



Climate Action Plan Community Conversations

Statewide Zoom, NM

4.2.2025

Welcome

Participants were welcomed and oriented to the interpretation services.

Clarify objectives, group agreements, Lilly Irvin-Vitela and Melissa Ontiveros:

- Listen to understand
- Be respectful of common ground and differences
- Share the space
- Remember your voice matters.

Provide context and expectations, NMED and EMNRD by Amy Rosebrough:

- The aim of the NM Climate Action Plan is

- [2] To lead New Mexico to net zero climate pollution by 2050.

- [1] To reduce climate pollution by 45% by 2030 (compared to 2005).

- The planning process includes exploration across NM of New Mexicans personal values, local priorities, and state priorities to inform the approaches that are adopted in the New Mexico plan.
- Some of the parameters that will guide the selection of approaches include feasibility of implementation, cost and the availability of funding, the impact of the strategy or tactic on pollution reductions, the transformative impact, and community values.

Community Values

- Querencia
- Climate justice
- Energy equity
- Equity (3)
- Viability for agriculture
- Water is life
- Water sustainability
- Primary prevention
- Multigenerational education
- Decarbonization
- Composting
- Ecosystem service
- Ecosystem restoration
- Increased resilience
- Community resiliency
- Resilience (2)
- Indigenous ways of knowing
- Well-being/quality of life for all humans and more than humans
- Health
- healthy communities
- healthy land and water for flora and fauna
- more public health focus
- Respect for the natural world
- People of NM speaking for
- Affordable/sustainable housing
- Natural carbon sequestration
- Wildlife conservation/ Habitat and Wildlife conservation/ Wild space conservation/Conserve(4)
- Reduced methane leakage
- Clean air and water (2)
- Transportation/Transit (2)
- Workforce development
- Education and workforce training in renewable energy
- Balance of jobs
- Clean energy workforce development
- Vehicle to grid
- Microgrids
- Diversified energy sources
- Shared costs and value across communities
- Water sustainability
- Water and nutrient conservation through the implementation of compost toilet incentives (& humanure compost production)
- Plan each city
- Active management of forests to preserve water
- Scientifically proven solutions that do not perpetuate fossil fuel pollution
- Mutual aid
- Moral
- Prosperity
- Affordable ways to convert my home to a place that is far more capable of using solar, wind energy, and gray/brown water for my gardens
- Energy security
- Name the cost of oil and gas pollution to the state
- Carbon capture and sequestration is not enough to stop the climate crisis, we can inject

Transportation

In small breakout groups, participants analyzed and prioritized the following priorities, raised, and answered clarifying questions, and identified missing strategies/tactics related to the transportation.

- Create communities where it is easy and safe to get around without a car.
 - In round one, 8 participants identified this as an effective strategy. 0 participants saw the pros and cons, and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 4 participants identified this as an effective strategy, none saw the pros and cons or opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, saw the pros and cons, or opposed this strategy.
- Increase safety, availability, and efficiency of public transit.
 - In round one, 8 participants identified this as an effective strategy. 0 participants saw the pros and cons, and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 3 people identified this as an effective strategy, none saw the pros and cons nor opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, saw the pros and cons, or opposed this strategy.
- Make it cheaper and easier to buy and charge electric vehicles.
 - In round one, 3 participants identified this as an effective strategy. 4 participants saw the pros and cons, and no one opposed this strategy. The pros and cons cited were EVs do not reduce our reliance on oil and gas because that is the main source of grid power, skeptical about EV batteries, and mining resources.
 - In round 2, 4 people identified this as an effective strategy, none saw the pros and cons nor opposed this strategy. Those in favor suggest infrastructure needs to be increased.
 - In round 3, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, saw the pros and cons, or opposed this strategy.
- Make it easier and cheaper for freight, buses, delivery, and ride share vehicles to use cleaner fuels.
 - In round one, 5 participants identified this as an effective strategy. 2 participants saw the pros and cons, and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 2 participants identified this as an effective strategy. 1 participant saw the pros and cons, and none opposed this strategy. What are “cleaner fuels”? Where are we getting that fuel? Is hydrogen from transformation facilities included?
 - In round 3, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, saw the pros and cons, or opposed this strategy.
- Help people repair and replace high polluting cars.

- In round one, 7 participants identified this as an effective strategy. 0 participants saw the pros and cons, and no one opposed this strategy.
- In round 2, 0 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 0 participants saw the pros and cons, and no one opposed this strategy. Participants were concerned with the carbon footprint of creating new vehicles.
- In round 3, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, saw the pros and cons, or opposed this strategy.

Clarifying Questions:

- When are the details going to come in on these strategies?
- Creating communities where it is easier to get around without a car – what does that look like? More bikeable/walkable?
- How to make EVs more accessible in an equitable way, e.g., used EVs?
- How will safety, availability, and efficiency be measured to determine if it is sufficient and successful? – for strategy #2 will it be enough for the communities that need this transportation?
- Will the team evaluate recent technologies, e.g., vehicle fleets as grid assets?
- Do these include having charging stations available for everyone?
- Doesn't transportation include using energy at your own home?
- What do we mean by repair high polluting cars? Are we monitoring high polluting cars? Are we giving tickets?
- Does replace cars mean helping them replace them with cleaner options, e.g., hybrid?
- How do we get people excited about not driving cars, especially in urban areas?
- Where are most of the emissions coming from, urban areas or other places?
- What does it mean to "create communities"?
- Are social justice inequities included in the measures?

What's Missing?:

- Support and increase affordable housing measures so people do not have to commute as far.
- Building out EV infrastructure on highly trafficked routes, e.g., between ABQ and Santa Fe.
- Regional transportation connections, e.g., ABQ to Cruces and Vegas, and even wider to Denver and Phoenix. Increasing reliability of public transportation availability, light and heavy-duty rails.
- For creating communities where it is easy and safe to get around without a car, and increasing safety, availability, and efficiency of public transit – enjoyability. Needs to be enjoyable for people to want to do them. Also, accessibility for folks with other abilities.
- Las Cruces needs bike routes everywhere – closer to schools and stores.
- Mindset shift to get away from centering cars.
- Bike busing – days where people ride bikes to school as a group instead of riding on buses. Safe routes to school. Look at Las Cruces as an example.

- Closing streets to cars to encourage people to ride bikes and walk.
- Las Cruces Creatives – people repair bicycles, scooters, skateboards (small transportation) but could be helping larger transportation.
- Does not recognize the needs of various parts of the state based on employment, demographics, etc., e.g., urban pollution from many cars, need for public transportation in rural areas.
- Connecting smaller towns and cities via rail or bus.
- For measure 1 – need to add speed, how long it takes to get places (15-minute city).
- A cultural/social shift – incentives for taking public transportation, people are hung up on the identity of having cars. Public transportation is seen as “lower class” and undesirable.
- Not necessarily about building new but more retrofiting. Taking away roads for more bike lanes.
- Make public transportation cheaper than driving a car.
- Protected scooter lanes with a buffer.
- Hierarchy for policy and funding of sustainable low-carbon modes of transport.
- Changing zoning restrictions
- Educational campaign to counter common transportation myths
- For measure 5 – more incentives for replacing with hybrids, EVs and HEVs not just other ICEs (internal combustion engines)

Priorities:

- Create communities where it is easy and safe to get around without a car.
- Increase safety, availability, and efficiency of public transit.
- Make it cheaper and easier to buy and charge electric vehicles
- Make it easier and cheaper for freight, buses, delivery, and ride share vehicles to use cleaner fuels. Including easier operation.

Energy

In small breakout groups, participants analyzed and prioritized the following priorities, raised, and answered clarifying questions, and identified missing strategies/tactics related to energy.

- Make it easier and cheaper to install solar panels and batteries for homes.
 - In round one, 6 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 2 participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 8 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, 3 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 1 participant saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.

- Expand and make electrical grid more efficient to support adding cheap and clean renewable power.
 - In round one, 7 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 3 participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 6 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 2 participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, 2 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 2 participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
- Make it easier and cheaper for homes and businesses to save energy. Including upgrading appliances and HVAC systems and replacing gas, propane, or oil powered appliances with electric appliances
 - In round one, 9 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 7 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 1 participant saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, 3 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 1 participant saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
- Adopt and enforce the most recent building and energy codes for greater energy and safety.
 - In round one, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 7 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 1 participant saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, 5 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
- Make it easier for homes and businesses to get paid for utilizing less energy during peak demand.
 - In round one, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, 3 participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 5 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, 3 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 1 participant saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.

Clarifying Questions:

- How do we make solar and batteries cheaper if prices are what they are?
 - Facilitating more residential solar on distribution system. Utilities do not have enough distribution capacity in certain neighborhoods to bring more panels and batteries online. Ratepayers would not have to necessarily pay for upgrades on the grid in this way.
- Have these been valued for the net GHG reductions they can produce?
- What about a decarbonization standard for utilities?

- Possible to turn plants back on (Escalante) that could add emissions? Priority: do not turn old, dirty power plants back on
- What are the emissions from coal and mining? They are a significant percentage of emissions in the presentation for being shut down.
- How do energy and building codes get updated?
 - International codes – states can adopt codes
- Buildings are unique in NM; does it bring up enforcement issues?
- What about solar and batteries for apartments and condominiums, not just single-family homes
 - Add language about accessing solar and storage for multifamily and other types of housing
- What does it mean to expand the grid or make it more efficient?
 - Grid is at capacity; expansion could bring on more renewables
 - Utilities have significant role to play to expand grid capacity, especially as buildings and vehicles are electrified
 - NM could join wholesale market to tap into resources in other states
- For measure 2- would want to clarify how much this leads to development of undisturbed lands
 - Existing regulations protect those concerns like NEPA and others
- For measure 4 want clarification on what these codes entail/emphasize
 - Hard to evaluate measure without more details
- For measure 1 - will this include measures to foster community power projects?
- Why is measure 1 exclusively on homes?
- Does not grid modernization also impact interconnection for home/business/govt owned?

What is Missing?:

- Concerned about the new set of energy users who do not have to comply with renewable requirements that utilities must. Emissions could be much higher in this sector than expected.
- Transmission and distribution
- Utility-scale solar battery is less expensive to install and maintain than individual house-based systems because there are unique structural and electrical requirements for every home. Plus, it does not help apartment dwellers.
- Renewables need to replace fossil-fueled power generation. This is independent from a more efficient grid.
- I think measure 2 is a promising idea but will it allow more large corporations to move in and charge way too much for grid expansion?
- So easier/cheaper means rebates and subsidies, so we need to fund that somehow.
- Values to overlay – GHG reductions, other pollution benefits, and affordability
- Get paid or getting reduced rates...?
- Rural Electric Coops get much of their power from out-of-state generating facilities, including coal and gas.

- Incentivize demand response to keep high emitting power plants off
- Coops do have to comply with the Energy Transition Act renewables requirements for co-ops though even if they import their electricity
- What about geothermal energy? Are we doing anything about looking for and increasing our options for using that resource?
 - ECAM is working on expanding the geothermal industry in NM. Data centers need firm resources to support activities, geothermal is a resource that could provide that resource to facilitate those industries in NM
- Virtual power plants – shift electricity use to other times of the day or using batteries, keep peak plants offline
- On-demand response - we need to ensure that we are targeting commercial users of power more than just residential consumers concerned about microgrids in current policy. Data centers are not held to RPS.
- Support for people to adopt newest building codes
 - Funding and technical help
- Make tax rebates and POS credits easier to get
- Support for people to get efficient and electric appliances
- Education on these terms and policies
- There are some utilities with good rebate programs that could be copied, such as Vermont Green Mountain Power and Otero County (NM) Electric Cooperative.
 - Captured in measure 3 on demand response. Notable example for NM utilities to follow
- Suggest emphasizing rooftop solar for measure 1
 - less impact from wildlife and habitat perspective
- For measure 2- also suggest emphasizing development that is wildlife-friendly as expanding the energy grid can impact wildlife significantly depending on how it is done
 - Do not have enough transmission capacity to support new renewables, need to expand to add more renewables at utility scale
 - Support technologies that allow existing lines to transmit more power than they already do
- Make it easier and cheaper to install solar and batteries, not just on homes
- Workforce development

Priorities:

- Make it easier and cheaper to install solar panels and batteries for homes.
- Expand and make electrical grid more efficient to support adding cheap and clean renewable power.
- Make it easier and cheaper for homes and businesses to save energy. Including upgrading appliances and HVAC systems and replacing gas, propane, or oil powered appliances with electric appliances.

Agriculture, Forest, Wilderness

Breakout groups analyzed and prioritized the following priorities, raised, and answered clarifying questions, and identified missing strategies/tactics related to agriculture, forest, and wilderness.

- Implement landscape- scale wildfire reduction and prevention practices in high-risk and high-priority watersheds throughout NM.
 - In round one, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participant saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
- Incorporate landscape-scale restoration that supports native plant communities, carbon storage, drought prevention, and future climate resilience on natural and working lands.
 - In round one, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
- Identify and implement strategies for collection and use of carbon data to evaluate climate efforts, carbon sequestration opportunities, and participation in carbon markets.
 - In round one, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
- Prioritize land for low carbon uses like parks, recreation, green spaces, conservation, and community gardens, particularly in low-income and disadvantaged communities.
 - In round one, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, and no one opposed.
 - In round 2, no participants identified this as an effective strategy and no one opposed it.
 - In round 3, no participants agreed with this strategy, and no one opposed it.
- Incorporate traditional ecological knowledge and indigenous land management practices in conservation and forestry efforts.
 - In round one, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.

- In round 3, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
- Encourage agricultural soil management practices that enhance carbon storage and water retention.
 - In round one, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participant saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.

Clarifying Questions:

- What is the distinction between high risk and high priority?
- What is a high priority watershed?
- Can you clarify what is natural vs working lands?
 - What ways are economics, such as the working land worker, included?
- Could this include preventative burns?
- What do they mean by high risk and high priority? Jacob/answered
- What do they mean by drought mitigation?
- Isn't healthy soil a carbon sink, too?
- Like controlled burns and dead wood removal? Jacob/answered
- Measure 4 is a big Yes
- Measure 5 is another big, huge Yes
- What is your definition of natural working lands?
- Will this be some of the range land degradation of overgrazing?
- This is after the calf canyon and hermit peak fires?
- Measure 4 -- the qualifier "**public**" before "land" would be helpful here
- Is their guidance for landowners for stock sizes to stop overgrazing

What's Missing?:

- Make it landscape scale mitigation. Increase agency collab/sharing of resources at a landscape scale. Watershed planning, all nonprofit/landowners.
- What entails carbon storage
- Seems like Measure 1 is still worth perusing. The most effective and safest ways to do that seems to be the challenge at hand.
- Measure 1, I would also like to see local community members added to the list of folks consulted and collaborated with before doing prescribed burns.

- Update agency policies and budgets to ensure that agencies and organizations working in landscape scale fire risk reduction and mitigation prioritize same areas and share resources to implement actions on a landscape scale
- Measure 5 is in contradiction to measure
- Include the concept of economic justice in these measures.
- For measure 4- recommend adding "and potential carbon storage" after "carbon uses" - to clarify that green spaces/parks/green infrastructure in general can help support carbon storage
- Consider adding "threat" after "wildlife" in measure 1- to make it clearer you are trying to reduce the threat of fire happening- which clearly includes things like thinning and burning where appropriate to the local ecosystem
- Sorry wildfire not wildlife for above measure 1 comment
- Yes, healthy soil is absolutely a carbon sink, especially on native rangelands
- Measure 3 must acknowledge the direct relationship between carbon-sequestration. ability and precipitation - otherwise, it could prove punitive when carbon drops from a wet year to a dry year
- I am also concerned that NM firefighters were not employed as well as they could be, and they also know the regions more intimately than higher paid firefighters from out of state.
- Overgrazing is a big issue.
- If you are not STOPPING the over grazing, you continue to perpetuate the problem
- Cattle need something like 50 acres per cattle. But who is counting?

Priorities:

- Priorities were not identified for this area. Participants did not identify this as a high area of need.

Waste and Materials

In breakout groups, participants analyzed and prioritized the following priorities, raised, and answered clarifying questions, and identified missing strategies/tactics related to waste and materials.

- Capture waste gas (methane) from sites like landfills and dairies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or make electricity and cleaner fuel.
 - In round one, 2 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 6 participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 2 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 1 participant saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, 2 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participant saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.

- Support wastewater treatment plants in creating compost from treated waste.
 - In round one, 5 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 1 participant saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 2 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 1 participant saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, 3 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participant saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
- Make it easier to compost at home and places where food is served.
 - In round one, 7 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 2 participants saw the pros and cons and no one opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 2 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, 3 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participant saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
- Reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste.
 - In round one, 4 participants identified this as an effective strategy, 2 participants saw the pros and cons and 1 participant opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 2 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, 3 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participant saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
- Make it easier and cheaper to use low carbon concrete and other materials.
 - In round one, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 2, 3 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participants saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.
 - In round 3, 3 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no participant saw the pros and cons and none opposed this strategy.

Clarifying Questions:

- What precisely is meant by [the definition of] *cleaner fuels*?
- What is involved with captured or collected landfill gases?
 - *(Questions followed on the use of anaerobic digestion, including human sewage processing, or water intake used in current waste management)*
- How are recycled landfill gases being regulated or used?
- *What methods fall under this description?*

What's Missing?:

- Clarification on specific methane capture procedures
- Has the state considered banning organic waste from municipal landfill

- An attendee had a question asking what strategies and/or sources of funding were currently pursued to further this program?
- Interest in prioritizing the pursuit of low-carbon manufacturing of concrete (two participants spoke for this)
- *Is there anything else that could be applied from elsewhere you are aware of or feel has potential?*
- One member mentioned a group, “Efficiency Maine” in ongoing private-public partnership
- One attendee wants to see more educational efforts and strategies incorporating or geared toward conservation (e.g., preventive non-use)?
- Great transparency behind current and future government efforts to combat climate change.
- Attendee learned that current efforts plan to account for/work with municipalities

Priorities:

- Make it easier to compost at home and places where food is served.
- Support wastewater treatment plants in creating compost from treated waste.

Industry

In breakout groups, participants analyzed and prioritized the following priorities, raised, and answered clarifying questions, and identified missing strategies/tactics related to industry.

- Continue to invest in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from oil and gas activities, for example by identifying and fixing leaking infrastructure or electrifying equipment.
 - In round one, 3 participants identified this as an effective strategy, and no one opposed. Participants suggested changing invest to pursue and fixing to include accountability and mandate.
 - In round 2, participants had no preference for this strategy.
 - In round 3, no participants agreed with this strategy, no participants identified positives and negatives of this strategy and none opposed.
- Continue to plug or remediate abandoned wells and oil and gas infrastructure throughout NM.
 - In round one, 2 participants identified this as an effective strategy, and no one opposed.
 - In round 2, participants had no preference for this strategy.
 - In round 3, no participants agreed with this strategy, 2 participants identified positives and negatives of this strategy, and no participants opposed.
- Continue to reduce carbon dioxide in the atmosphere through carbon capture efforts.
 - In round one, 4 participants identified this as an effective strategy, no one identified positives and negatives for this strategy, and no participants opposed.
 - In round 2, participants had no preference for this strategy.
 - In round 3, no participants agreed with this strategy, 4 participants identified positives and negatives of this strategy, and 1 participant opposed.

- Increase monitoring and enforcement capacity for state emissions regulations. (Including data sharing.)
 - In round one, 5 participants identified this as an effective strategy, specifically enforcement, and no participants opposed.
 - In round 2, participants had no preference for this strategy.
 - In round 3, 4 participants agreed with this strategy, and no participant opposed.
- Create a clean hydrogen hub in NM.
 - In round one, no participants identified this as an effective strategy, 1 participant saw positives and negatives, and 1 participant opposed.
 - In round 2, participants had no preference for this strategy.
 - In round 3, 0 participants agreed with this strategy, 4 participants saw positives and negatives, and 1 participant opposed.
- Explore opportunities for carbon markets in NM.
 - In round one, 1 participant identified this as an effective strategy, 3 participants saw positives and negatives, and 2 participants opposed.
 - In round 2, participants had no preference for this strategy.
 - In round 3, 0 participants agreed with this strategy, 4 participants saw positives and negatives, and 1 participant opposed.

Clarifying Questions:

- I assume electrification requires solar panels – is there a way to specify this?
- CO adopted electrification requirements in the midstream sector – processing
- How much funding is needed?
- We are funded by fees. Methane is addressed through the ozone precursor rule, but we will need additional rules.
- What is the time frame?
 - next two years – NMED is working on them right now; actively working on how to properly structure rules to get the best reductions we can.
- How are the rules adopted?
- Could it be used for more infrastructure down the road rather than just capping?
- Adam – could it be used for more infrastructure down the road rather than just capping?
- gravity batteries
- OCD has a regulation that says when you should plug and abandoned a well
- there are also truly abandoned wells
- stripper wells are often abandoned
- Who is responsible for funding this?
 - Great question; these measures are not necessarily tied to funding – we are not saying who would pay for the grant program? funded by permitting fees? Just generally investigating these measures.

- Having a fund for remediation associated with funding
- Bonding capacity needs to be significantly reduced; currently they can declare bankruptcy and abandon the wells.

What's Missing?:

- At the source--that is emitting
- Is that technology proven and mature?
 - Yes, but it is not widespread – it is
- There is no large-scale carbon capture that is actually working
 - Correct for pulling directly out of the atmosphere
 - Unproven and difficult to pull out of air; carbon capture at the source – has not been productive; a lot of them have shut down
 - You are still thinking about direct air capture, but you are correct, it is expensive.
- Point storage sounds worthwhile while we look for other ways to get off fossil fuels
- Trying to sequester it at each booster station would be unreasonably expensive; you would have to have a pipeline to gather it. Who is going to be responsible?
- It would be industry putting in the pipeline. You are right that the cost would be prohibitive
- Extracting carbon dioxide takes energy which produces more emissions; it approaches perpetual motion.
 - Right, we would have to do a lifecycle analysis.
 - You would have to burn natural gas to do carbon capture
- We have a state rule requiring fixing leaking infrastructure, but not one on electrifying equipment.
- If you are going to do more on methane it should be a broad update of these rules. Just for noting in the chat. Take a comprehensive look at our state ozone and methane rules for improvements that could be made generally, including electrification.
- Even with federal uncertainty about the new EPA methane rules, we would like the state to update our rules to reflect any places where the federal rules are stronger.
- This is good, but the state needs increased bonding
- How many millions of \$ will it take to plug abandoned wells?
 - We do not know; OCD would know
- It needs to be done ASAP
- Please combine with carbon removal (long term storage) when possible. This could be an economic development opportunity.
- Pretending carbon capture is a solution does not seem technologically valid; she then started talking about; this is too broad
- It should be focused on industries where it is difficult to decarbonize – used as a last alternative

- Is there any data that can be provided about the cost benefit analysis of the on-site carbon capture that it would be helpful?
- What percentage of the facilities can get covered in a year.
- Minor + major = thousands of facilities in NM and 8 inspectors
- Investment in real-time monitoring technologies and protocols to assess, with confidence, emissions from sources
- Agency should be funded to the extent that inspectors can get out and get industry to fully comply.
- Where would the funding come from?
- Permitting fees – increase the permitting fees.
- Are you going to have adequate funding for the number of inspectors you need?
- Does CO charge about the same as NM?
 - I do not know but I can look into it
- Carbon markets are non-starters for many of land based indigenous folks. And we do not want to be the guinea pigs for hydrogen.
- Methane rules: we agreed that NM is at the forefront in those rules; we need to enforce them.
- Hydrogen hub – a lot of concern about producing it from anything besides renewables. Efficiency: takes too much energy.
- Carbon market – general affirmation, but questions came up about whether NM is the right place – needs to be implemented nationally.
- More education on conservation and preventing waste rather than composting and recycling; upcycling, more transparency on where waste goes
- Hopeful: that we are seeking to help municipalities and people on a local level
- Compliance and enforcement do get data from direct measurements – starting to look at that now.

Priorities:

- Increase monitoring and enforcement capacity for state emissions regulations.
- Continue to reduce carbon dioxide in the atmosphere through carbon capture efforts.

Next Steps and Opportunities to Participate

- Notes will be sent early next week for review by everyone who signed-in and shared their e-mail. Participants will be given an opportunity to review and send feedback.
- The values and priorities will help shape the next round of community meetings and, the drafting of New Mexico's statewide Climate Action Plan.
- Participants who have not completed the Climate Action Plan survey are invited to share their voice in that way too.
- The planning team will invite everyone who registered or attended this meeting to future planning meetings and continue widening the public outreach efforts.
- Participants are also encouraged to invite others.