1	SENATE BILL 418
2	56TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2023
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	Leo Jaramillo
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT; AMENDING THE OIL AND GAS ACT;
12	ORGANIZING AND AMENDING DEFINITIONS; ADDING MEMBERS TO THE OIL
13	CONSERVATION COMMISSION; CHANGING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE
14	DIRECTOR OF THE OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION OF THE ENERGY,
15	MINERALS AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT; AUTHORIZING THE OIL
16	CONSERVATION DIVISION TO PROMULGATE RULES TO PROTECT THE
17	ENVIRONMENT AND TO PROMOTE HEALTH, SAFETY AND THE INVOLVEMENT
18	OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES; CHANGING THE NAME OF THE
19	"STATE PETROLEUM ENGINEER" TO THE "STATE OIL CONSERVATION
20	DIRECTOR"; AUTHORIZING THE OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION TO
21	ESTABLISH MINIMUM SETBACKS FOR THE SITING OF NEW WELLS;
22	CHANGING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSURANCE; REMOVING
23	VENUE REQUIREMENT FOR ACTIONS TO COMPENSATE FOR COSTS OF OIL
24	AND GAS WELL REMEDIATION; REMOVING THE LIMIT ON CIVIL
25	PENALTIES; ESTABLISHING THE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ADVISORY
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COUNCIL.

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2 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: 4 SECTION 1. Section 70-2-33 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1935, 5 Chapter 72, Section 24, as amended) is recompiled as Section 70-2-1.1 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read: 6 7 "70-2-1.1. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Oil and Gas Act: [A. "person" means: 8 9 (1) any individual, estate, trust, receiver, 10 cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity; or 11 12 (2) the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof or the state or any political 13 14 subdivision thereof; B. "pool" means an underground reservoir containing 15 a common accumulation of crude petroleum oil or natural gas or 16 17 both. Each zone of a general structure, which zone is completely separate from any other zone in the structure, is 18 19 covered by the word "pool" as used in the Oil and Gas Act. 20 "Pool" is synonymous with "common source of supply" and with "common reservoir"; 21 C. "field" means the general area that is underlaid 22 or appears to be underlaid by at least one pool and also 23 includes the underground reservoir or reservoirs containing the 24 crude petroleum oil or natural gas or both. The words "field" 25 .224488.2

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1 and "pool" mean the same thing when only one underground 2 reservoir is involved; however, "field", unlike "pool", may 3 relate to two or more pools; D. "product" means any commodity or thing made or 4 manufactured from crude petroleum oil or natural gas and all 5 6 derivatives of crude petroleum oil or natural gas, including 7 refined crude oil, crude tops, topped crude, processed crude petroleum, residue from crude petroleum, cracking stock, 8

9 uncracked fuel oil, treated crude oil, fuel oil, residuum, gas 10 oil, naphtha, distillate, gasoline, kerosene, benzine, wash 11 oil, waste oil, lubricating oil and blends or mixtures of crude 12 petroleum oil or natural gas or any derivative thereof;

E. "owner" means the person who has the right to drill into and to produce from any pool and to appropriate the production either for the person or for the person and another;

F. "producer" means the owner of a well capable of producing oil or natural gas or both in paying quantities;

G. "gas transportation facility" means a pipeline in operation serving gas wells for the transportation of natural gas or some other device or equipment in like operation whereby natural gas produced from gas wells connected therewith can be transported or used for consumption;

H. "correlative rights" means the opportunity afforded, so far as it is practicable to do so, to the owner of each property in a pool to produce without waste the owner's .224488.2

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1 just and equitable share of the oil or gas or both in the pool, 2 being an amount, so far as can be practicably determined and so far as can be practicably obtained without waste, substantially 3 4 in the proportion that the quantity of recoverable oil or gas or both under the property bears to the total recoverable oil 5 6 or gas or both in the pool and, for such purpose, to use the 7 owner's just and equitable share of the reservoir energy; I. "potash" means the naturally occurring bedded 8 9 deposits of the salts of the element potassium; 10 J.] A. "casinghead gas" means any gas or vapor or 11 both indigenous to an oil stratum and produced from such 12 stratum with oil, including any residue gas remaining after the 13 processing of casinghead gas to remove its liquid components; 14 [K. "produced water" means a fluid that is an 15 incidental byproduct from drilling for or the production of oil 16 and gas; 17 "commission" means the oil conservation L.] B. 18 commission; [and 19 M. "division" means the oil conservation division 20 of the energy, minerals and natural resources department. 21 C. "correlative rights" means the opportunity 22 afforded, so far as it is practicable to do so, to the owner of 23 each property in a pool to produce without waste the owner's 24 just and equitable share of the oil or gas or both in the pool, 25 being an amount, so far as can be practicably determined and so .224488.2

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1	far as can be practicably obtained without waste, substantially
2	in the proportion that the quantity of recoverable oil or gas
3	or both under the property bears to the total recoverable oil
4	or gas or both in the pool and, for such purpose, to use the
5	owner's just and equitable share of the reservoir energy;
6	D. "division" means the oil conservation division
7	of the energy, minerals and natural resources department;
8	E. "environmental justice community" means a
9	community or population of people that experiences or is at
10	<u>risk of experiencing higher or more adverse human health or</u>
11	environmental effects, including communities of color, low-
12	income communities and tribal and indigenous communities;
13	F. "fair treatment and meaningful involvement"
14	means to avoid or minimize, in developing and implementing a
15	program, policy, practice or activity, disproportionate adverse
16	health or environmental effects on a group of individuals,
17	including environmental justice communities through
18	consultation with, and the participation of, individuals from
19	the communities affected;
20	G. "field" means the general area that is underlaid
21	or appears to be underlaid by at least one pool and includes
22	the underground reservoir or reservoirs containing the crude
23	petroleum oil or natural gas or both. The words "field" and
24	<u>"pool" mean the same thing when only one underground reservoir</u>
25	is involved; however, "field", unlike "pool", may relate to two
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1 <u>or more pools;</u>

-	<u>,</u>
2	H. "gas transportation facility" means a pipeline
3	in operation serving gas wells for the transportation of
4	natural gas or some other device or equipment in like operation
5	whereby natural gas produced from gas wells connected therewith
6	can be transported or used for consumption;
7	I. "owner" means the person who has the right to
8	drill into and to produce from a pool and to appropriate the
9	production either for the person or for the person and another;
10	J. "person" means:
11	(1) an individual, estate, trust, receiver,
12	cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm,
13	partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity; or
14	(2) the United States or any agency or
15	instrumentality thereof or the state or any political
16	subdivision thereof;
17	K. "pool" means an underground reservoir containing
18	<u>a common accumulation of crude petroleum oil or natural gas or</u>
19	both. Each zone of a general structure, which zone is
20	completely separate from any other zone in the structure, is
21	covered by the word "pool" as used in the Oil and Gas Act.
22	"Pool" is synonymous with "common source of supply" and with
23	<u>"common reservoir";</u>
24	L. "potash" means the naturally occurring bedded
25	deposits of the salts of the element potassium;
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1	<u>M. "produced water" means a fluid that is an</u>
2	incidental byproduct from drilling for or the production of oil
3	and gas;
4	N. "producer" means the owner of a well capable of
5	producing oil or natural gas or both in paying quantities; and
6	0. "product" means any commodity or thing made or
7	manufactured from crude petroleum oil or natural gas and all
8	derivatives of crude petroleum oil or natural gas, including
9	refined crude oil, crude tops, topped crude, processed crude
10	petroleum, residue from crude petroleum, cracking stock,
11	uncracked fuel oil, treated crude oil, fuel oil, residuum, gas
12	<u>oil, naphtha, distillate, gasoline, kerosene, benzine, wash</u>
13	oil, waste oil, lubricating oil and blends or mixtures of crude
14	petroleum oil or natural gas or any derivative thereof."
15	SECTION 2. Section 70-2-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1935,
16	Chapter 72, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
17	"70-2-3. WASTEDEFINITIONSAs used in [this] <u>the Oil</u>
18	and Gas Act, the term "waste", in addition to its ordinary
19	meaning, [shall include] <u>includes</u> :
20	A. "underground waste" as those words are generally
21	understood in the oil and gas business and in any event to
22	embrace the inefficient, excessive or improper use or
23	dissipation of the reservoir energy, including gas energy and
24	water drive, of any pool and the locating, spacing, drilling,
25	equipping, operating or producing of any well [or wells] in a
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1 manner to reduce or tend to reduce the total quantity of crude 2 petroleum oil or natural gas ultimately recovered from any pool 3 and the use of inefficient underground storage of natural gas; 4 <u>except that "underground waste" does not include the</u> 5 <u>nonproduction of oil and gas from a formation to protect the</u> 6 <u>environment or promote the public interest, health, safety and</u> 7 <u>general welfare;</u>

8 "surface waste" as those words are generally Β. 9 understood in the oil and gas business and in any event to 10 embrace the unnecessary or excessive surface loss or 11 destruction without beneficial use, however caused, of natural 12 gas of any type or in any form or crude petroleum oil or any product thereof, but including the loss or destruction, without 13 14 beneficial use, resulting from evaporation, seepage, leakage or 15 fire, especially such loss or destruction, incident to or 16 resulting from the manner of spacing, equipping, operating or 17 producing [well or] wells or incident to or resulting from the 18 use of inefficient storage or from the production of crude 19 petroleum oil or natural gas in excess of the reasonable market 20 demand;

C. the production of crude petroleum oil in this state in excess of the reasonable market demand for [such] crude petroleum oil. [Such] Excess production causes or results in waste which is prohibited by [this] <u>the Oil and Gas</u> Act. The words "reasonable market demand", as used [herein] <u>in</u> .224488.2

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that act with respect to crude petroleum oil, shall be 2 construed to mean the demand for [such] crude petroleum oil for 3 reasonable current requirements for current consumption and use within or outside the state, together with the demand for [such] amounts [as are] reasonably necessary for building up or maintaining reasonable storage reserves of crude petroleum oil or the products thereof or both [such] crude petroleum oil and products; 8

D. the nonratable purchase or taking of crude petroleum oil in this state. [Such] Nonratable taking and purchasing causes or results in waste as defined in [the] Subsections A, B and C of this section and causes waste by violating Section [12 (a) of this act] 70-2-16 NMSA 1978;

Ε. the production in this state of natural gas from any gas well [or wells] or from any gas pool in excess of the reasonable market demand from such source for natural gas of the type produced or in excess of the capacity of gas transportation facilities for such type of natural gas. The words "reasonable market demand", as used [herein] in the Oil and Gas Act with respect to natural gas, shall be construed to mean the demand for natural gas for reasonable current requirements, for current consumption and for use within or outside the state, together with the demand for [such] amounts [as are] necessary for building up or maintaining reasonable storage reserves of natural gas or products thereof or both .224488.2

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1 [such] natural gas and products; and

F. drilling or producing operations for oil or gas within any area containing commercial deposits of potash where [such] those operations would have the undue effect [unduly] to reduce the total quantity of [such] the commercial deposits of potash which may reasonably be recovered in commercial quantities or where [such] those operations would interfere unduly with the orderly commercial development of [such] the potash deposits."

SECTION 3. Section 70-2-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1935, Chapter 72, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read: "70-2-4. OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION--MEMBERS--TERM--OFFICERS--QUORUM--POWER TO ADMINISTER OATHS.--

A. There is created an "oil conservation commission", hereinafter in the Oil and Gas Act called the "commission" [to]. The commission shall be composed of a designee of the commissioner of public lands who is employed by the state land office, a designee of the secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources, [and] the director of the [oil conservation] division [The designees of the commissioner of public lands and the secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources shall be persons who have expertise in the regulation of petroleum production by virtue of education or training] and two members appointed jointly by the speaker of the house of representatives and the president pro tempore of the senate. .224488.2

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1	B. All commission members shall have knowledge of
2	the regulation of petroleum oil and natural gas production,
3	including the environmental, health and social impacts caused
4	by such production, by virtue of education, training or
5	experience. In addition, one of the members appointed jointly
6	by the speaker of the house of representatives and the
7	president pro tempore of the senate shall have expertise in
8	environmental law, policy or science or in public health law,
9	policy or science and shall represent the state's interest in a
10	beautiful and healthful environment and the other member
11	appointed jointly by the speaker and the president pro tempore
12	shall have expertise in the fair treatment and meaningful
13	involvement of environmental justice communities and shall
14	represent the state's interest in the fair treatment and
15	meaningful involvement of people and communities.
16	<u>C.</u> No salary or compensation shall be paid any
17	member of the commission for [his] services as a member of the
18	commission; [The term of office of each member of the
19	commission shall be concurrent with the other office held by
20	him] provided that public members shall receive per diem and
21	mileage in accordance with the Per Diem and Mileage Act. The
22	commission shall organize by electing a [chairman] <u>chair</u> from
23	its membership. [Two] <u>A majority of the</u> members of the
24	commission shall constitute a quorum for all purposes. The

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commission shall adopt a seal, and the seal affixed to any

1 paper signed by the director of the [oil conservation] division 2 shall be prima facie evidence of due execution. The attorney 3 general shall be the attorney for the commission. Any member 4 of the commission or the director of the [oil conservation] 5 division or any employee of the commission or division shall 6 have power to administer oaths to any witness in any hearing, 7 investigation or proceeding contemplated [by] pursuant to the 8 Oil and Gas Act or by any other law of this state relating to 9 the conservation of oil and gas.

10 D. The term of office of a designee of the 11 commissioner of public lands shall be concurrent with the term 12 of office held by the commissioner of public lands. The term 13 of office of a designee of the secretary of energy, minerals 14 and natural resources shall be concurrent with the term of office of the governor. The term of office of the two members 15 16 of the commission appointed jointly by the speaker of the house 17 of representatives and the president pro tempore of the senate 18 shall be four years; provided that the initial term of the 19 member of the commission appointed by the speaker and the 20 president pro tempore to represent the state's interest in a 21 beautiful and healthful environment shall be two years. 22 Members of the commission may serve consecutive terms. 23

E. The members of the commission designated by the secretary of energy, minerals and natural resources or appointed jointly by the speaker of the house of .224488.2

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1	representatives and the president pro tempore of the senate
2	shall not have had an ownership interest in, been employed by
3	or been under contract with an oil or gas company at any time
4	one year prior to appointment or while serving on the
5	commission. By March 1 of each year, each member of the
6	commission shall disclose to the division all sources of income
7	relating to oil or gas for that member of the commission and
8	the member's spouse, if any, for the previous year, that exceed
9	ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)."
10	SECTION 4. Section 70-2-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,
11	Chapter 255, Section 40, as amended) is amended to read:
12	"70-2-5. OIL CONSERVATION DIVISION[DIRECTOR] <u>STATE OIL</u>
13	<u>CONSERVATION DIRECTOR</u> [STATE PETROLEUM ENGINEER]
14	A. The director of the [oil conservation] division
15	[of the energy, minerals and natural resources department]
16	shall be known as the "state [petroleum engineer] <u>oil</u>
17	conservation director".
18	B. The director shall be appointed by the secretary
19	of energy, minerals and natural resources and shall:
20	(1) be a resident of this state; and
21	[(2) be registered by the state board of
22	registration for professional engineers and land surveyors as a
23	petroleum engineer; or
24	(3)] <u>(2)</u> by virtue of education [and] <u>or</u>
25	experience have expertise in the [field of petroleum
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1 engineering] regulation of petroleum oil and natural gas
2 production and knowledge of the environmental, health and
3 social impacts caused by oil and gas production to people and
4 the environment."

SECTION 5. Section 70-2-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1935, Chapter 72, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"70-2-11. POWER OF COMMISSION AND DIVISION TO PREVENT WASTE AND PROTECT CORRELATIVE RIGHTS.--

9 The division [is hereby empowered and it is its Α. 10 duty to] shall prevent waste prohibited by [this] the Oil and 11 Gas Act, [and to] protect correlative rights, protect health 12 and the environment, promote the public interest, health, 13 safety and general welfare and promote the fair treatment and 14 meaningful involvement of the public, including environmental 15 justice communities, as [in this act] provided in that act. To 16 that end, the division [is empowered to] may make and enforce 17 rules, regulations and orders and [to] do whatever may be 18 reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose of [this] that 19 act, whether or not indicated or specified in any section 20 [hereof] of that act.

B. The commission shall have concurrent jurisdiction and authority with the division to the extent necessary for the commission to perform its duties as required by law."

SECTION 6. Section 70-2-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, .224488.2

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1 Chapter 71, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read: ENUMERATION OF POWERS. --2 "70-2-12. 3 The [oil conservation] division [of the energy, Α. 4 minerals and natural resources department] may: 5 (1) collect data; 6 (2) make investigations and inspections; 7 examine properties, leases, papers, books (3) 8 and records; 9 (4) examine, check, test and gauge oil and gas 10 wells, tanks, plants, refineries and all means and modes of 11 transportation and equipment; 12 (5) hold hearings; 13 provide for the keeping of records and the (6) 14 making of reports and for the checking of the accuracy of the 15 records and reports; 16 limit and prorate production of crude (7) 17 petroleum oil or natural gas or both as provided in the Oil and 18 Gas Act: and 19 (8) require either generally or in particular 20 areas certificates of clearance or tenders in connection with 21 the transportation of crude petroleum oil or natural gas or any 22 products of either or both oil and products or both natural gas 23 and products. 24 The [oil conservation] division may make rules Β. 25 and orders for the purposes and with respect to the subject .224488.2 - 15 -

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1 matter stated in this subsection:

2	(1) to require dry or abandoned wells to be
3	plugged in a way so as to confine the crude petroleum oil,
4	natural gas or water in the strata in which it is found and to
5	prevent it from escaping into other strata; pursuant to Section
6	70-2-14 NMSA 1978, the division shall require financial
7	assurance conditioned for the performance of the rules;
8	(2) to prevent crude petroleum oil, natural
9	gas or water from escaping from strata in which it is found
10	into other strata;
11	(3) to require reports showing locations of
12	all oil or gas wells and for the filing of logs and drilling
13	records or reports;
14	(4) to prevent the drowning by water of any
15	stratum or part thereof capable of producing oil or gas or both
16	oil and gas in paying quantities and to prevent the premature
17	and irregular encroachment of water or any other kind of water
18	encroachment that reduces or tends to reduce the total ultimate
19	recovery of crude petroleum oil or gas or both oil and gas from
20	any pool;
21	(5) to prevent fires;
22	(6) to prevent "blow-ups" and "caving" in the
23	sense that the conditions indicated by such terms are generally
24	understood in the oil and gas business;
25	(7) to require wells to be drilled, operated
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1 and produced in such manner as to prevent injury to neighboring 2 leases or properties; 3 (8) to identify the ownership of oil or gas 4 producing leases, properties, wells, tanks, refineries, pipelines, plants, structures and all transportation equipment 5 6 and facilities; 7 to require the operation of wells with (9) efficient gas-oil ratios and to fix such ratios; 8 9 (10)to fix the spacing of wells; 10 to determine whether a particular well or (11)11 pool is a gas or oil well or a gas or oil pool, as the case may 12 be, and from time to time to classify and reclassify wells and 13 pools accordingly; 14 to determine the limits of any pool (12)15 producing crude petroleum oil or natural gas or both and from 16 time to time redetermine the limits; 17 (13) to regulate the methods and devices 18 employed for storage in this state of oil or natural gas or any 19 product of either, including subsurface storage; 20 to permit the injection of natural gas or (14) 21 of any other substance into any pool in this state for the 22 purpose of repressuring, cycling, pressure maintenance, 23 secondary or any other enhanced recovery operations; 24 (15) to regulate the disposition, handling, 25 transport, storage, recycling, treatment and disposal of .224488.2 - 17 -

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1 produced water during, or for reuse in, the exploration, 2 drilling, production, treatment or refinement of oil or gas, 3 including disposal by injection pursuant to authority delegated 4 under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, in a manner that 5 protects public health, the environment and fresh water 6 resources;

(16) to determine the limits of any area 8 containing commercial potash deposits and from time to time 9 redetermine the limits;

10 (17) to regulate and, where necessary, 11 prohibit drilling or producing operations for oil or gas within 12 any area containing commercial deposits of potash where the 13 operations would have the effect unduly to reduce the total 14 quantity of the commercial deposits of potash that may 15 reasonably be recovered in commercial quantities or where the 16 operations would interfere unduly with the orderly commercial 17 development of the potash deposits;

(18)to spend the oil and gas reclamation fund and do all acts necessary and proper to plug dry and abandoned oil and gas wells and to restore and remediate abandoned well sites and associated production facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Oil and Gas Act, the rules adopted under that act and the Procurement Code, including disposing of salvageable equipment and material removed from oil and gas wells being plugged by the state;

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1 (19) to make well price category 2 determinations pursuant to the provisions of the federal 3 Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 or any successor act and, by regulation, to adopt fees for such determinations, which fees 4 5 shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per filing. Such fees shall be credited to the account of the [oil conservation] 6 7 division by the state treasurer and may be expended as 8 authorized by the legislature; 9 (20) to regulate the construction and 10 operation of oil treating plants and to require the posting of 11 bonds for the reclamation of treating plant sites after 12 cessation of operations; 13 (21) to regulate the disposition of 14 nondomestic wastes resulting from the exploration, development, 15 production or storage of crude oil or natural gas to protect 16 public health and the environment; [and] 17 (22) to regulate the disposition of 18 nondomestic wastes resulting from the oil field service 19 industry, the transportation of crude oil or natural gas, the 20 treatment of natural gas or the refinement of crude oil to 21 protect public health and the environment, including 22 administering the Water Quality Act as provided in Subsection E 23 of Section 74-6-4 NMSA 1978; 24 (23) to protect the environment; 25 (24) to promote the public interest, health,

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safety and general welfare;

2 (25) to promote the fair treatment and
3 meaningful involvement of the public, including environmental
4 justice communities; and

(26) to establish minimum setbacks for the siting of new wells to protect the environment and public health, safety and general welfare."

SECTION 7. Section 70-2-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 237, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read: "70-2-14. REQUIREMENT FOR FINANCIAL ASSURANCE.--

Each person, firm, corporation or association Α. [who] that operates any oil, gas or service well within the state shall, as a condition precedent to drilling or producing the well, furnish financial assurance in the form of an irrevocable letter of credit or a cash or surety bond or a well-specific plugging insurance policy pursuant to the provisions of this section to the [oil conservation] division [of the energy, minerals and natural resources department] running to the benefit of the state and conditioned that the well be plugged and abandoned and the location be restored and remediated in compliance with the rules of the [oil conservation] division. The [oil conservation] division shall establish categories of financial assurance after notice and hearing. Such categories [shall] may include, for active wells, a blanket [plugging] financial assurance [which shall be .224488.2

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1 set by rule in an amount not to exceed two hundred fifty 2 thousand dollars (\$250,000), a blanket plugging financial 3 assurance for temporarily abandoned status wells, which shall 4 be set by rule at amounts greater than fifty thousand dollars 5 (\$50,000), and one-well plugging financial assurance] or a onewell financial assurance and for wells that have been inactive 6 7 more than one year, wells held in temporarily abandoned status for more than one year and wells that produce less than sixty 8 9 barrels of oil per day or less than one hundred twenty thousand cubic feet of gas per day, a one-well financial assurance, in 10 11 amounts determined sufficient to reasonably pay the cost of 12 plugging and abandoning the wells and restoring and remediating 13 the locations covered by the financial assurance. Tn 14 establishing categories of financial assurance, the [oil 15 conservation] division shall consider the depth of the well 16 involved, the length of time since the well was produced, the 17 cost of plugging and abandoning similar wells, the cost of 18 restoring and remediating similar locations, the production 19 level of the well, the risk of well abandonment, the compliance 20 and enforcement history of the well, the proximity of the well 21 to people and communities and such other factors as the [oil 22 conservation] division deems relevant. [The oil conservation 23 division shall require a one-well financial assurance on any 24 well that has been held in a temporarily abandoned status for 25 more than two years or, at the election of the operator, may .224488.2

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allow an operator to increase its blanket plugging financial assurance to cover wells held in temporarily abandoned status.] All financial assurance shall remain in force until released by the [oil conservation] division. The [oil conservation] division shall release financial assurance when it is satisfied the conditions of the financial assurance have been fully performed.

8 If any of the requirements of the Oil and Gas Β. 9 Act or the rules promulgated pursuant to that act have not been 10 complied with, the [oil conservation] division, after notice 11 and hearing, may order any well plugged and abandoned and the 12 location restored and remediated by the operator or surety or 13 both in accordance with division rules. If the order is not 14 complied with in the time period set out in the order, the 15 financial assurance shall be forfeited.

C. When any financial assurance is forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the Oil and Gas Act or rules promulgated pursuant to that act, the director of the [oil conservation] division shall give notice to the attorney general, who shall collect the forfeiture without delay.

D. All forfeitures shall be deposited in the state treasury in the oil and gas reclamation fund.

E. When the financial assurance proves insufficient to cover the cost of plugging <u>and abandoning</u> oil and gas wells <u>and restoring and remediating the location</u> on land other than .224488.2

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1 federal land and funds must be expended from the oil and gas 2 reclamation fund to meet the additional expenses, the [oil 3 conservation] division is authorized to bring suit against the 4 operator [in the district court of the county in which the well 5 is located] for indemnification for all costs incurred by the 6 [oil conservation] division in plugging the well. All funds 7 collected pursuant to a judgment in a suit for indemnification 8 brought under the provisions of this section shall be deposited 9 in the oil and gas reclamation fund. 10 F. An operator required to file financial assurance 11 for a well pursuant to this section is considered to have met 12 that requirement if the operator obtains a plugging insurance 13 policy that: 14 (1) includes the specific well; [and that 15 (1)] (2) is approved by the office of 16 superintendent of insurance; 17 [(2)] (3) names the state of New Mexico as owner 18 of the policy and contingent beneficiary; 19 [(3)] (4) names a primary beneficiary who agrees 20 to plug the specified wellbore; 21 [(4)] (5) is fully prepaid and cannot be 22 canceled or surrendered; 23 [(5)] (6) provides that the policy continues in 24 effect until the specified wellbore has been plugged and 25 abandoned and the location restored and remediated; .224488.2 - 23 -

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1	[(6)] <u>(7)</u> provides that benefits will be paid
2	when, but not before, the specified wellbore has been plugged
3	and abandoned and the location restored and remediated in
4	accordance with rules of the [oil conservation] division in
5	effect at the time of plugging, <u>abandoning, restoring and</u>
6	remediating; and
7	[(7)] <u>(8)</u> provides benefits that are not less
8	than an amount equal to the one-well financial assurance
9	required by [oil conservation] division rules.
10	G. If, subsequent to an operator obtaining an
11	insurance policy as provided in this section, the one-well
12	financial assurance requirement applicable to the operator's
13	well is increased, either because the well is deepened or the
14	rules of the [oil conservation] division are amended, the
15	operator is considered to have met the revised requirement if:
16	(1) the existing policy benefit equals or
17	exceeds the revised requirement;
18	(2) the operator obtains an amendment increasing
19	the policy benefit by the amount of the increase in the
20	applicable financial assurance requirement; or
21	(3) the operator obtains financial assurance
22	equal to the amount, if any, by which the revised requirement
23	exceeds the policy benefit."
24	SECTION 8. Section 70-2-31 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981,
25	Chapter 362, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
	.224488.2 - 24 -

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"70-2-31. VIOLATIONS OF THE OIL AND GAS ACT--PENALTIES.--

A. Whenever the division determines that a person violated or is violating the Oil and Gas Act or any provision of any rule, order, permit or authorization issued pursuant to that act, the division may seek compliance and civil penalties by:

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(1) issuing a notice of violation;

(2) commencing a civil action in district court for appropriate relief, including injunctive relief; or

(3) issuing a temporary cessation order if the division determines that the violation is causing or will cause an imminent danger to public health or safety or a significant imminent environmental harm. The cessation order will remain in effect until the earlier of when the violation is abated or thirty days unless a hearing is held before the division and a new order is issued.

B. A notice of violation issued pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section shall state with reasonable specificity the nature of the violation, shall require compliance immediately or within a specified time period, shall provide notice of the availability of an informal review and the date of a hearing before the division and shall provide notice of potential sanctions, including assessing a penalty, suspending, canceling or terminating a permit or authorization, shutting in a well and plugging and abandonment of a well and .224488.2

<u>underscored material = new</u> [bracketed material] = delete forfeiting financial assurance pursuant to Section 70-2-14 NMSA 1978.

C. If the notice of violation is not resolved informally within thirty days after service of the notice, the division shall hold a hearing and determine whether the violation should be upheld and whether any sanctions, including civil penalties, shall be assessed. In assessing a penalty authorized by this section, the division shall take into account the seriousness of the violation, any good faith efforts to comply with the applicable requirements, any history of noncompliance under the Oil and Gas Act and other relevant factors. When a decision is rendered by the division after a hearing, any party of record adversely affected shall have the right to have the matter heard de novo before the commission pursuant to Section 70-2-13 NMSA 1978.

D. Any civil penalty assessed by a court or by the division or commission pursuant to this section may not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) per day of noncompliance for each violation unless the violation presents a risk either to the health or safety of the public or of causing significant environmental harm, or unless the noncompliance continues beyond a time specified in the notice of violation or order issued by the division, commission or court, whereupon the civil penalty may not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day of noncompliance for each violation. .224488.2

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[No penalty assessed by the division or commission after a hearing may exceed two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000); provided that such limitation does not apply to penalties assessed by a court.]

E. The commission shall make rules, pursuant to Section 70-2-12.2 NMSA 1978, providing procedures for the issuance of notices of violations, the assessment of penalties and the conduct of informal proceedings and hearings pursuant to this section.

F. It is unlawful, subject to a criminal penalty of a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or both such fine and imprisonment, for any person to knowingly and willfully:

(1) violate any provision of the Oil and Gas Act or any rule, regulation or order of the commission or the division issued pursuant to that act; or

(2) do any of the following for the purpose of evading or violating the Oil and Gas Act or any rule, regulation or order of the commission or the division issued pursuant to that act:

(a) make any false entry or statement in a report required by the Oil and Gas Act or by any rule, regulation or order of the commission or division issued pursuant to that act;

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1 (b) make or cause to be made any false entry 2 in any record, account or memorandum required by the Oil and 3 Gas Act or by any rule, regulation or order of the commission 4 or division issued pursuant to that act; 5 omit or cause to be omitted from any (c) such record, account or memorandum full, true and correct 6 7 entries; or 8 (d) remove from this state or destroy, 9 mutilate, alter or falsify any such record, account or 10 memorandum. 11 G. For the purposes of Subsection F of this section, 12 each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense. 13 Η. Any person who knowingly and willfully procures, 14 counsels, aids or abets the commission of any act described in 15 Subsection A or F of this section shall be subject to the same 16 penalties as are prescribed in Subsection D or F of this 17 section." 18 SECTION 9. A new section of the Oil and Gas Act is 19 enacted to read: 20 "[NEW MATERIAL] ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL.--21 The "environmental justice advisory council" is Α. 22 created and is administratively attached to the energy, 23 minerals and natural resources department. The energy, 24 minerals and natural resources department may provide 25 administrative staff and assistance to the advisory council. .224488.2 - 28 -

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1 The advisory council shall advise the commission and the 2 division on how to identify and address current and historic environmental injustices and inequities in the operation and 3 4 regulation of oil and gas activities within the authority of 5 the commission and division, including how to identify and 6 address disproportionate, adverse and cumulative risks and 7 impacts of oil and gas operations on environmental justice 8 communities and how to promote the fair treatment and 9 meaningful involvement of environmental justice communities in 10 the permitting, planning, rulemaking and decision making in 11 such activities. The advisory council consists of:

(1) four representatives of disproportionately impacted communities appointed by the secretary of Indian affairs, including representatives from communities within the San Juan and Permian basins;

(2) four representatives of tribal governmentsor entities, appointed by the chair of the commission; and

(3) one representative of local governments appointed by the chair of the commission.

B. The members of the advisory council shall elect a chair of the advisory council.

C. Members of the advisory council may receive per diem and mileage pursuant to the Per Diem and Mileage Act."

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