

Agenda

- State Land Trust Overview
- Trust Beneficiaries / Land Allocations
- Earnings and Distributions
 - Land Grant Permanent Fund
 - Land Maintenance Fund
- 10-Year Revenue Trend (Common Schools, NMSBVI, NMSD)
- Key Takeaways
- Questions?

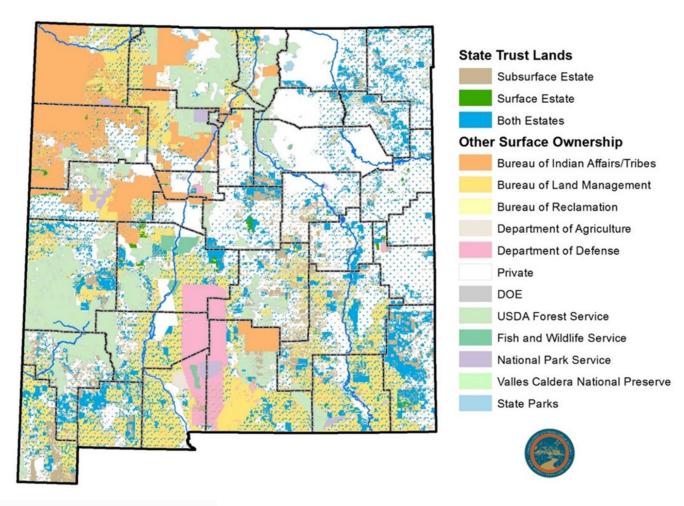
State Land Trust Overview

- New Mexico was granted trust lands by the federal government for the specific purpose of using these working lands to support public institutions (Ferguson Act of 1898; Enabling Act of 1910)
- The Commissioner of Public Lands is the statewide elected executive officer of the State Land Office and is charged with the management, care, custody, control and disposition of trust lands (N.M. Const., Art. 13, § 2; NMSA 1978, § 19-1-1)
- The Commissioner has a fiduciary duty to manage state trust lands in a manner that generates revenue while protecting trust assests (e.g., land); ensure they remain productive and healthy for current and future generations
- Earnings benefit schools, universities, hospitals and other important public institutions – which reduces the burden on taxpayers by billions of dollars each year
- Land (NMSLO) and associated investment holdings (SIC LGPF) are part of the same trust, serve exactly the same beneficiaries

- Federal and state legal mandates govern the grant of trust lands as a condition of statehood (*Lassen v. Arizona ex rel. Arizona Highway Dept.*, 385 U.S. 458 (1967); *State ex rel. King v. Lyons*, 2011-NMSC-004, 149 N.M. 330; State ex rel. State Highway Commission v. Walker, 1956-NMSC-080, 61 N.M. 374; State ex rel. Otto v. Field, 1925-NMSC-019, 31 N.M. 120
 - Must be compensated for the "true value" of the use of trust lands
 - Trust obligations run to the beneficiaries, not the "state" in general (designated beneficiaries derive the full benefit of the land grant)
 - The federal Enabling Act is part of the state's fundamental law to the same extent as if it had been directly incorporated into the state constitution
 - Trust provisions enforceable by the U.S. attorney

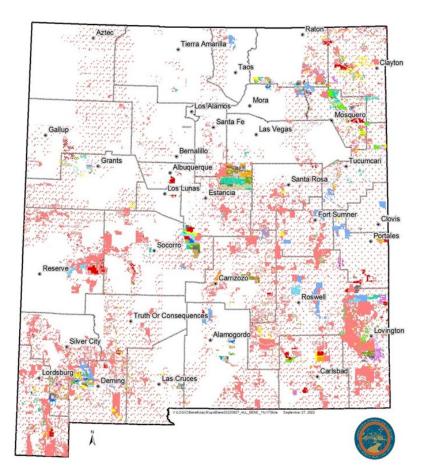
New Mexico Land Ownership

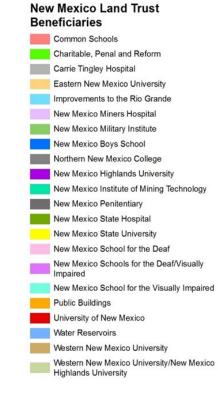
- The State Land Office manages and holds in trust about 9 million acres of surface estate (~12% of all land in NM) and 13 million acres of mineral estate (~17%)
- State trust lands are located in every county in the state
- Working lands generated a record \$2.75
 BILLION in FY23 from a wide variety of leasing activities, including energy, commercial development and agriculture



Lands Assigned to Each Beneficiary

Beneficiary	Surface Acreage	Mineral Acreage
Common Schools	6,803,453	9,767,525
University of New Mexico	253,140	344,864
Saline Lands	1,044	1,502
New Mexico State University	194,571	254,200
Western New Mexico University	77,500	118,642
New Mexico Highlands University	77,500	118,642
Northern New Mexico College	31,918	56,563
Eastern New Mexico University	82,802	104,039
New Mexico Tech	162,588	219,019
New Mexico Military Institute	135,578	160,011
New Mexico Boys School	50,814	62,331
Miners Colfax Medical Center	98,557	120,766
Behavioral Health Institute	101,242	164,024
State Penitentiary	113,509	159,695
School for the Deaf	87,079	107,022
School for the Blind	100,827	118,830
Charitable Penal & Reformatory	74,551	99,620
Water Reservoirs	341,626	470,417
Rio Grande Improvement	54,221	89,202
Public Buildings	88,846	132,112
Carrie Tingley Hospital	18,799	13,692
TOTAL	8,950,165	12,682,718





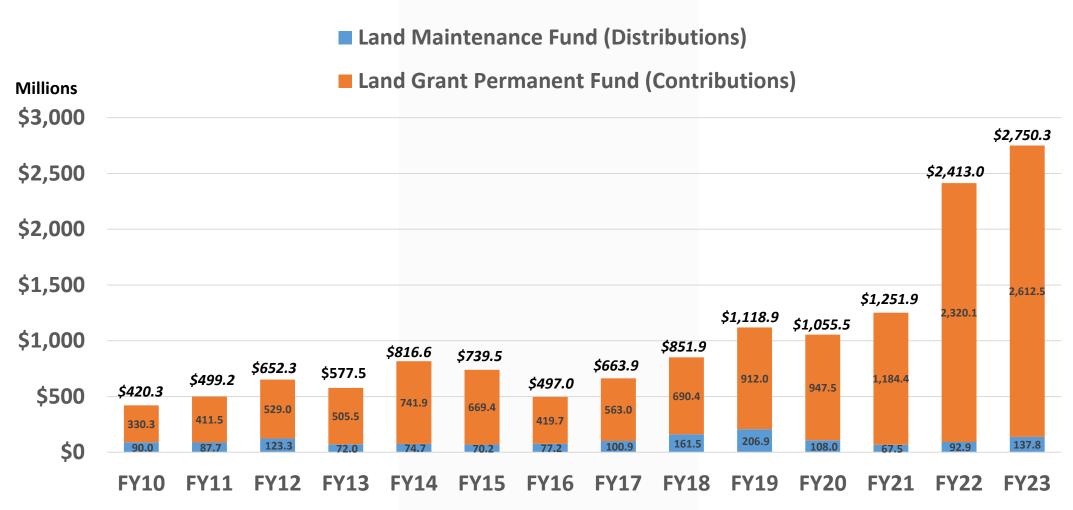
Beneficiary Land/Earning Allocations

- Public Land Survey System: Townships (36 square miles) are divided into sections (1 square mile/640 acres)
- Each beneficiary is assigned specific sections of land (e.g., 2, 16, 32, 36) and the money derived from those sections goes to each corresponding beneficiary
- There are a total of 21 state land trust beneficiaries, primarily schools, universities and hospitals
- Revenue that involves a permanent depletion of a resource (oil and gas royalties, land sales, etc.) is transferred to the State Investment Council (Land Grant Permanent Fund), where it is invested prior to distribution to the beneficiaries
- Revenue from "renewable" resources (renewable energy, agriculture, rights-of-way, business leases, etc.) is distributed on a monthly basis to the beneficiaries via the Land
 Maintenance Fund
 - State Land Office expenses paid prior to distribution
 - 1% withholding for Restoration and Remediation Fund

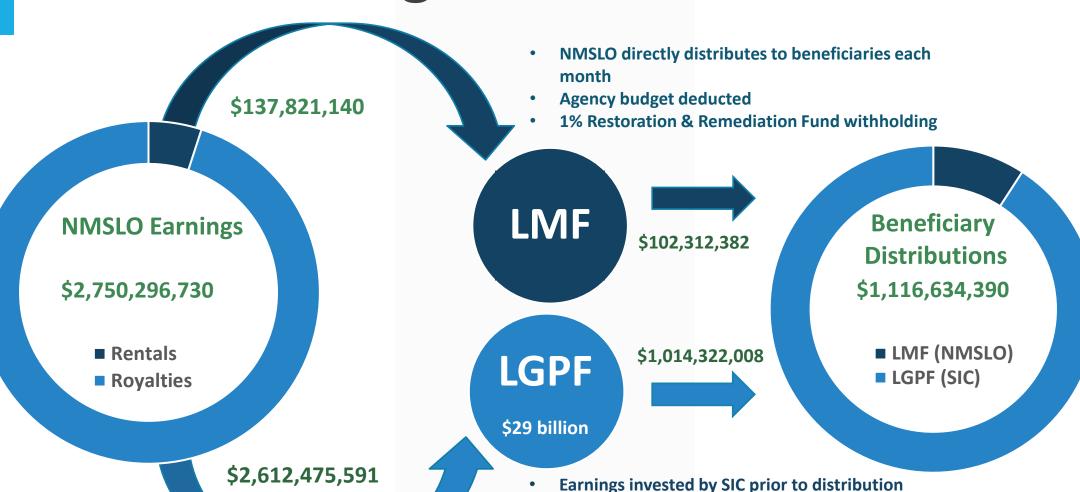
6	5	4	3	2	1, ,
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Township = 36 Sections/ Section = 1 square mile

State Land Office Annual Earnings by Fund



NMSLO Earnings and Distributions

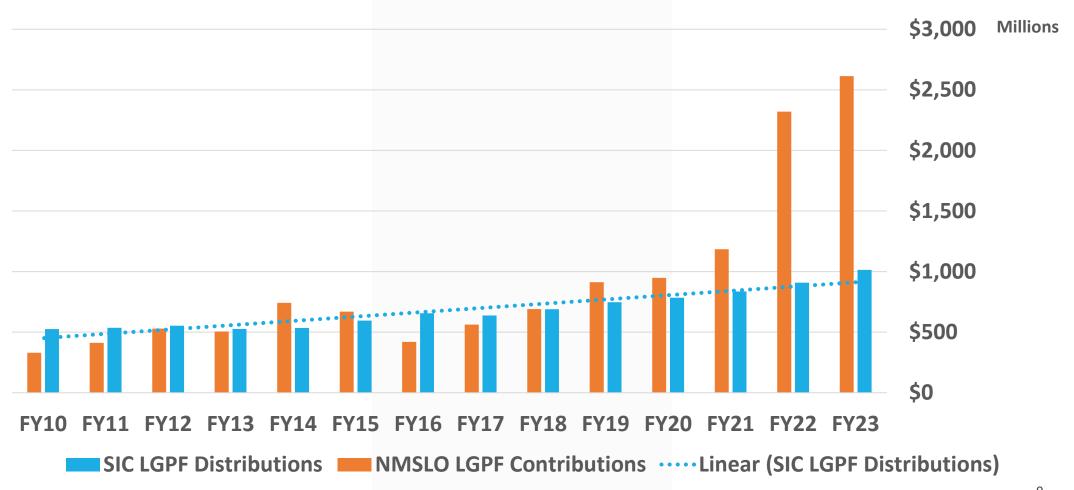


5% distribution rate (additional 1.25% for common schools)

Annual distributions based on 5-year rolling average (12/31)

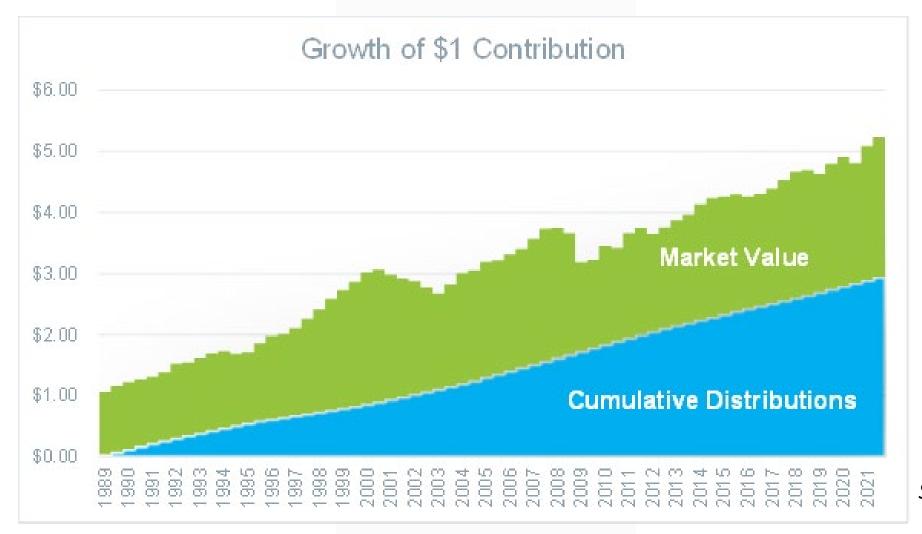
- Stabilizes revenue flow

LGPF Distribution Stabilization



LGPF Leverages \$ Prior to Distribution

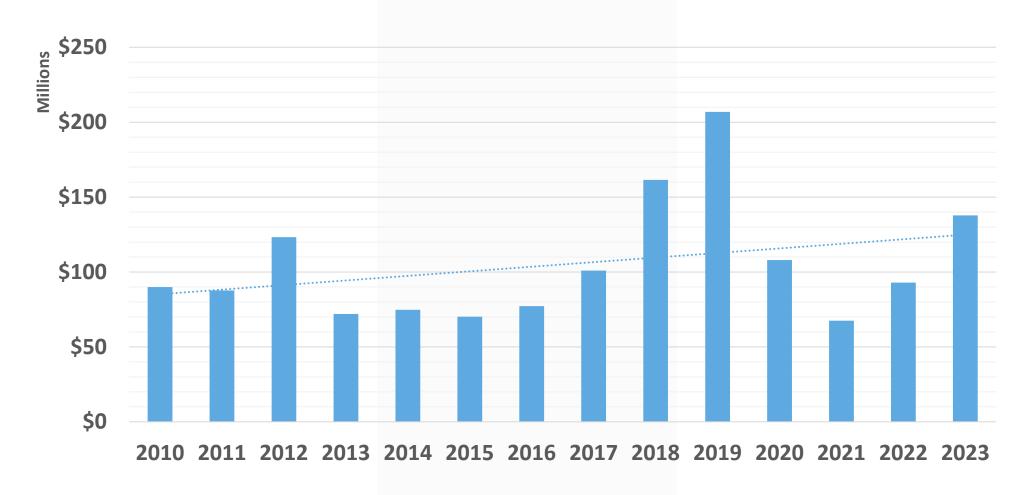
\$1 from NMSLO into LGPF + 30 years = \$5 Return on Investment



Source: SIC

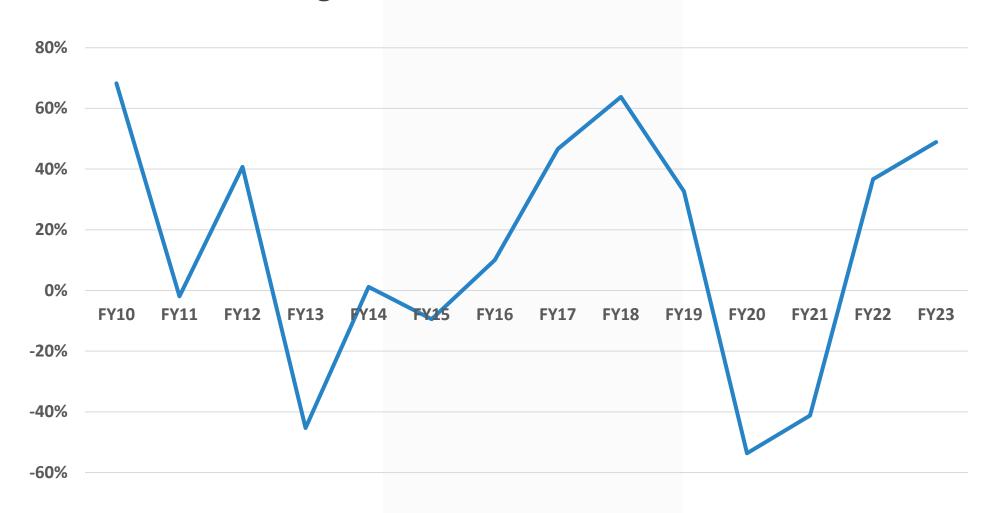
Land Maintenance Earnings

\$1 Earned, \$1 in Value – No Growth Potential Prior to Distribution



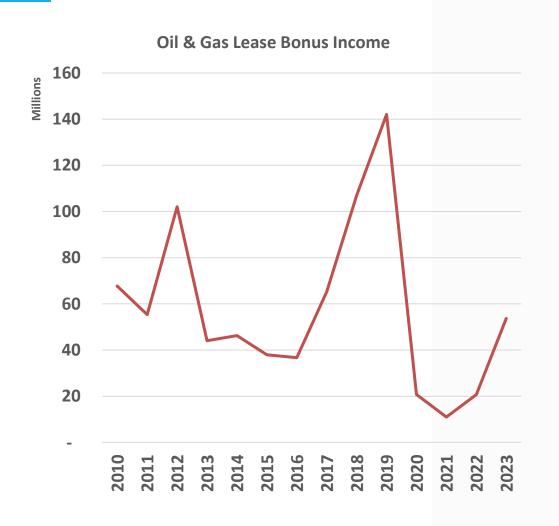
High Volatility in Land Maintenance Fund Distributions

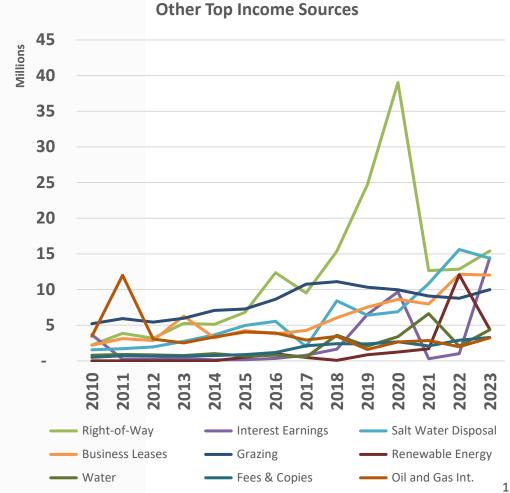
Year-Over-Year % Change in LMF Distributions



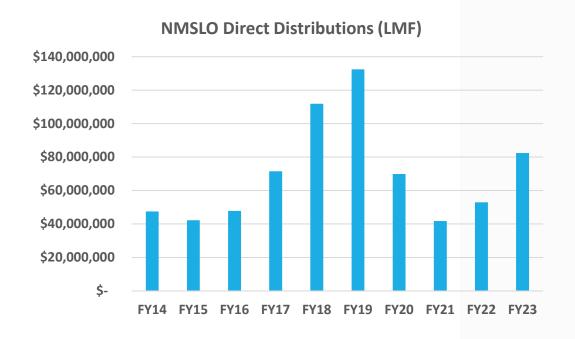
Top Ten LMF Revenue Sources

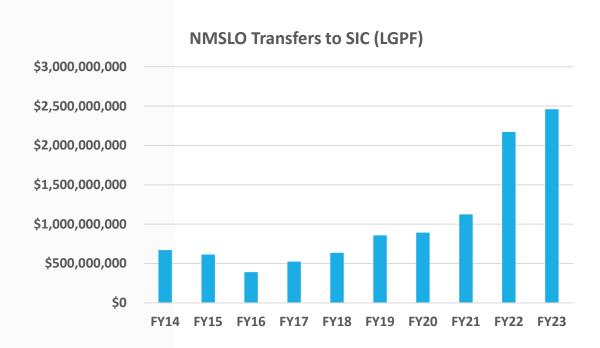
Reactive to Availability of O&G Parcels, Industry Driven Applications



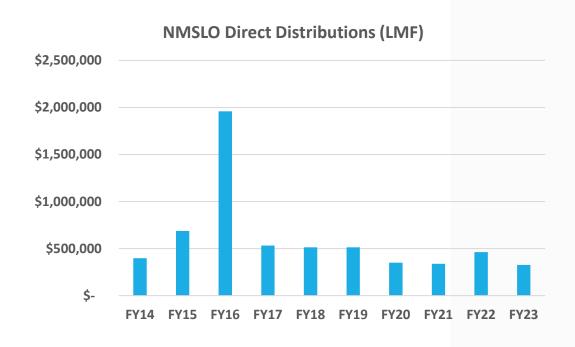


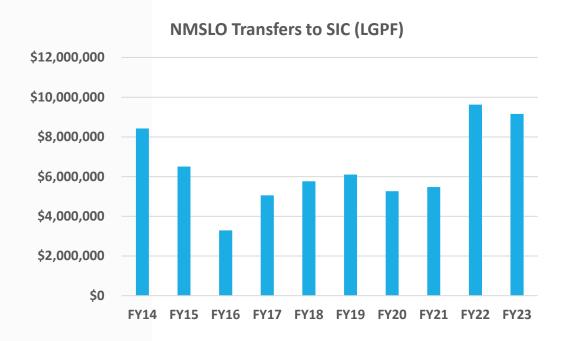
Common Schools



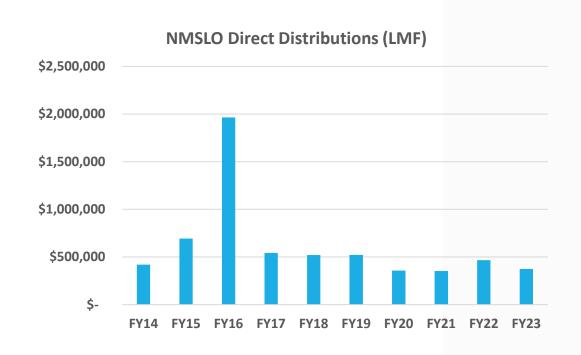


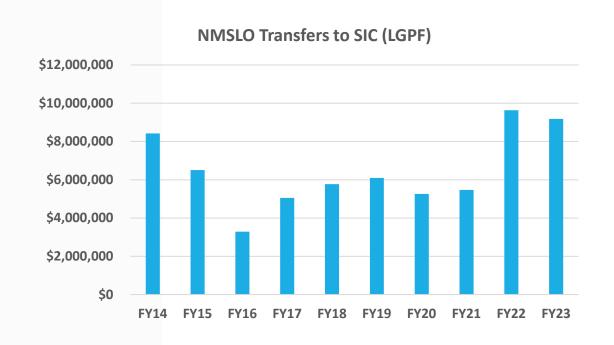
School for the Deaf





School for the Blind and Visually Impaired





Key Takeaways

- How NMSLO earnings are distributed to beneficiaries depends on the nature of the revenue, where the activity
 occurs
- LMF provides more immediate earning distributions but also lacks the stabilizing and growth (investment) aspects of the LGPF
- As diversification occurs, emerging revenue sources (such as renewable energy and economic development) are not positioned to leverage investment growth/stabilization prior to distribution
- LMF revenue is very volatile (subject to what projects come in the door, which ones get done, and where they
 occur / oil and gas lease auction uncertainty)
- Difficulty predicting future LMF earnings poses budgeting challenges for beneficiary agencies
- Ability to access "surplus" LMF revenue depends on the respective budget of each receiving agency
- State trust lands are a major economic and financial pillar of the state (LGPF/LMF annual distributions support the state budget, reducing taxpayer reliance to support public institutions)

QUESTIONS?









