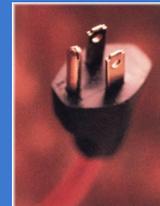




New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department

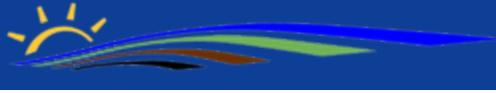


By: Joanna Prukop, Cabinet Secretary

Brown to **Green** Make the Connection for Renewable Energy

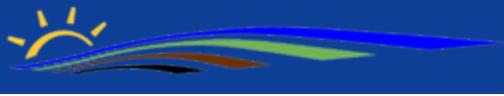
New Mexico Clean Energy Initiatives

Wednesday, December 10, 2008



New Mexico

- Rich in natural resources with long history of development
- An energy provider/exporter
- Oil, natural gas, and electricity
- Strong & balanced regulation of extractive industries
- Extractive industries are important to New Mexico's economy
- Environmental impacts must be contained



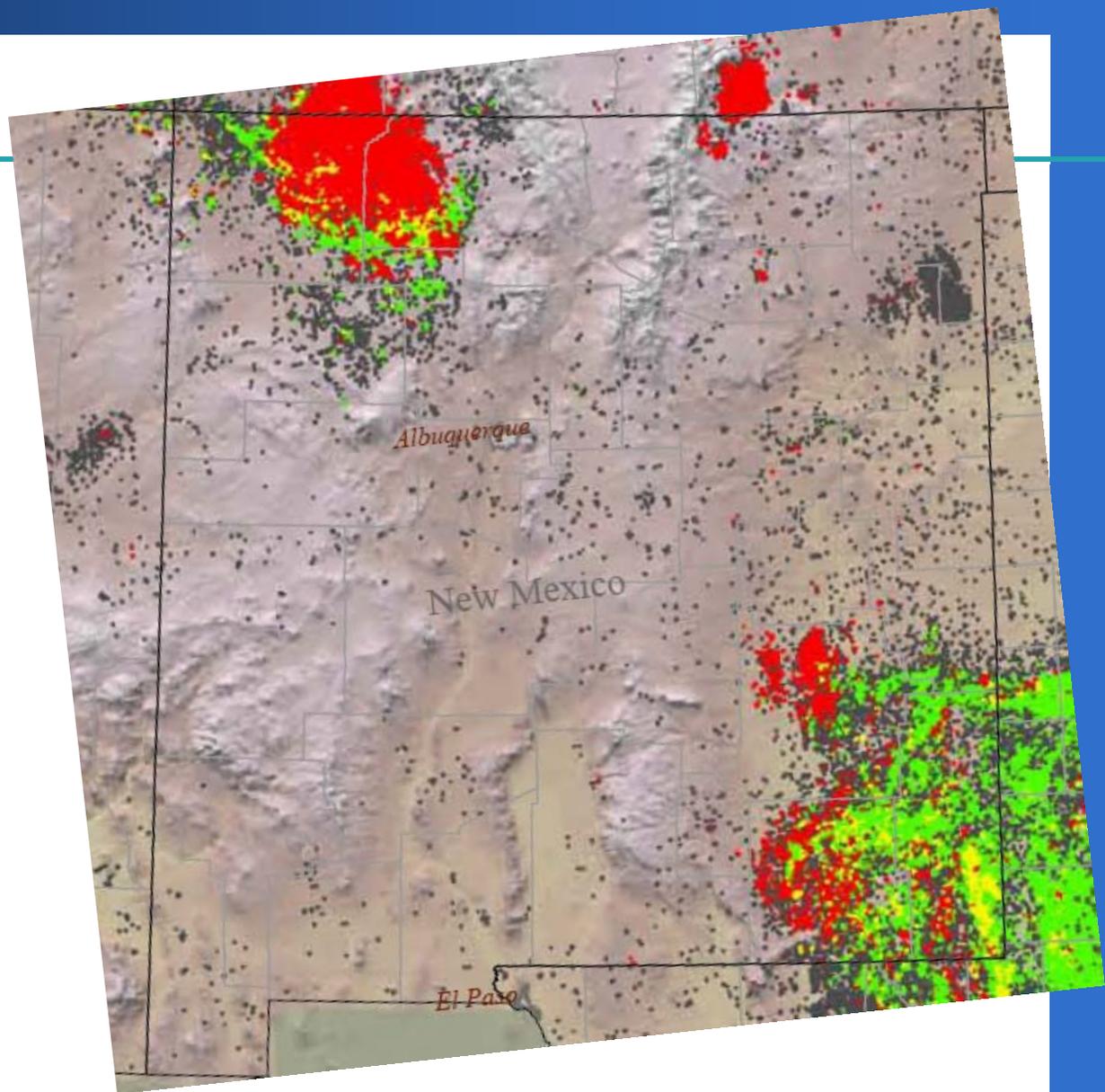
New Mexico

Oil & Gas Development

Green is oil

Red is gas

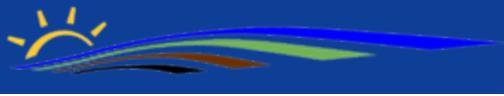
Yellow is oil & gas





New Mexico—Oil & Gas “Brownfields”

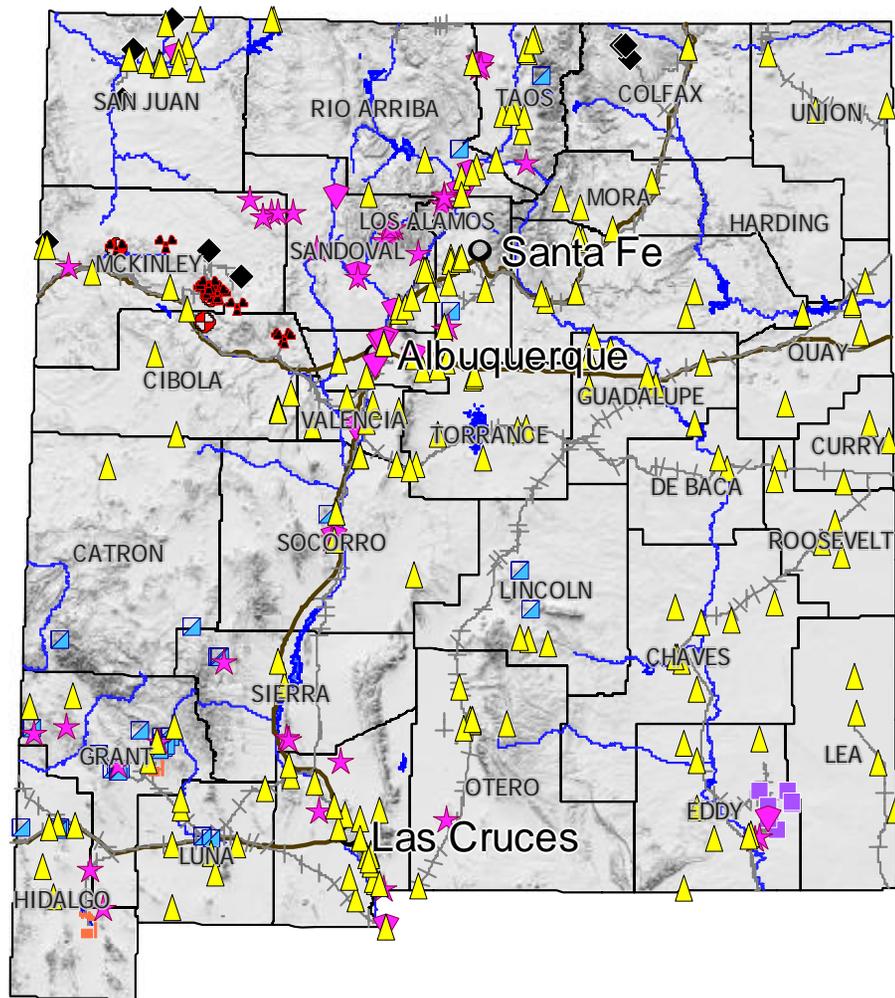


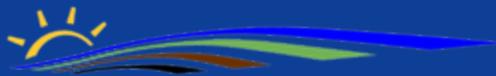


New Mexico

Mining Development

Black is coal mines
Blue is metal mines
Purple is industrial minerals
Yellow is aggregate & stone





New Mexico—Mine “Brownfields”

Before (2003)



Reclamation of coal mine,
near Raton

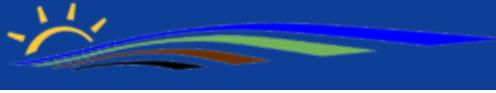


After (2008)



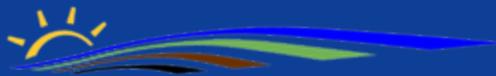
Brown to Green

- New Mexico = Clean Energy State
- Excellent renewable resources
- Governor Richardson's clean energy policies
- Renewable Portfolio Standard
- Production Tax Credit
- Renewable Energy Transmission Authority



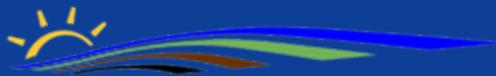
Brown to Green

- Experience in redeveloping **brownfields**
- Avoid energy development on sensitive lands
- Avoid environmental & wildlife impacts
- Transmission corridor development is key area



Responsible Energy Development



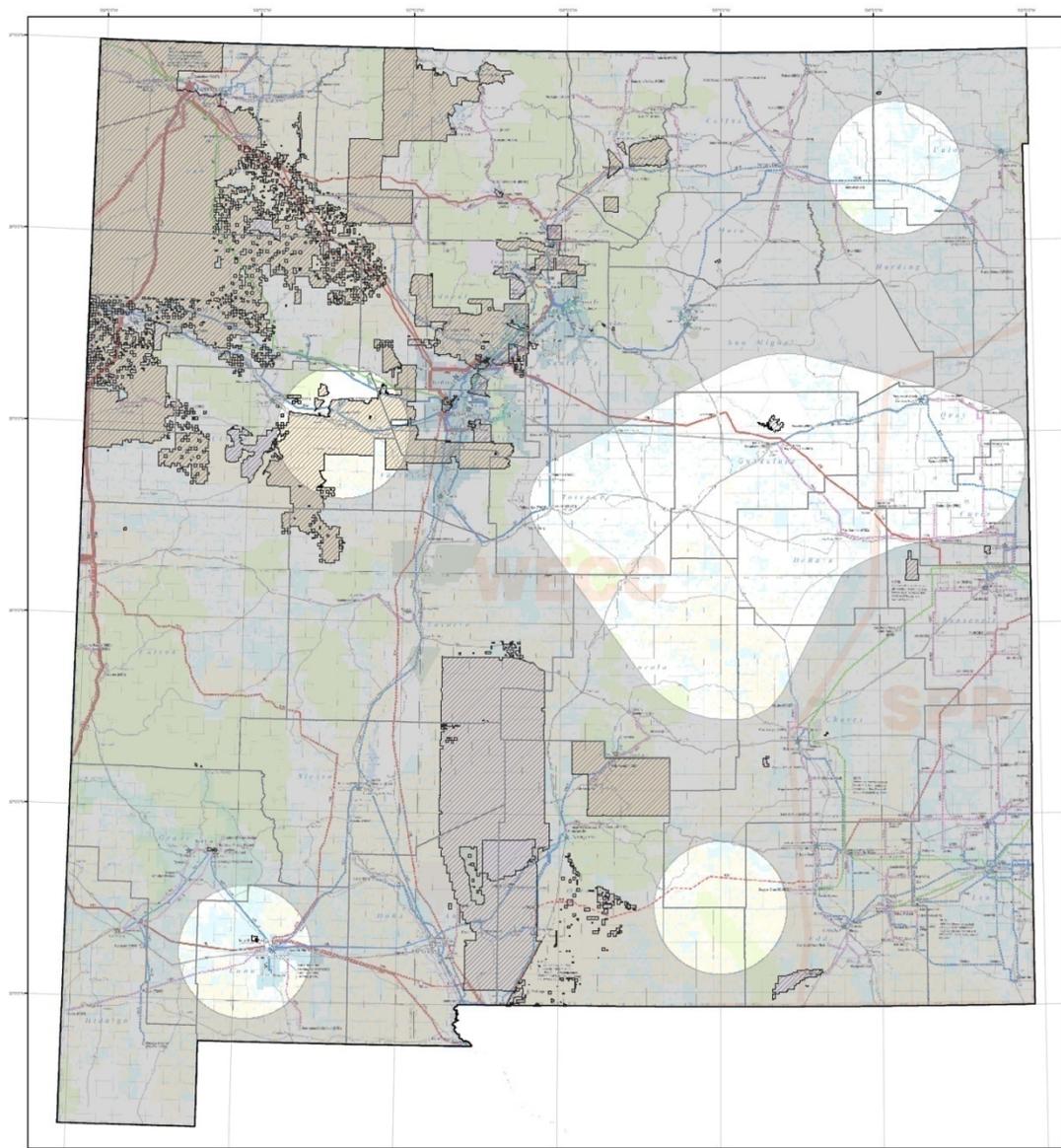


Renewable Energy/Clean Fuels





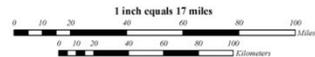
Renewable Resources New Mexico



Legend
Exclusion Areas (Tribal Lands, National Park Service Lands, and Department of Defense Lands)

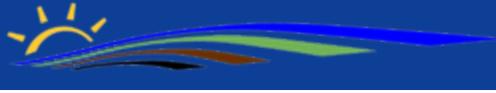
NEW MEXICO RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSMISSION AUTHORITY

New Mexico State Land Office
Patrick H. Lyons
Commissioner of Public Lands



Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 13
1983 North American Datum

Compiled, edited and prepared by the
Land Office Geographic Information Center
mnr_rts_20080417.mxd (April 17, 2008, WKS)



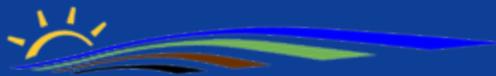
New Mexico Renewable Energy Resources

- Solar: 2nd in potential
- “World Class” wind on NM’s Eastern Plains
- Geothermal: 7th in potential
- Biomass (forest material and dairy/feedlot wastes)
- New Mexico has in excess of 10,000 MW of renewable energy generation resources



Renewable Portfolio Standards

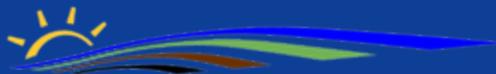
- New Mexico today has stronger Renewable Portfolio Standards—requiring major utilities to produce 15 percent of their power from renewable resources by 2015 and 20 percent by 2020.
- The Public Regulation Commission established, by rule, a “solar carve-out” as part of a utility’s Renewable Portfolio Standard requirement. The carve-out requires that a minimum of 20% of a utility’s renewable energy supply mix be solar.



The New Mexico Wind Energy Center



Located near Fort Sumner; built by Florida Power & Light.



Solar Opportunities



Solar PV Power Plant in Southern Colorado



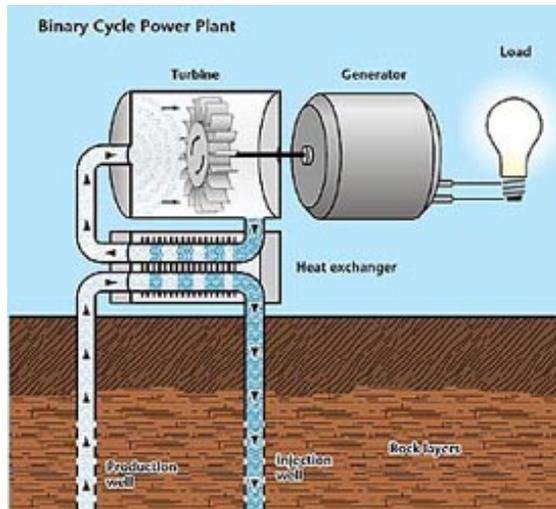
Solar Thermal Power Plant in southern California



Geothermal



Geothermal Plant in California

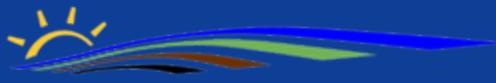


- Potential may be huge
- Relatively small “footprint”
- Water impacts and siting in sensitive areas is an issue → Valles Caldera in NM
- Do it in **brownfields!**
- ;-)



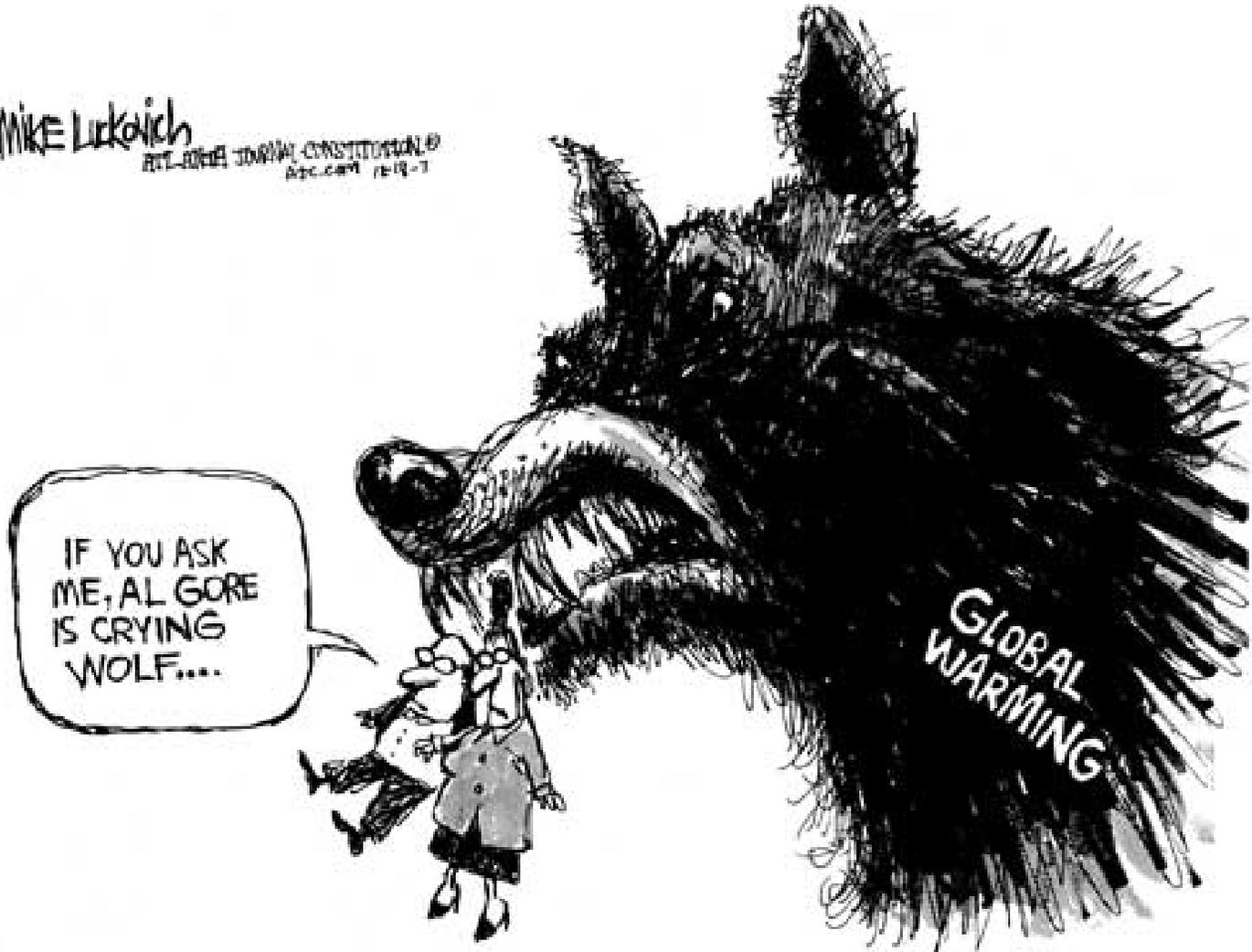
New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority (RETA)

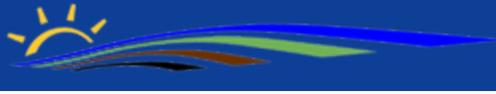
- RETA—focusing on developing new transmission projects to promote renewable energy
- First of its kind in the nation to require 30% in renewable energy
- Dedicated to developing the infrastructure for transmission and storage of renewable electricity



Climate Change

MIKE LICKOVICH
ARTS AND LETTERS JOURNAL CONSTITUTIONAL
ARTS.COM 12-12-07

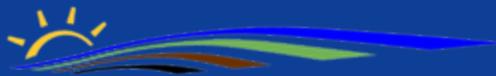




Climate Change Impacts

- Fewer cold and more hot days and nights, more heat waves
- More heavy precipitation events, larger land area in drought
- More severe hurricanes, and increased incidence of extreme high sea level.

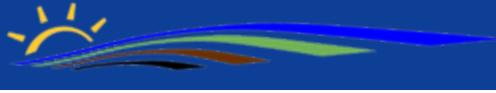




GHG Emissions

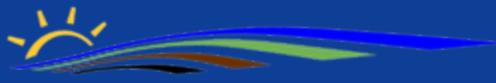


The Four Corners Power Plant, a 2,000-megawatt plant co-owned and operated by Arizona Public Service, located on Navajo land in Fruitland, now routinely ranks No. 1 on dirty-power lists compiled by watchdog groups from emissions reports to the EPA.



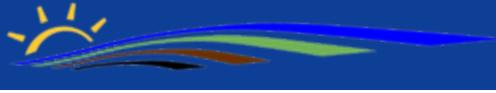
Brown to Green

- Energy Efficiency
- Critical component
- Complements green power production



Energy Efficiency is for Everyone!





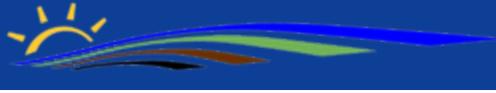
Where do we go from here?

- Issues are complex
- Need balance to address important issues
- Land use, water, community needs, wildlife, and energy development
- Our challenge is to utilize **brownfields** for **green** power production
- Calls for new roles and strategies



Brown to Green

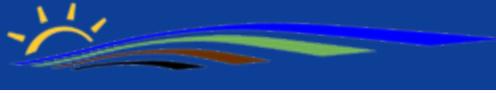
- **Brownfields to Green Power Production** can meet the challenge quite well
- Complexity
- Collaboration
- Opportunities
- Energy Security
- Protect our sensitive lands



Ways to Collaborate

■ Partnerships

- Financiers/renewable energy developers/land owners
- Utilities/renewable energy developers/government agencies

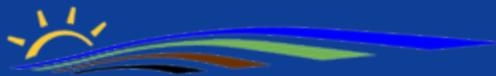


BROWNFIELDS REDEVELOPMENT

Climate change, energy needs, and land use priorities guide us to consider **brownfields** redevelopment

These new opportunities will provide:

- green** jobs
- economic development
- manufacturing opportunities
- and **green** power production



New Mexico—"Brownfields" Re-use

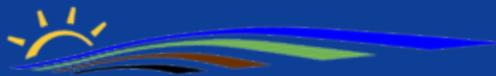
Coal mine
shop
facility,
near Raton





Brown to Green

- New Mexico has great renewable energy resources
- We want to redevelop more of our **Brownfields**
- New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department is ready to collaborate
- We're developing guidelines for **brown** to **green** development starting with this workshop



Brown to Green



Thanks for your attention!