



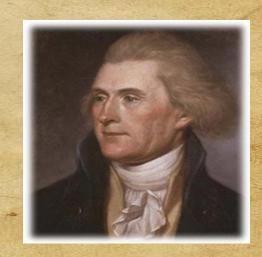
Overview of the State Land Office

- Responsible for administering 9 million acres of surface and 13 million acres of subsurface estate for the beneficiaries of the state land trust, which includes schools, universities, hospitals and other important public institutions.
- SLO seeks to optimize revenues while protecting the health of the land for future generations.
- By leasing state trust land for a wide array of uses, the State Land
 Office generates hundreds of millions of dollars each year to
 support these beneficiaries.

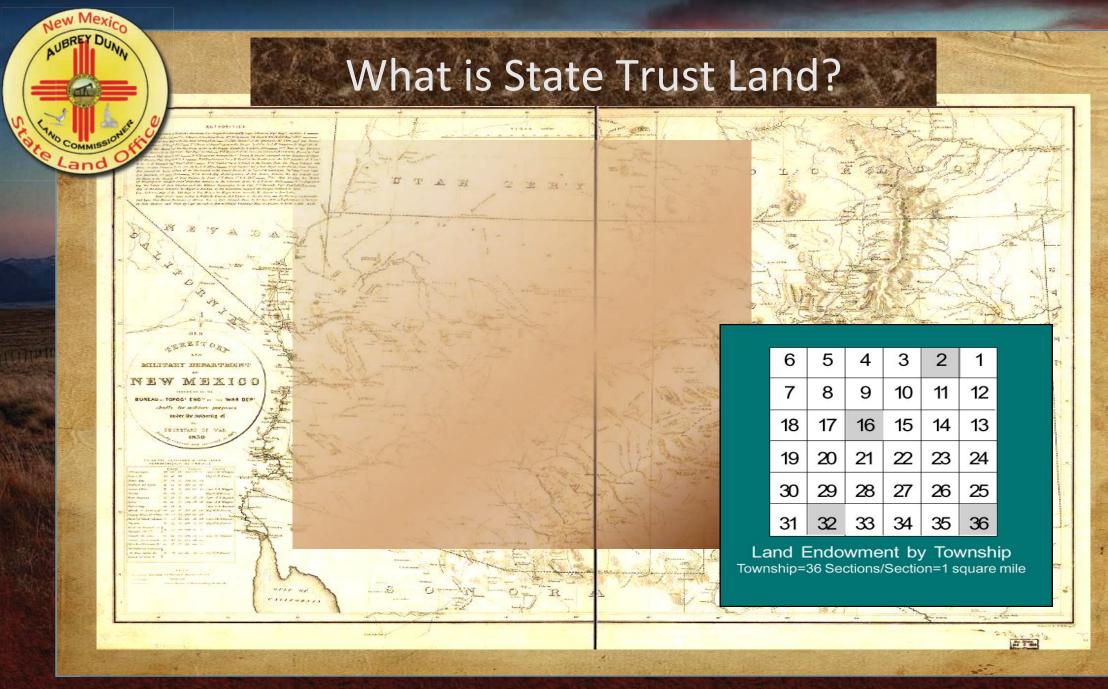


How Land Management Began

- Thomas Jefferson proposed the public land survey system that is used today.
- This system incorporates a land survey that uses a mathematical rectangular grid applied to the land area. The grid designation was based on a standard unit marker placed on the ground.
- This was the basis of the General Land Ordinance of 1785, which established the present land survey system and charted Western History of the US.









Why Are There State Trust



Schools





Hospitals



Universities



Other Institutions



How Did We Get the Land?

➤ Organic Act of 1850:

 Bestowed Sections 16 and 36 for the benefit of the Common Schools

Ferguson Act of 1898:

- Designated the Commissioner of Public Lands to oversee the Trust
- Established specific
 Beneficiaries, including
 Universities, Hospitals, and
 Penitentiary, Charitable &
 Reform Institutions

> Enabling Act of 1910:

 Added Sections 2 and 32 for the benefit of Trust beneficiaries

> In Lieu Lands

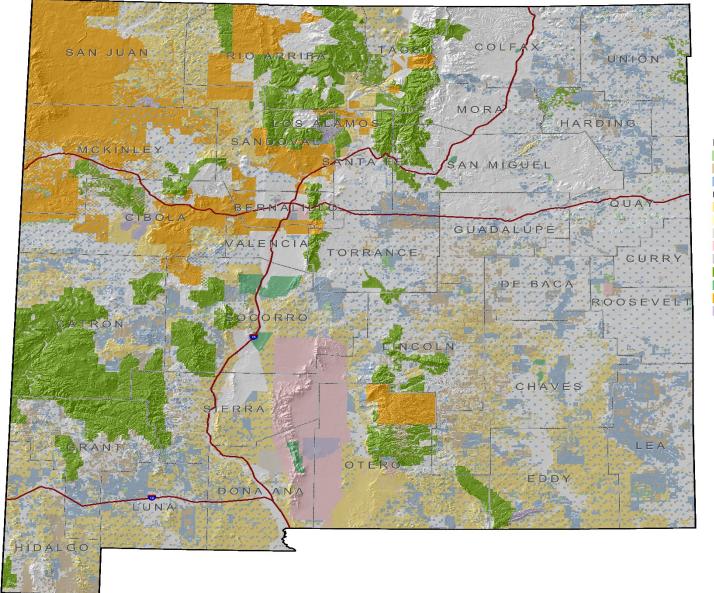
Due to Forest Reserves,
 Spanish Land Grants &
 Native American Lands

Quantity Grants

 Specific Land for the Benefit of Specific Beneficiaries



NM Land Status Map



NMSLO Trust Lands

Surface Estate

Subsurface Estate

Surface and Subsurface Estates

Federal Surface Management

Bureau of Land Management

Bureau of Reclamation

Department of Agriculture

Department of Defense

Department of Energy

USDA Forest Service

OSDAT Great Service

Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Indian Affairs/Tribes

National Park Service





Beneficiaries

Public (Common) Schools



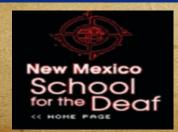
New Mexico Boys' School





New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired





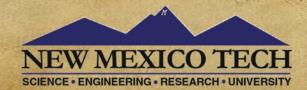










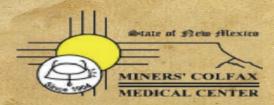


Carrie Tingley Hospital



Las Vegas Behavioral Health Institute





- Capital Buildings
- Charitable Penal and Reforms
- Penitentiary of New Mexico
- Rio Grande Improvements
- Saline Lands, UNM



How Does State Trust Land Make Money?

Commercial, Grazing, Wind/ Solar, and other uses 4%



\$739.5 Million FY2015

Oil, Gas and Minerals 96%



Income Producing Divisions



State Land Office

Field **Operations**



Oil, Gas & Mineral Resources





Commercial Resources



Rights of Way

Agriculture & Grazing

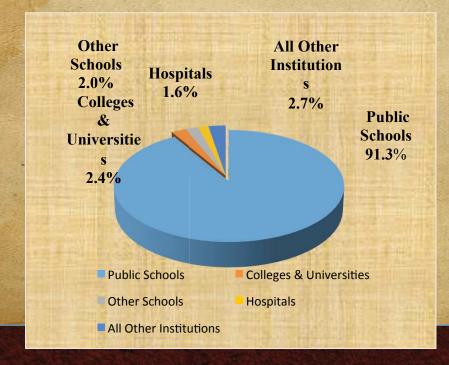




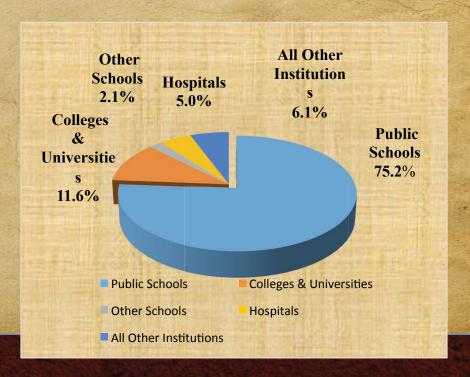
Where Does The Money Go?

Royalties go to the Permanent Fund Rental Income goes to Maintenance Fund

Distribution to **Permanent**Fund for Beneficiaries



Distribution to Beneficiaries from Maintenance Fund





Authority & Responsibility Under the State Constitution

- Section 10 of the Enabling Act for the State of New Mexico requires that State Trust Lands "shall be by the said state held in trust, to be disposed of in whole or in part only in manner as herein provided." Enabling Act, June 20, 1910, § 10, 36 Stat. 557. Furthermore, "every sale, lease, conveyance or contract ... not made in substantial conformity with the provisions of this act shall be null and void." Id.
- Commissioner of Public Lands has very broad discretion in the management of State
 Trust Lands. See State ex rel. King v. Lyons, 2011-NMSC-004; Id.
- Commissioner of Public Lands cannot be compelled to hold a public land offering;
 decision is within Commissioner's discretion. Id.
- It's important to note that all measures within the Enabling Act were incorporated into the New Mexico Constitution, thereby making the Act irrevocable without the consent of the United States (Congress) and the people of this State (general election ballot). See N.M. Const. art. XXI, §§ 1–11.



Fiduciary Duties of the Commissioner

- Commissioner **must ensure** that any conveyance of State Trust Land (lease, sale, contract or other use) will yield at least the **appraised value** of the land. See State ex rel. King v. Lyons, 2011-NMSC-004. "All lands ... before being offered shall be appraised at their true value, and no sale or other disposal thereof shall be made for a consideration less than the value so ascertained, nor in any case less than the minimum price hereinafter fixed...". Enabling Act, June 20, 1910, § 10, 36 Stat. 557.
- Commissioner's sustainable land management plan is critical to ensure that State Trust Lands will continue to provide for the State of New Mexico in perpetuity.



SLO Goals & Objectives

- Administer State Trust Land to generate the highest possible level of revenue for our beneficiaries to continue this endowment for generations to come.
- Conservation and enhancement of trust asset values through diligent land management.
- Conduct the operations of the State Land Office in a manner consistent with strong fiscal accountability, efficiency, and customer services.



SLO and NMDGF – 2017-20 Easement

- Similar in scope to 2016-17 easement agreement
- Three-year agreement to be effective from April 1, 2017, to March 31, 2020
- In response to public safety concerns, language has been added to post notices regarding the location of traps on State Trust Lands in conspicuous places – either at the nearest Access Point or on a structure or post adjacent to traps



- In response to a request from Game Commissioners during the May 2016 public meeting, SLO staff were surveyed to help capture data on SLO cooperation with NMDGF as well as other local/state/federal agencies.
- Key findings from the survey:
 - Among all regulatory and law enforcement agencies,
 SLO staff liaise most with staff from NM Oil
 Conservation Division, NMDGF and Sheriff's Depts.



- Key findings from the survey (continued):
 - 56% of SLO District Resource Managers (DRMs)
 reported meeting with NMDGF officers and staff
 more often than quarterly or annually
 - 12.5% of SLO DRMs meet with NMDGF officers and staff at least quarterly
 - 12.5% of SLO DRMs meet with NMDGF officers and staff at least annually
 - The balance of SLO DRMs that have not met with NMDGF staff likely represent more urban areas



- Key findings from the survey (continued):
 - When asked to quantify the number of hours spent annually on key field issues, DRMs responded as follows:
 - 849 hours on General SLO Rule/Statute Violations
 - 728.5 hours on General Lessee Complaints
 - 529.25 hours on Access Issues Relating to Hunting,
 Camping and Recreation
 - 140.5 hours on Professional Guide/Outfitter Inquiries



- Survey responses from SLO DRMs do not account for additional interface between SLO and NMDGF staff:
 - ~200 hours on SLO GIS mapping of hunter access points
 - ~150 hours on additional interactions between SLO staff and NMDGF staff on hunter access point discussions, signage issues, field contractor matters, other access efforts (i.e. Luera Road Easement), lessee/licensee interface issues and general inter-agency liaison

