NEW MEXICO ENERGY FACT SHEET

Energy Efficiency & Energy Consumption

August 2011

An Overview of Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency means reducing the amount of energy that you need to perform a particular task. When you practice energy efficiency, you increase or maintain your level of service, but you decrease the energy used to provide that service through efficient technologies. Examples include ENERGY STAR appliances, compact fluorescent light bulbs, better insulation for buildings, more efficient windows, high efficiency air conditioning equipment, and vehicles with higher miles per gallon (mpg). Another distinct strategy is energy conservation, which means that you change your behavior or lifestyle to reduce energy use. Examples include carpooling, using mass transit, turning thermostats down in the winter and up in the summer, and other changes.

Improving energy efficiency is a "win-win" strategy — it saves money for consumers and businesses, reduces the need for costly and controversial new power plants, increases the reliability of the energy supply, cuts pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, and lowers energy imports. There is vast potential for improving the energy efficiency of homes, appliances, businesses, and vehicles throughout New Mexico.

Quick Facts:

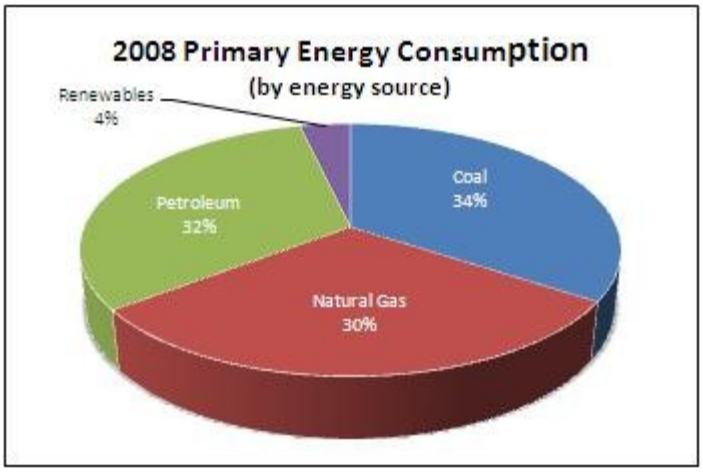
- Population, 2009: 2,009,671
- Population growth rate, 2000-2009: 1.11% per year
- Number of households, 2009: 736,630

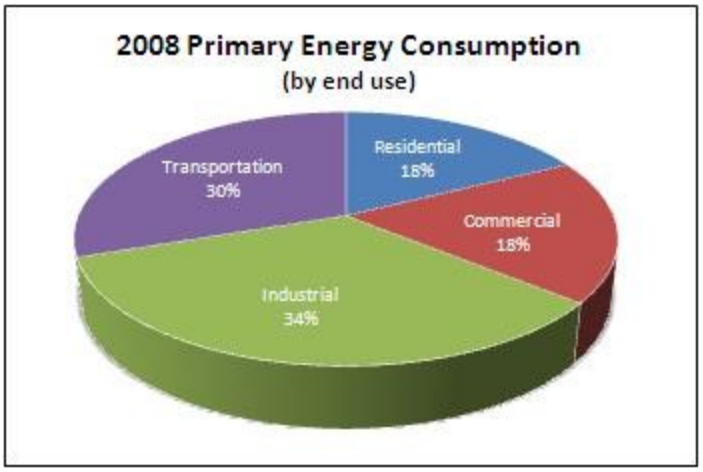
Primary Energy Consumption (2009)

- Primary energy consumption: 670 trillion Btu
- Growth rate, 2006-2009: -0.49% per year
- Primary energy consumption per capita: 334 million Btu
- Ranking, energy consumption per capita: 21
- Ranking, total energy consumption: 38

Energy Expenditures (2008)

- Total energy expenditures: $8.9 billion
- Ranking, energy expenditures: 38
- Energy expenditures per capita: $4,476
- Ranking, energy expenditures per capita: 30





2008 Net Exports: 15.2%
Renewables include hydropower, wood, solar, geothermal and waste materials.

Primary energy use includes the losses in electricity generation and distribution.
Rankings are position among US states plus DC (1 is highest, 51 is lowest).

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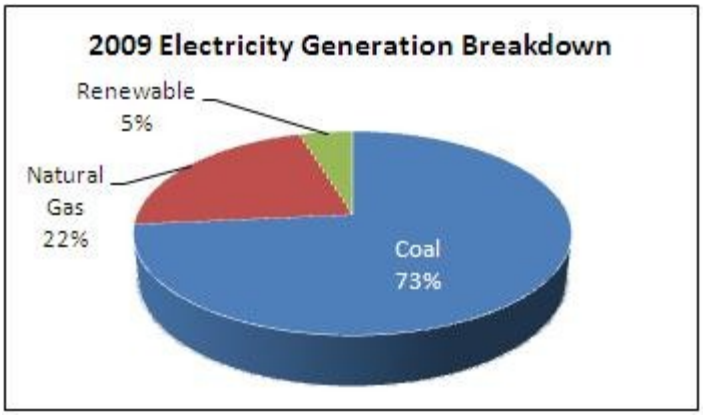
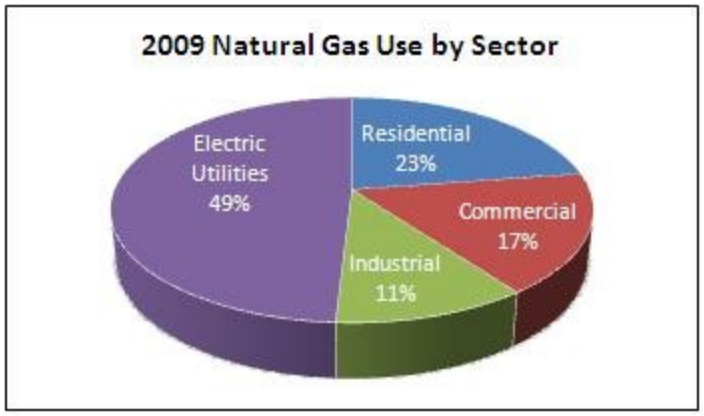
Electricity Use (2009)

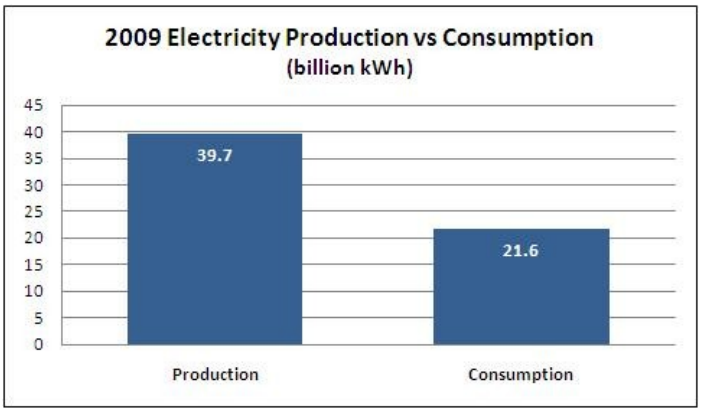
- Total retail sales: 21.6 billion kWh
- Ranking, total retail sales: 38
- Consumption growth rate, 2007-2009: -1.06% per year
- Electricity use per capita: 10,748 kWh
- Residential electricity use per household: 8,829 kWh
- Average retail price, all sectors: 8.09 cents/kWh
- Ranking, average electricity price: 33

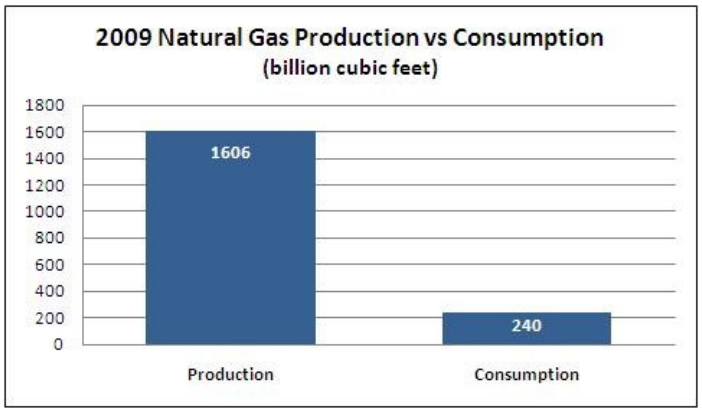
Natural Gas Use (2009)

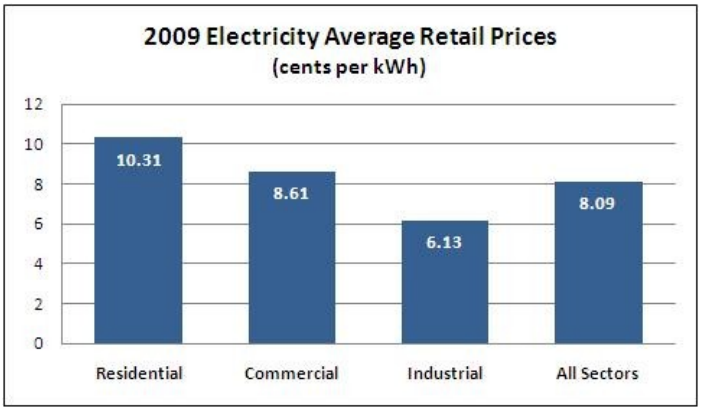
- Total consumption: 240.4 Bcf
- Ranking, total consumption: 31
- Consumption growth rate, 2007-2009: -0.84% per year
- Natural gas use per capita: 119,622 cf
- Residential natural gas use (per residential consumer): 25,657 cf

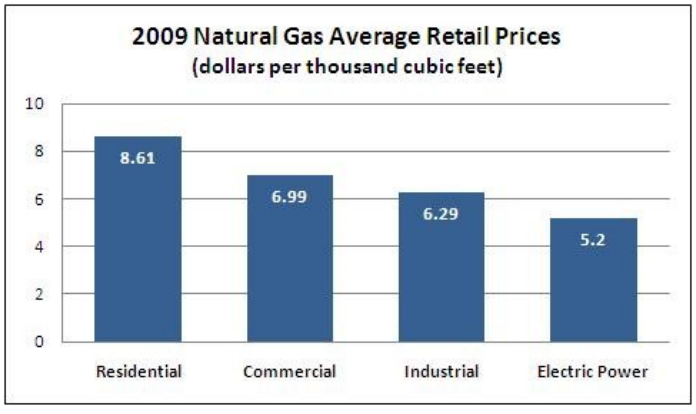












Sources: *U. S. Energy Information Administration (www.eia.doe.gov) and U. S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov)*

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Status of Energy Efficiency in New Mexico

State Energy Efficiency Goals

In November 2007, former New Mexico Governor signed Executive Order 2007-053, setting goals of reducing energy use per capita in the state 10% below 2005 levels by 2012 and 20% below 2005 levels by 2020. The Order also directs state agencies to reduce their energy use 20% by 2015.

- Details on the Executive Order: http://swenergy.org/news/news/documents/file/2007-11-EO_2007_053.pdf

Electricity Demand-Side Management

The state's main electric utility, Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM), began implementing energy conservation programs in 2007. Xcel Energy (Southwestern Public Service Company) and El Paso Electric (EPE) also offer their customers a wide range of energy efficiency programs. State legislation adopted in 2008 establishes energy savings requirements for the electric utilities. Total spending on electric utility energy efficiency programs in 2011 is estimated at $30 million, or 2.5% of utility revenues.

- PNM programs: http://www.pnm.com/rebates/
- Xcel programs: http://www.xcelefficiency.com/NM/index.html
- EPE residential programs http://www.epelectric.com/nm/residential/energy-efficiency
- EPE business programs: http://www.epelectric.com/nm/business/energy-efficiency

Natural Gas Demand-Side Management

The New Mexico Gas Company (NMGCO) implements some natural gas conservation programs for its customers.

- NMGCO programs: http://www.nmgco.com/energy_efficiency.aspx

Status of Building Energy Codes

New Mexico adopted a statewide energy code in 2010 that was more stringent than the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). However, in June 2010, the Construction Industries Commission rolled back the statewide energy code to the 2009 IECC. The U.S. DOE estimates that new homes built in New Mexico complying with the 2009 IECC rather than the 2006 version will save $216-251 per year on energy costs.

- For more info: http://www.energycodes.gov/states/

State Energy Efficiency Scorecard

The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) has ranked states based upon scores in six categories of energy efficiency commitment and policy support as of 2010. The categories include: 1) utility and public benefits of energy efficiency programs; 2) combined heat and power (CHP); 3) building energy codes; 4) transportation policies; 5) appliance and equipment efficiency standards; and 6) state government initiatives. In this national ranking, New Mexico was tied for 22nd among all states with a core of 21.5 out of a possible 50 points.

Electricity Conservation Potential and Impacts in New Mexico*

Savings potential in 2020:	36%
Avoided new power capacity:	2,400 MW
Net dollar savings (2003-2020):	$2.8 B
Net increases in jobs by 2020:	6,900
Water savings by 2020:	7B gallons/year

*Based on the High Efficiency Scenario in SWEEP's study *The New Mother Lode: The Potential for More Efficient Electricity Use in the Southwest.*

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Residential Energy Consumption Survey (2009)

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) has recently published housing characteristics data from the 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey. Residential energy consumption data will be published and included in this fact sheet when it becomes available. The EIA presents only aggregated data for Nevada and New Mexico; therefore the numbers below represent the average for those states.

Housing Characteristics:

The table below indicates the fraction of households that report having, using or practicing the following equipment and/or behaviors in their homes:

Poor insulation:	24%
Home is too drafty during the winter some or most of the time:	29%
Single pane glass in windows:	47%
Energy-efficient light bulbs:	64%
Two or more refrigerators:	29%
ENERGY STAR refrigerator:	35%
ENERGY STAR dishwasher:	24%
ENERGY STAR clothes washer:	35%
Keep some or all portable tools and appliances chargers always plugged in:	12%
Three or more televisions:	41%
Turn off computers when not in use:	47%
Keep some or all cell phone and other electronic device chargers always plugged in:	41%
Electric resistance heating as a main heating source:	18%
Have and use a programmable thermostat:	24%
Central air conditioning:	65%
Evaporative cooling:	41%
Use ceiling fans quite a bit or all summer:	53%
Electric resistance water heating:	24%
Insulation blanket on main water heater:	12%

Source: *U. S. Energy Information Administration, 2009 Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Preliminary Housing Characteristics Tables.*

More Information on Energy Efficiency

- American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) www.aceee.org
- Alliance to Save Energy www.ase.org
- Consortium for Energy Efficiency www.cee.org
- ENERGY STAR® Products www.energystar.gov
- Southwest Energy Efficiency Project www.swenergy.org
- U.S. DOE's Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Programs www.eere.energy.gov