emitted as determined through a life
14 cycle analysis as expressed in kilograms of carbon dioxide
15 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;

16 (2) "carbon-negative hydrogen" means hydrogen
17 produced with a carbon intensity equal to or less than zero
18 kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen
19 produced;

20 (3) "carbon-negative hydrogen production
21 facility" means a facility located in New Mexico that produces
22 carbon-negative hydrogen and begins construction prior to
23 January 1, 2035;

24 (4) "clean hydrogen" means the lesser of:

25 (a) hydrogen produced with a carbon

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1 intensity equal to or less than two kilograms and greater than
2 zero kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogram of
3 hydrogen produced; or

4 (b) hydrogen meeting the standards for
5 clean hydrogen developed pursuant to Section 822 of the federal
6 Energy Policy Act of 2005, as that section may be amended or
7 renumbered;

8 (5) "clean hydrogen production facility" means
9 a facility located in New Mexico that produces clean hydrogen
10 and begins construction prior to January 1, 2033;

11 (6) "construction plant costs" means actual
12 expenditures for the development and construction of a carbon-
13 negative hydrogen production facility, a clean hydrogen
14 production facility, a qualified hydrogen production facility
15 or a hydrogen electric generating facility, including
16 permitting; site characterization and assessment; engineering;
17 design; carbon dioxide capture, treatment, compression,
18 transportation and sequestration; site and equipment
19 acquisition; raw materials; and fuel supply development used
20 directly and exclusively in the facility;

21 (7) "hydrogen electric generating facility"
22 means a facility located in New Mexico that begins construction
23 prior to January 1, 2033, that uses hydrogen to generate
24 electricity and emits no more than five hundred fifty pounds of
25 carbon dioxide per megawatt hour of produced electricity;

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1 (8) "hydrogen-fueled vehicle" means a bus,
2 commercial motor vehicle, off-highway motor vehicle, railroad
3 train, recreational vehicle, road tractor, school bus, special
4 mobile equipment, tank vehicle, truck or truck tractor, as
5 those terms are defined in the Motor Vehicle Code, that is
6 fueled by hydrogen;

7 (9) "hydrogen refueling station" means a
8 refueling station that supplies hydrogen suitable for use as a
9 fuel in hydrogen-fueled vehicles;

10 (10) "interest in a carbon-negative hydrogen
11 production facility, a clean hydrogen production facility, a
12 qualified hydrogen production facility or a hydrogen electric
13 generating facility" means title to a carbon-negative hydrogen
14 production facility, a clean hydrogen production facility, a
15 qualified hydrogen production facility or a hydrogen electric
16 generating facility; a leasehold interest in such facility; an
17 ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for
18 federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title
19 to or a leasehold interest in such facility; or an ownership
20 interest, through one or more intermediate entities that are
21 each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, in
22 a business that holds title to or a leasehold interest in such
23 facility;

24 (11) "qualified hydrogen" means:

25 (a) prior to July 1, 2025, hydrogen

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1 produced with a carbon intensity equal to or less than six
2 kilograms and greater than two kilograms of carbon dioxide
3 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;

4 (b) beginning July 1, 2025 and prior to
5 July 1, 2028, hydrogen produced with a carbon intensity equal
6 to or less than four kilograms and greater than two kilograms
7 of carbon dioxide equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;
8 and

9 (c) beginning July 1, 2028, hydrogen
10 produced with a carbon intensity equal to or less than three
11 kilograms and greater than two kilograms of carbon dioxide
12 equivalent per kilogram of hydrogen produced;

13 (12) "qualified hydrogen production facility"
14 means a facility located in New Mexico that produces qualified
15 hydrogen and that begins construction prior to January 1, 2031;
16 and

17 (13) "special mobile equipment" means "special
18 mobile equipment" as defined in the Motor Vehicle Code."

19 **SECTION 4. APPLICABILITY.**--Sections 1 and 2 of this act
20 apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

21 **SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.**--The effective date of the
22 provisions of this act is July 1, 2022.