

NMSLO 101 - Constitutional Mandate

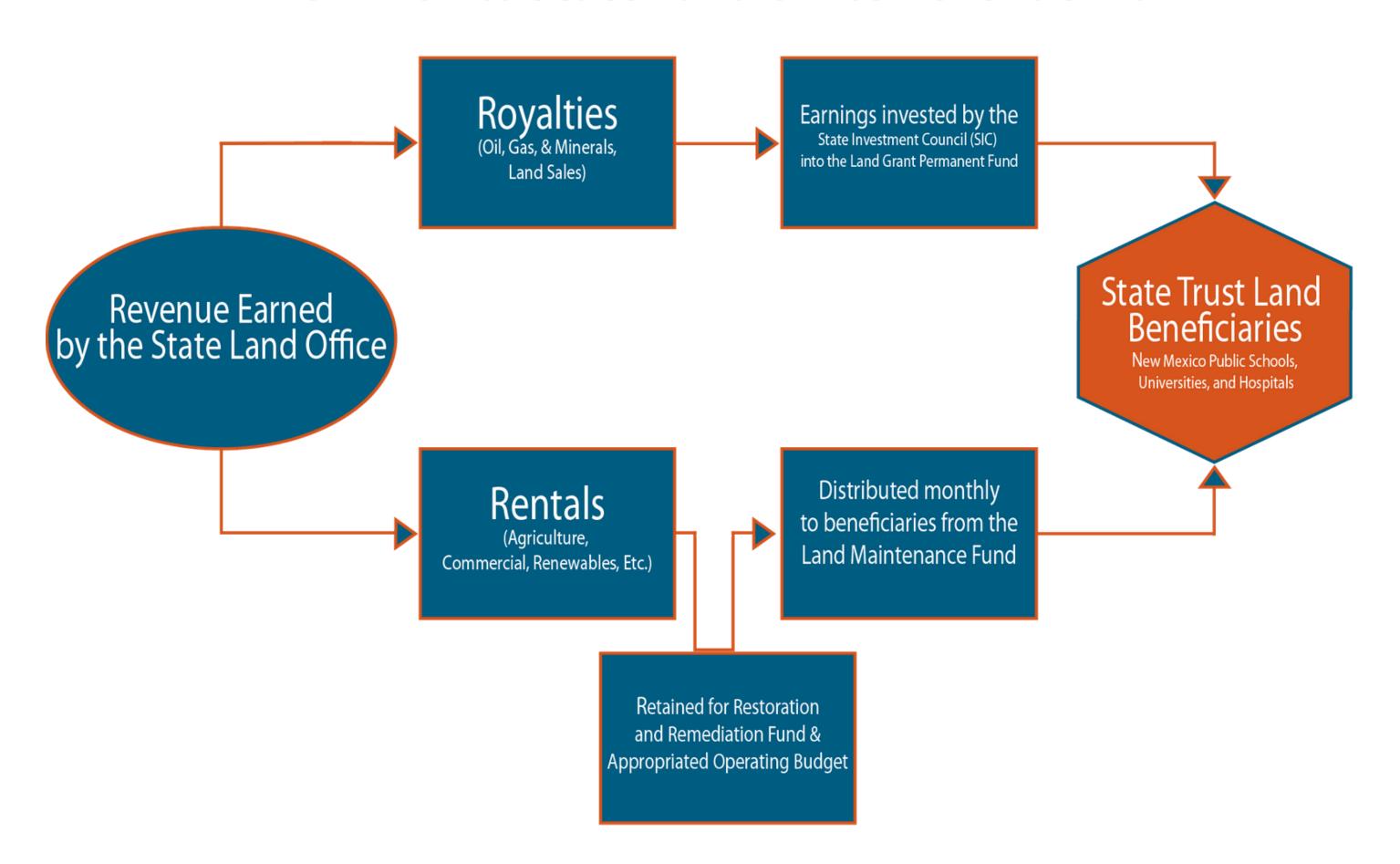
Raise revenue for 22 beneficiary institutions

- New Mexico public schools
- Eight public universities
- Hospitals and other public institutions



Steward the land in a way that protects it for future generations

New Mexico State Land Office Revenue Flow



Beneficiaries























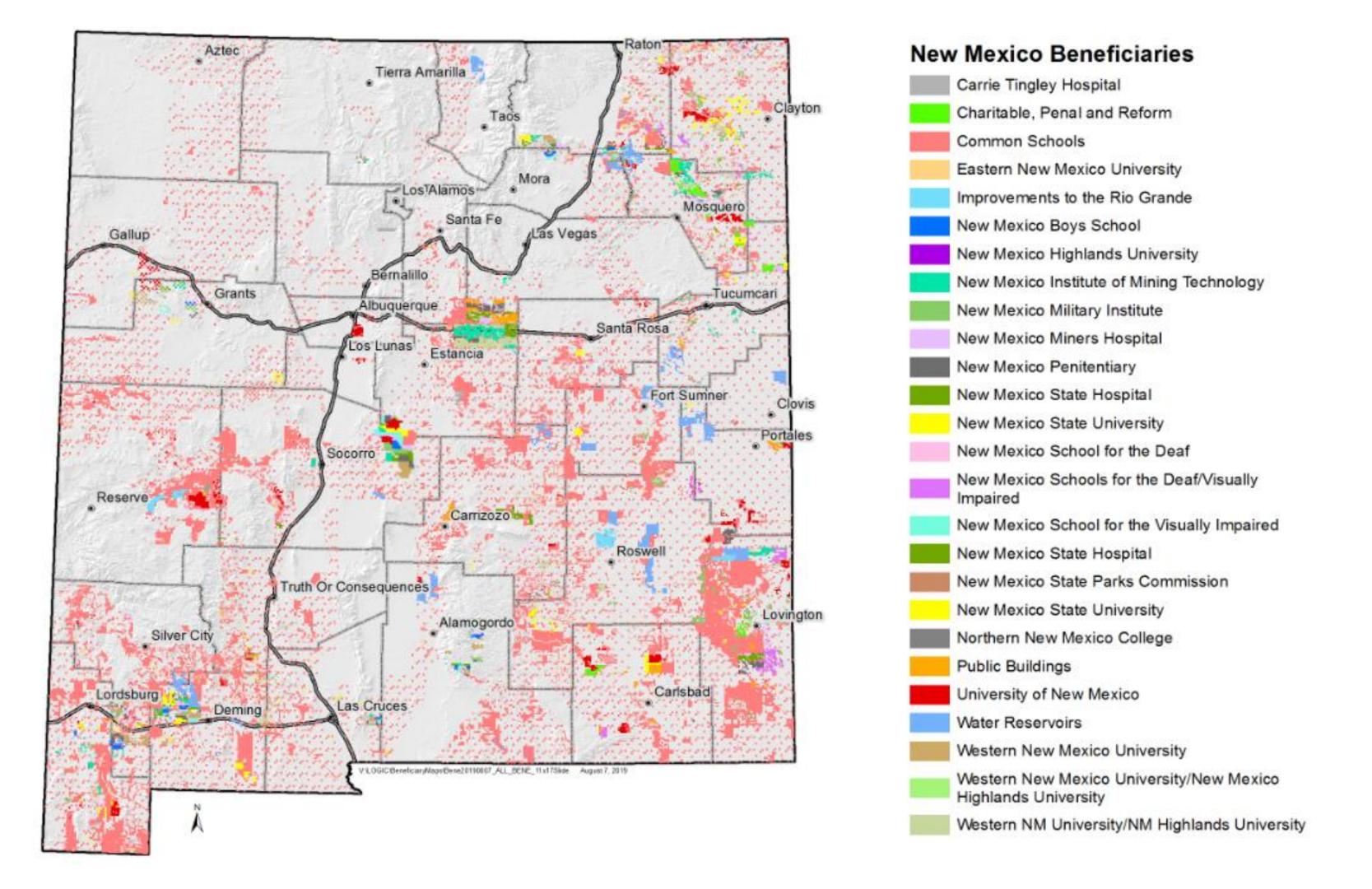












Overall Priorities

- Revenue Generation and Diversification
- Triple Amount of Renewable Energy
- Economic Development
- Enforcement and Accountability
- Land Stewardship
- Bonding Gap
- Freshwater conservation
- Cultural Resources protection

Revenue Generation

- Recreational uses
- Mixed use planned communities (Mesa del Sol, Rio Rancho, Las Cruces)
- Economic development leases (Netflix studio expansion)
- Commercial activities (Walmart, hotel, telecom)
- Film (Preacher, Midnight Texas, Better Call Saul, Roswell, Army of the Dead, Only the Brave, etc.)

- Energy development (oil, gas, wind, solar, geothermal, etc.)
- Agriculture (8.8 million acres)
- Mining (sand and gravel, etc.)
- Science and tech and parks (Sandia, West Mesa)
- Affordable housing (Tierra Madre, Luminaria)

Revenue Generation - Largest

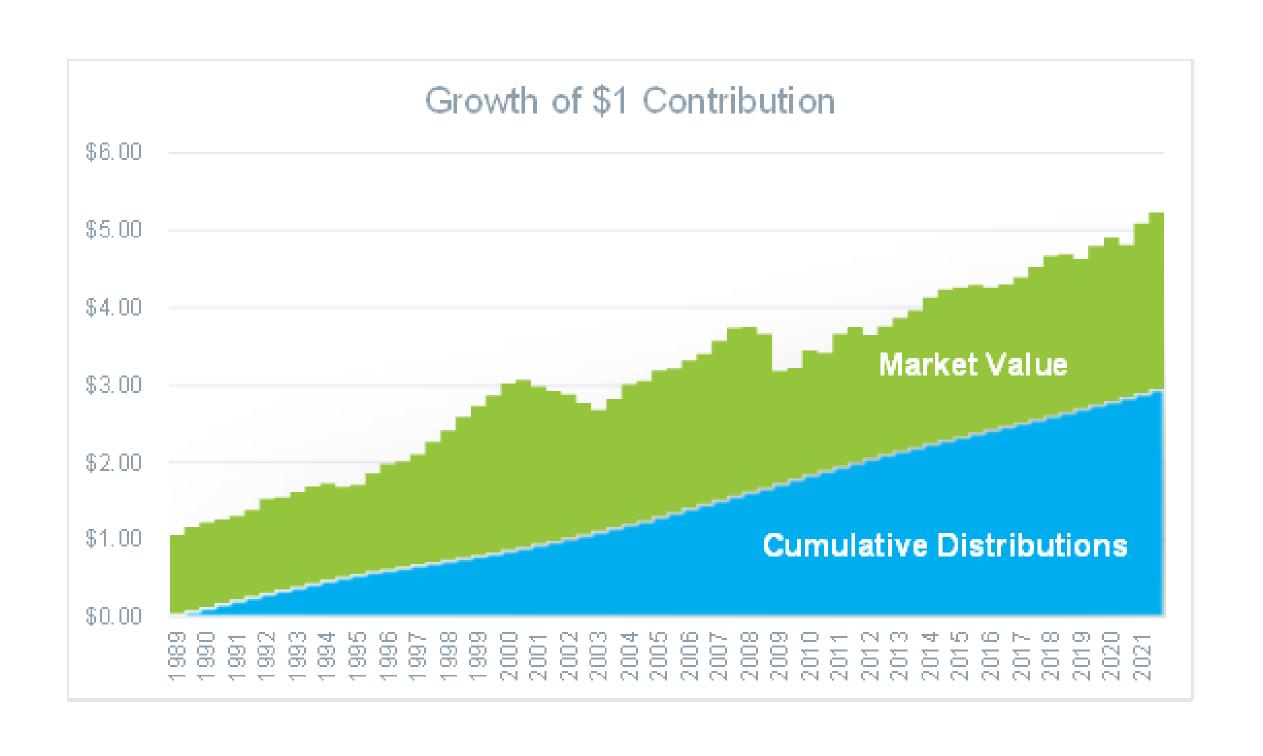


Back-to-Back Billions

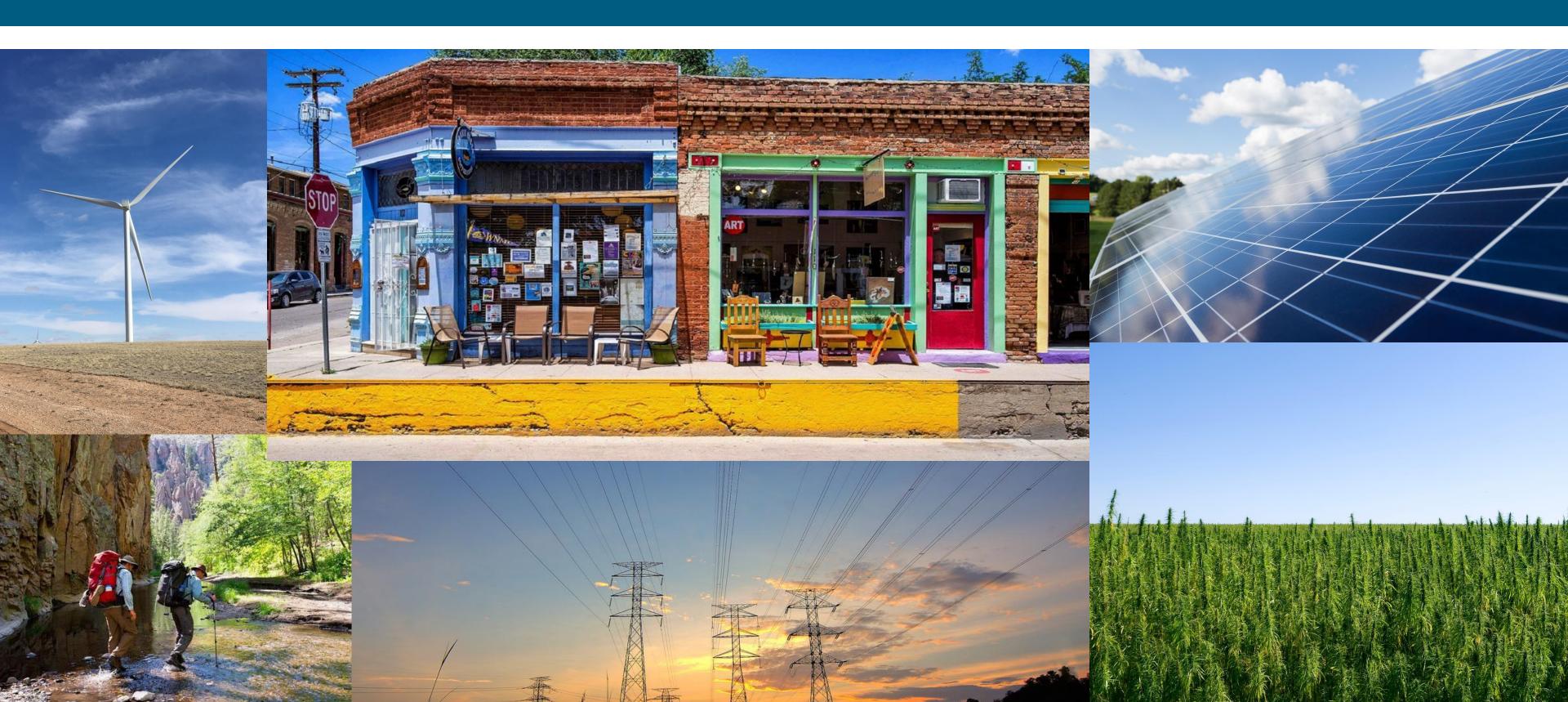
NEW MEXICO COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS



ROI 5 to 1

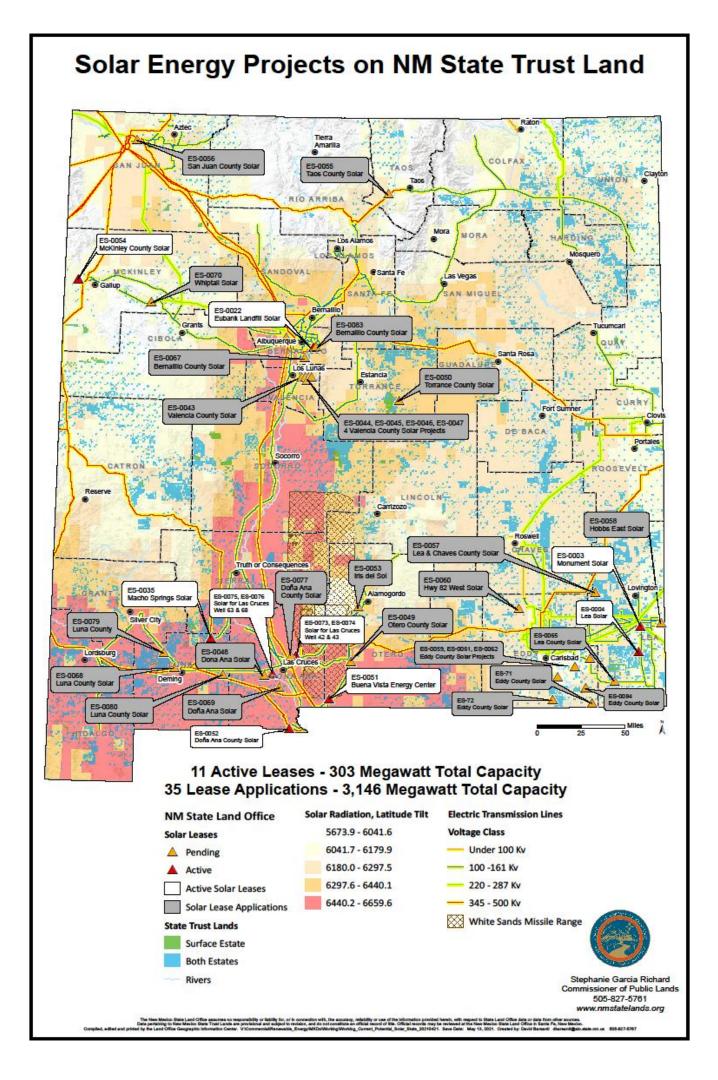


Revenue Generation - Prioritizing Diversification



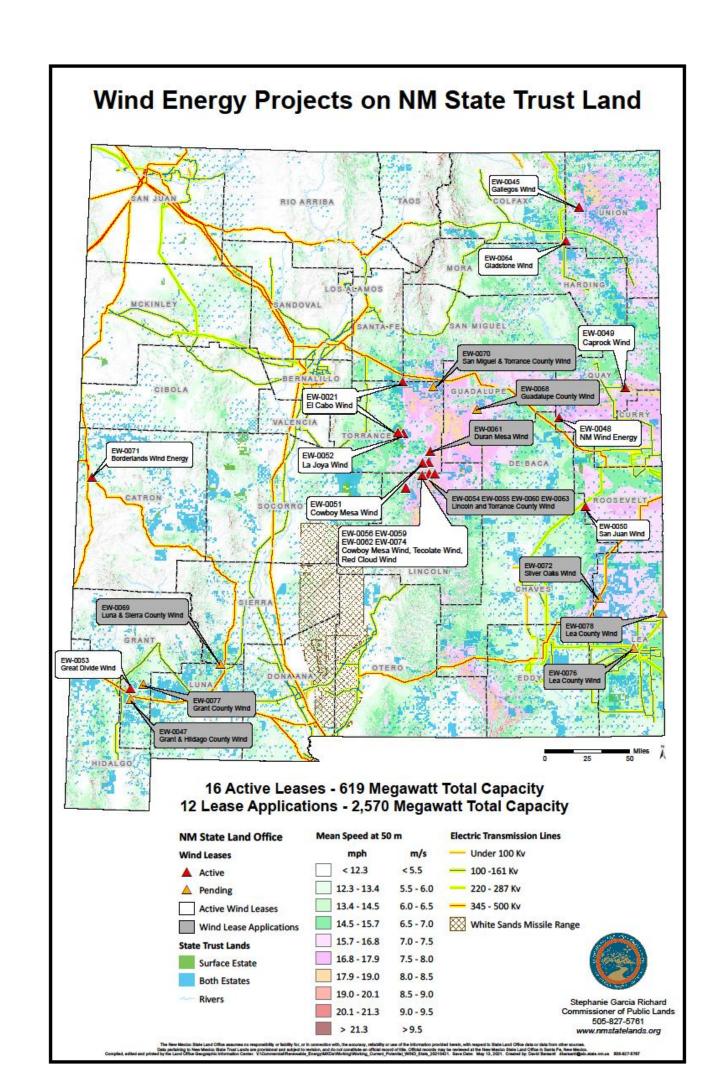
Renewable Energy

- Created first ever Office of Renewable Energy at SLO
- Doubled the amount of renewable energy generated on state trust land in just two and a half years and on track to triple those numbers before 2022
- 4 large wind farms in the last 20 months
- Over 40 pending applications for new wind and solar
- Pending projects could power all of New Mexico



- Solar applications up
- First ever storage for solar in northwest New Mexico
- First ever municipal solar lease in Las Cruces
- Community Solar Act huge potential for state land

- Largest single phase wind project –
 Western Spirit
- Doubled megawatts generated on state
 land from 400 to over 900



Long Term Bid Leases

- Longer term Commercial
 - i.e. Sandia Science/Tech buildings(50 yrs.)
- Planning and Development
 - developers pay for infrastructure residential parcels go out to public bid sale, Mesa del Sol, Sierra Norte, Paseo Gateway, City Centre
- Renewable Energy
 - lease terms average 35 years w/5 year renewals
- •SLO receives lease payment/acre plus % of power generated
- Examples: Avangrid wind (Torrance), Gladstone (Colfax and Union), Buena Vista solar (Otero), First Solar (Luna)

Economic and Municipal Development

- •40 year lease terms (State Legislature just lengthened from 25 years)
- Issued to municipalities, counties, and school districts for projects of public benefit
- Not required to go out to bid
- Business parks, airports, Spaceport America, Energyplex, Isleta Amphitheater
- Park, various schools, parks, well sites

Stewardship

- Hired first ever landscape level planner position at the NMSLO
- Nearly \$2 million allocated annually for land maintenance projects
- Mine site reclamation
- Habit restoration
- Invasive species mitigation
- Wildlife Corridors Act collaboration
- Endangered species protection collaboration
- Forest fire mitigation collaboration
- Reclamation & restoration of previously leased land

Enforcement and Accountability

- First comprehensive attempt to hold industry accountable
- Relies on satellite imagery
- Spills, trespass, environmental remediation
- 20 wells plugged
- \$1M saved
- Clean up of leases required before releasing
- Includes legal action

Bonding Study

- Study completed in 2021 by Center for Applied Research
- Findings
 - \$8.1 Billion bonding gap between current coverage and what is needed for full remediation
 - Wells and other infrastructure on state land
 - Working group to right size bonding amounts

Bonding Study

Infrastructure	Estimated Closure and Clean-up Costs (millions)		Estimated Financial Assurance (millions)		Estimated Financial Assurance Gap (millions)	
	State Trust	Private	State Trust	Private	State Trust	Private
Wells*	\$3,316.40	\$2,275.33	\$136.11	\$37.07	(\$3,180.29)	(\$2,238.26)
Pipelines†	\$980.73	\$929.57	\$0.24	\$0.00	(\$980.49)	(\$929.57)
Other	\$876.38	no data	\$28.00	\$0.00	(\$848.38)	no data
Total	\$5,173.51	\$3,204.90	\$164.35	\$37.07	(\$5,009.16)	(\$3,167.83)
	\$8,378.41		\$201.42		(\$8,176.99)	

Notes: All figures presented in this table are reported in millions of USD.

^{*}Cost figures reported in this table include well plugging and downhole abandonment, surface facility decommissioning, and wellsite surface reclamation.

[†]Cost figures reported in this table exclude produced water, freshwater, and most gathering pipelines used by oil and gas operators. Costs reported in this table assume buried pipelines are abandoned in-place rather than fully removed.

Remediation Jobs Study

- Study completed in June 2021 by O'Donnell Economics of Corrales, NM
- Findings
 - Ensuring timely and proper clean-up of over 28,000 wells, 9,000 miles of pipelines and miscellaneous oil and gas infrastructure located on New Mexico State Trust and private lands, if funded by the major oil companies and/or other entities external to New Mexico, would inject roughly \$8.2 billion into the state economy.
 - Remediation and reclamation of oil and gas wells and infrastructure on New Mexico state and private lands would support 65,337 direct, indirect and induced jobs and \$4.1 billion in wages and has the potential to re-employ large numbers of workers displaced by COVID-19, the energy transition, and routine swings in fossil fuel production.

Remediation Jobs Study

- Eddy and Lea Counties alone could see more than 26,000 jobs from wellsite cleanup, decommissioning and surface reclamation.
- The economic benefits of remediation would accrue statewide but would be concentrated in Lea, Eddy, and San Juan counties where most of the remediation work would occur. Similarly, a wide variety of industries throughout the state would benefit from intensified remediation, but oil and gas field services and non-residential construction would receive the biggest boost.
- Reclamation funded by major oil companies would have significant positive impact on the state economy because the financing would derive primarily from out-of-state sources (e.g. shareholders).

QUESTIONS?

Follow up can be sent to: ashaw@slo.state.nm.us



23





@nm.land.office



@nmlandoffice