

AUGUSTIN PLAINS RANCH WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

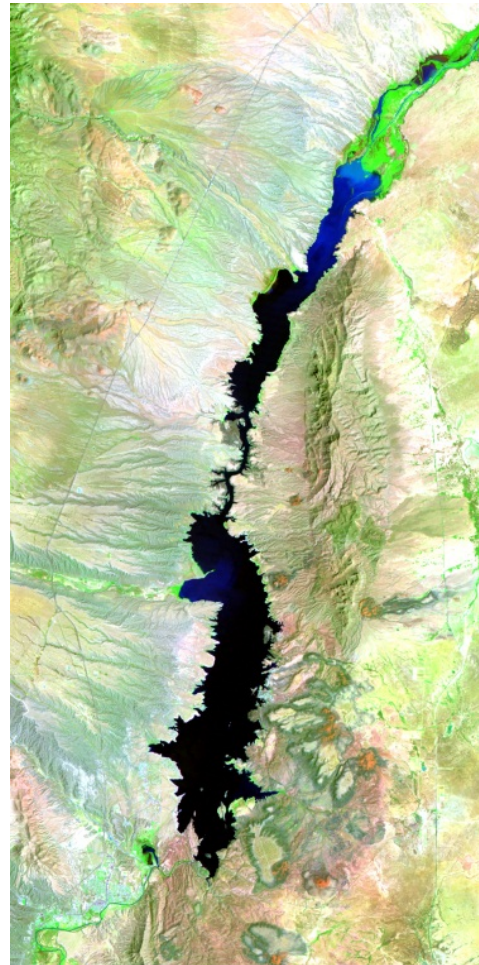
A PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP



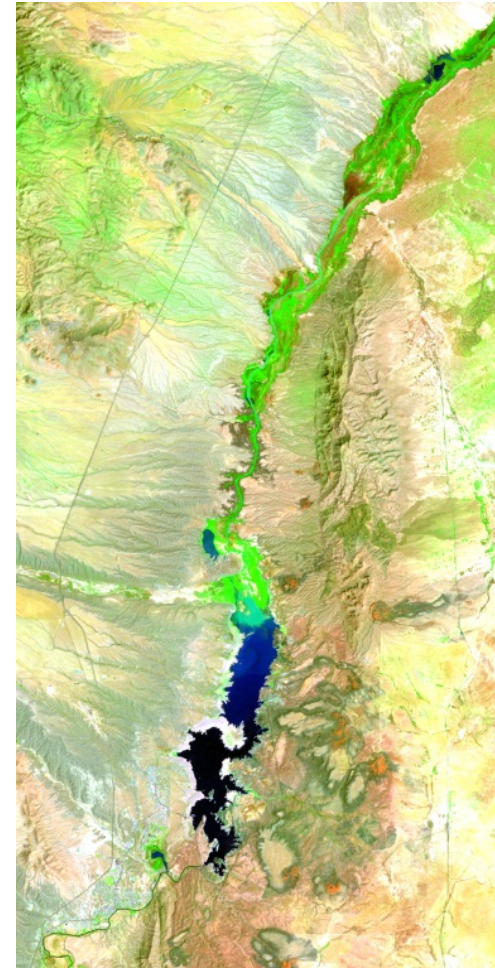
Current Situation

- Throughout New Mexico, cities, ranchers and farmers are forced to pump expensive and dwindling groundwater supplies.
- The Rio Grande River dries up totally in increasingly longer stretches and for increasing longer periods.
- In the fall of 2012, the water level in the Elephant Butte Reservoir on the Rio Grande was only 100,000 AF or 5% of capacity.

Elephant Butte Reservoir 1991



Elephant Butte Reservoir 2011



Effects of Global Warming

- Global warming has devastated the snowpack of the Southern Rocky Mountains, threatening New Mexico and Texas with a catastrophic decline in water resources. Less snowpack, earlier snowmelt, more evaporation all lead to reduced stream flows. Conversely, models point to an increased severity of the summer monsoons and flooding.
- State officials in New Mexico have expressed increasing concern in the face of predictions that indicate that global warming will exacerbate what is already a dire situation:

“The pressures on the Rio Grande now and other rivers of the state in the future are great. If we didn’t have the storage in northern New Mexico reservoirs and the San Juan-Chama project, the Rio Grande would be dry right now. That’s a pretty shocking thing . . . Where are we going to get the water?”

- Senator Tom Udall, Annual Water Conference, Las Cruces, August 2012



Growing Need for Water

- Between 2000 and 2010, the population of the Albuquerque Metropolitan Area increased by 22%
- Surface and groundwater in the Middle Rio Grande are severely over-utilized
- The sources of additional water required to sustain the natural growth in the area have not been identified
- It is increasingly difficult for New Mexico to attract industry due to the unavailability of water
- Texas is suing New Mexico over Rio Grande Deliveries



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Conservancy District Water Bank Issues a Warning

El Defensor-Chiefain

Unless New Mexico gets surprised with a couple of good snowstorms, irrigators who rely on the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District's water bank may get cut off as early as May, the district is warning.

The MRGCD water bank is a way for farmers to irrigate lands from which water rights have been severed, either because of disuse, transfer or sale. These farmers lease irrigation water made available because other land in the district is now incapable of being irrigated, usually because of incompatible uses, such as buildings or roadways.

The water bank curtailments do not affect farmers irrigating lands in the district from which the water rights have not been sold or transferred.

Last year, the MRGCD board, responding to irrigation shortages caused by drought conditions in 2012, voted to implement a new water bank policy that took effect this January.

Under the new policy, water bank users will face curtailment — irrigation cutoff — if the amount of water in storage and flowing in the Rio Grande drops below certain monthly parameters already posted on the district's website.

Other irrigators will not be subject to the water bank curtailments.

The new policy is designed to create more flexibility in the system, so irrigators can benefit from quickly changing flow

See WATER on PAGE C2

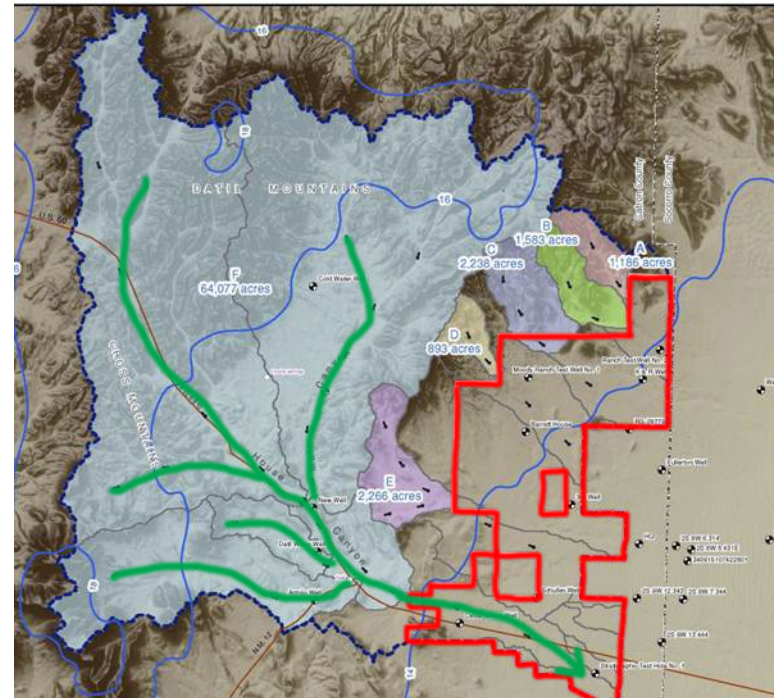
Augustin Plains

- Extinct Pleistocene lake
- Located at 7,000 feet above sea level
- Approximately 1 million acres
- Estimated to hold 50 million Acre Feet of water
- Hydrologically closed basin



Ranch Watershed

- Augustin Plains Ranch, LLC owns 17,780 acres of fee title property in the northwest corner of the Plains
- The Datil Range watershed drains into the Plains through the ranch property
- The average annual rainfall is over 80,000 acre feet per year (AFY)
- The water reaching the plains and lost to evaporation can be salvaged and stored in the aquifer



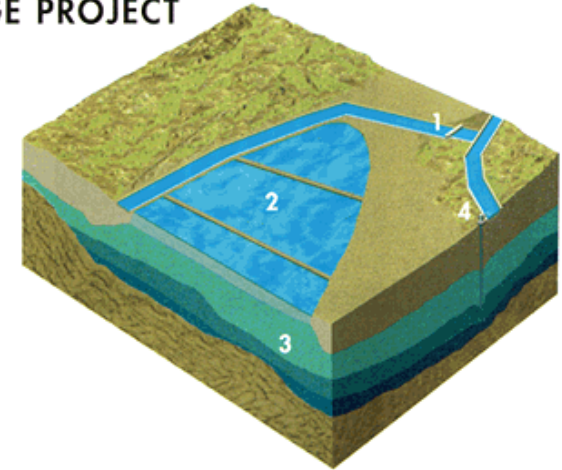
The project aims at producing 54,000 AFY while keeping the aquifer in balance

Recharge

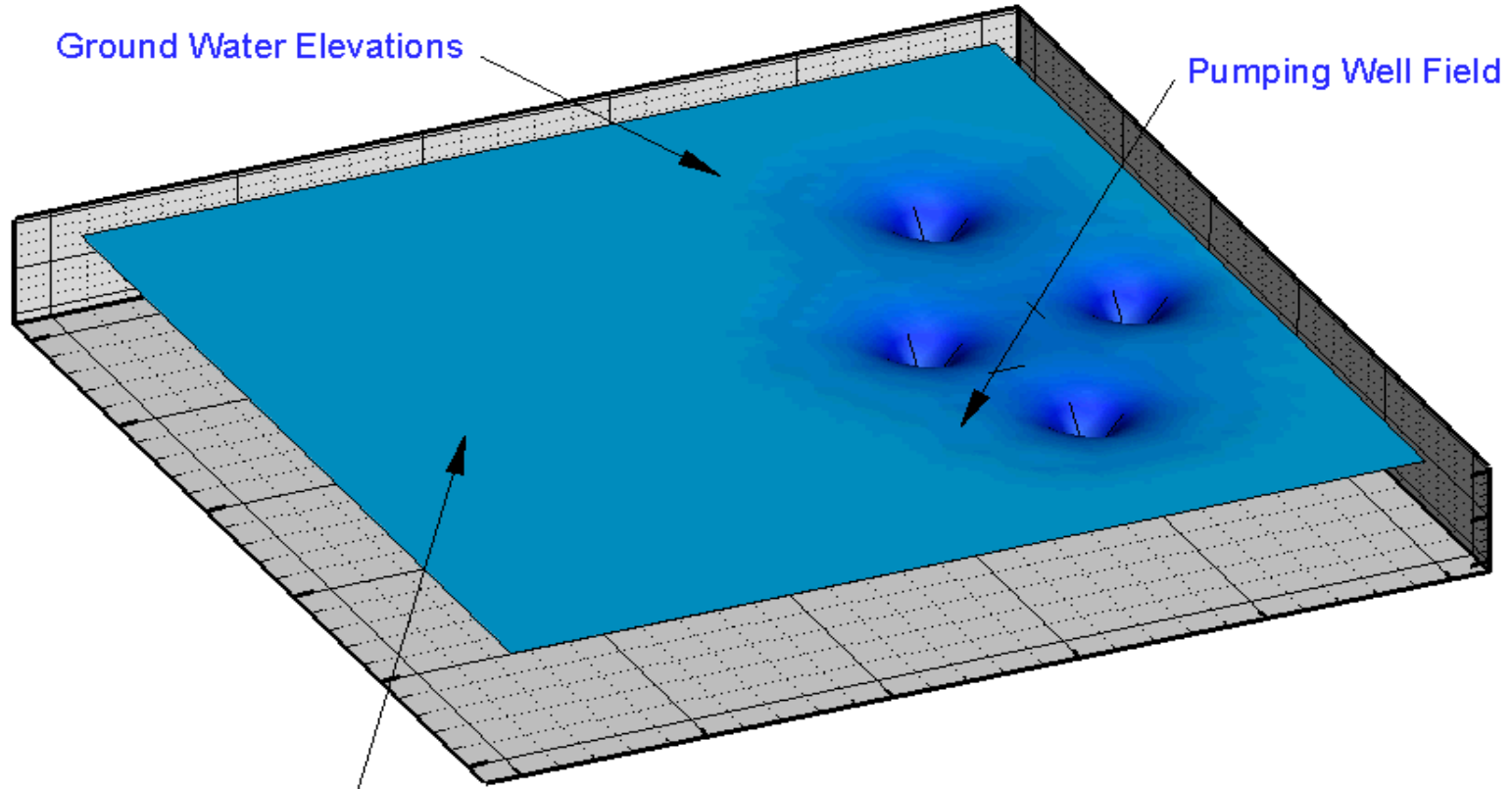
UNDERGROUND STORAGE PROJECT

How underground water storage works

- 1 Water is delivered by canal to recharge basins.
- 2 Water percolates through the porous sand and gravel above to the water table.
- 3 The water reaches the underground aquifer, where it is stored.
- 4 As need arises, water can be pumped out and returned to the canal for delivery.



EXAMPLE OF HOW ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE REDUCES DRAWDOWNS IN PUMPING WELL FIELD



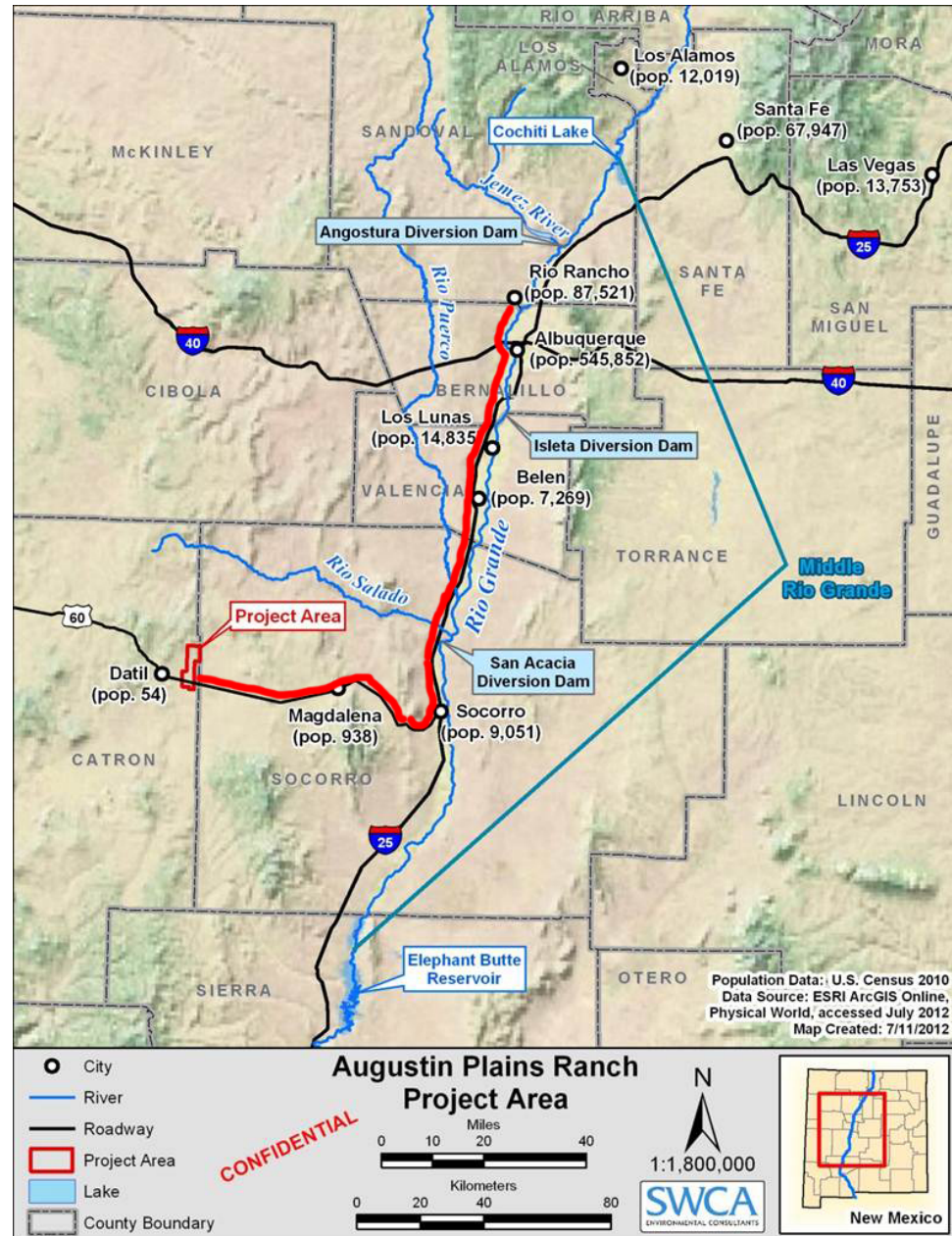
Ground Water Elevations

Pumping Well Field

Artificial Recharge Basins Add Supplemental Recharge to Pumping Wells Reducing Ground Water Levels

Pipeline

- A 54" pipeline with multiple connection points would be constructed over 140 miles from APR to Socorro, and on to the Albuquerque metropolitan area
- Pipeline will be built in the right of way of existing US60 and I-25 highways avoiding cultural resource impacts, endangered species critical habitat, sensitive public land, and infrastructure conflicts.



Pipeline - Vertical Profile

- Pumping is only necessary in the well field
- No booster pump stations are required along the right of way
- Preferred solution includes a hydroelectric power plant at an elevation of 5,800 feet

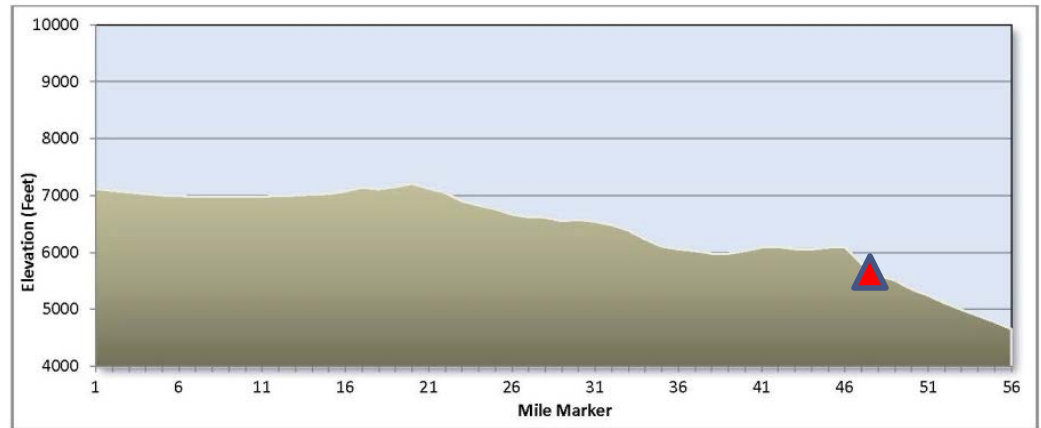


Figure 2. Preferred Route A Datil to Socorro elevation profile

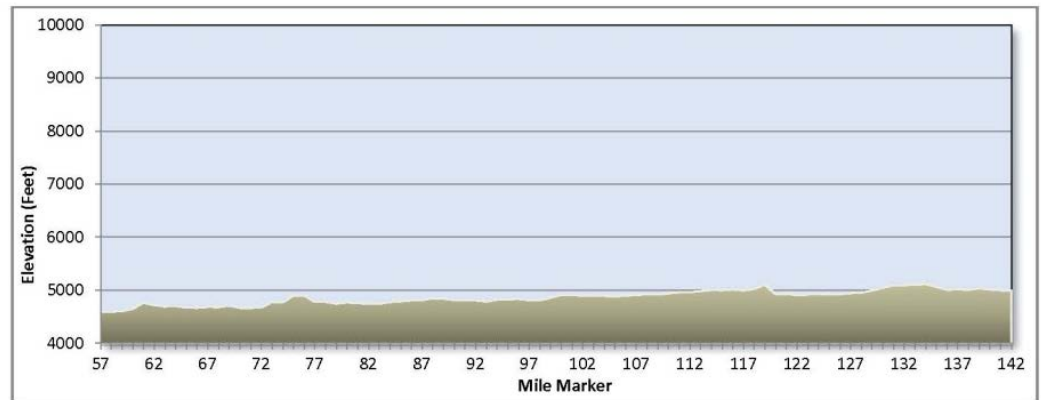
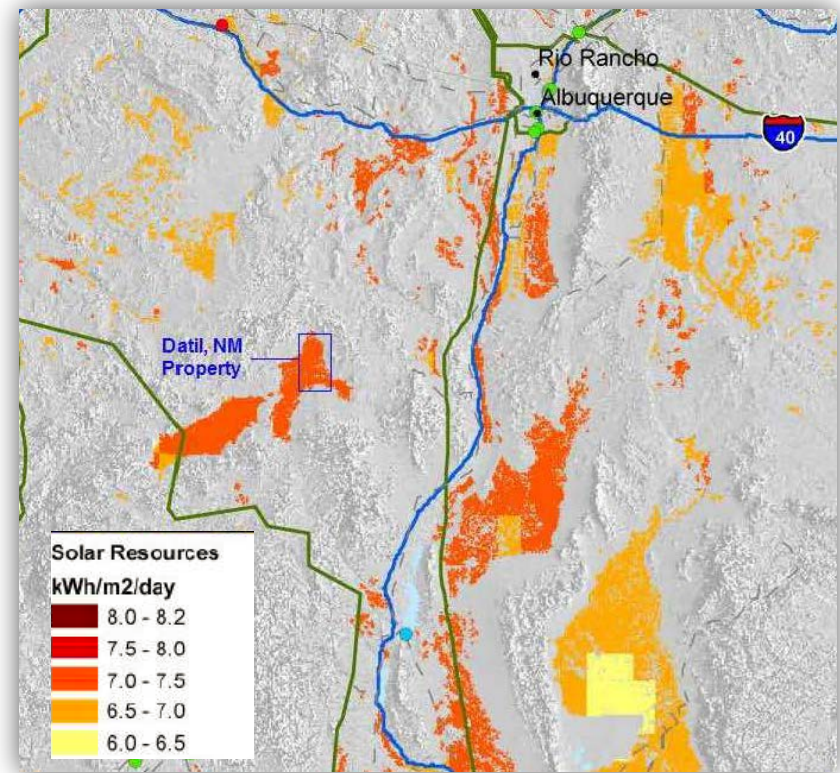


Figure 3. Preferred Route A Socorro to Albuquerque elevation profile

Power Supply

- Energy requirement for the system is 70 GWh/year
- The hydroelectric power plant is estimated to generate 53 GWh/year or 75% of total energy requirement
- Balance of 17 GWh/year to be provided by solar energy
- Size of solar field required is estimated to be 1.5 acres



100% of the project's energy comes from renewable sources

Environmental Benefits

- The project would augment Rio Grande water flows enhancing the river's ecosystem.
- In periods of drought the project would provide water for maintaining refugia for the silvery minnow



Project Cost Estimate

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Development Costs | \$ 24,000,000 |
| Wells (25) | \$ 25,000,000 |
| Well Pumps/Electrical | \$ 14,326,827 |
| Well field Collection Piping | \$ 24,841,500 |
| Recharge basins | \$ 19,800,000 |
| Storage Tank | \$ 14,000,000 |
| Pipeline | \$ 382,213,311 |
| Hydroelectric Power Plant | \$ 15,408,319 |
| Total | \$ 495,589,957 |
| Total with markups | \$ 600,322,552 |

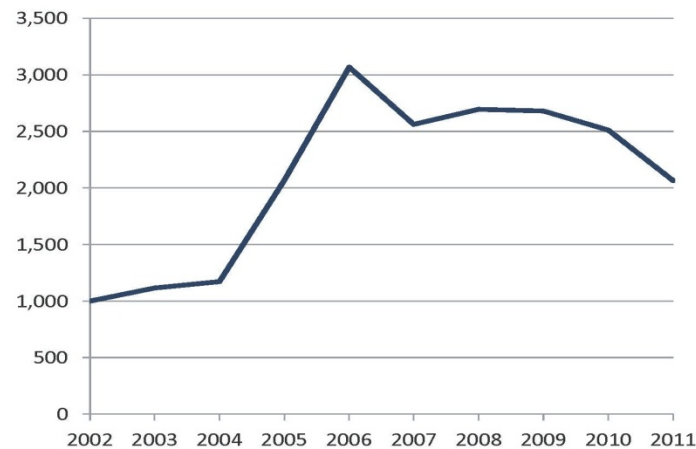
Price of Water Rights

In spite of the severe recent downturn, prices of water rights have doubled since 2002



WRPIx, 2002-2011

- In 2011, water right prices throughout the West dropped in response to:
 - California's wet year
 - Continuing depressed real estate market conditions in Nevada and New Mexico
 - Temporary market exit by high-value buyers in Colorado
- The WRPIx declined by approximately 445 points in 2011, indicating that prices have returned to 2005 levels.

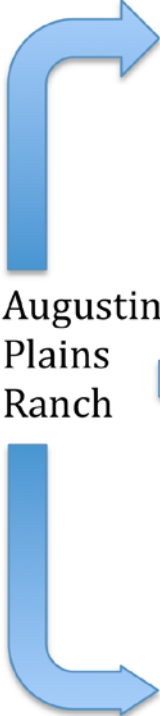


Privileged and Confidential Information

Project Financials

- At today's prices, the project's water rights are worth over \$800 million. The monetization of this value would be sufficient to finance the development and construction of the project.
- Because the project uses no purchased power or fuel, operation and maintenance costs are considerably lower than current municipal pumping and treatment costs.

PPP in New Mexico: economic analysis

| Project | Effects | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|  <p data-bbox="450 729 610 861">Augustin Plains Ranch</p> | Project Operations | Capital Expenses |
| | | Operating Expenses |
| | | Ease of OSE compliance |
| | | Lower operating costs |
| | | Lower costs for future water rights |
| | | Water Fees |
| | | Water Hook-up Fees |
| | | Economic development |
| | | Support population |
| | | Higher property values |
| | | More property sales |
| | Water to the Rio Grande | ... |

PPP in New Mexico: analysis for gov'ts

| Project | Effects | | Economic Benefits for Governments | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Gov't Costs | State GDP | Income Taxes | Prop. Taxes | Sales Taxes |
| Augustin Plains Ranch | Water to the Rio Grande | Environmental flows | ↓ | | | | |
| | | Compact management | ↓ | | | | |
| | | Value for recreation | | ↑ | ↑ | | ↑ |
| | | Value for tourism | | ↑ | ↑ | | ↑ |
| | | Value to farmers | | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| | | Value to municipalities | | ↑ | ↑ | | ↑ |
| | | Value to pueblos | | ↑ | ↑ | | ↑ |
| | | Economic development | | ↑ | ↑ | | ↑ |
| | | Support population | | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| | | Higher property values | | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | |
| | | More property sales | | ↑ | ↑ | | |

Stakeholders



Project Participants

- Owner: Augustin Plains Ranch, LLC
- Project Management: Ascendant Program Services, LLC
- Hydrological Modeling: Geoscience Support Services, Inc.
- Engineering: CH2M HILL
- Environmental: SWCA Environmental Consultants
- Solar: URS Corp.
- Legal: Montgomery & Andrews, PA
- Financial: Aqueous Advisors



THANK YOU!
