Economic Benefits of the Energy Transition Act and the Clean Energy Future in New Mexico



Noah Long, Natural Resources Defense Council NMFA Oversight Committee, September 18, 2020

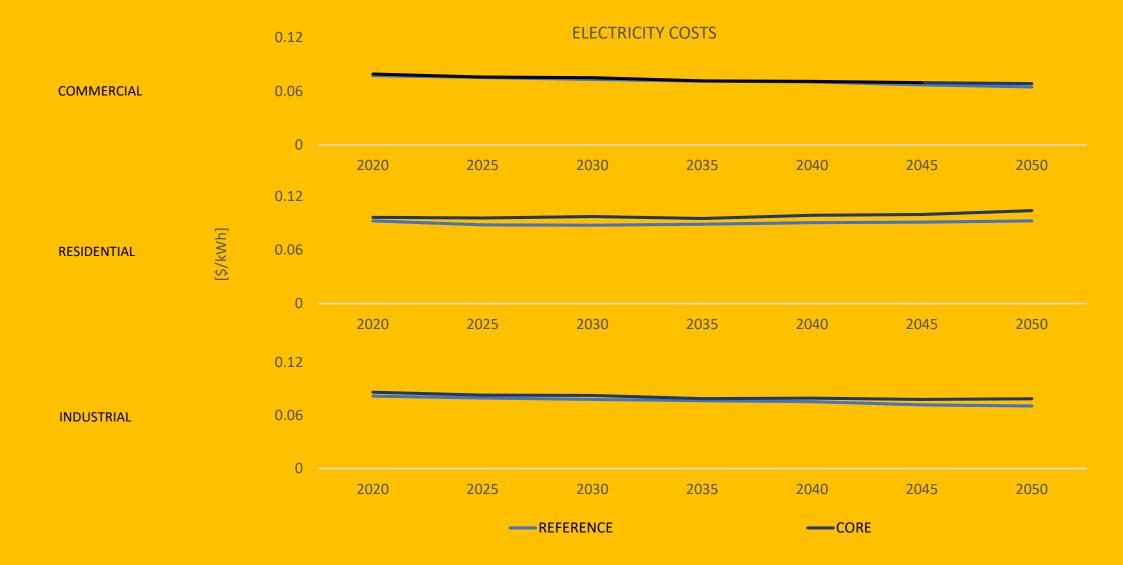
New Mexico's Energy Transition Act: Counting on Clean Energy

- The ETA passage relied on the expectation that switching to renewable energy would bring economic benefits to the state
- Recent events and analysis bear that out, and shows that we are just beginning to tap New Mexico's enormous clean energy resources
- With the success of the ETA, it's time for the state begin a transition to a 100% clean economy across all sectors
- Forthcoming analysis shows a transition can be accomplished without increases in energy costs and will create significant new clean energy investment and employment in the state

Growth in wind and solar leads to job creation

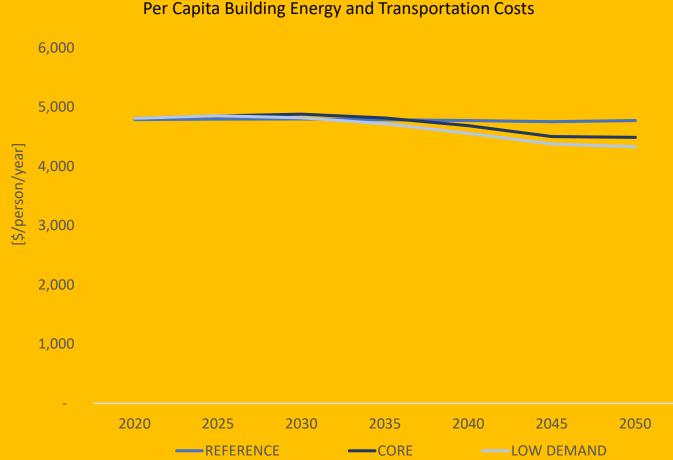
	2018 ICF Analysis	New Evolved Study	RETA	San Juan Closure Analysis
•	2,900 MW wind capacity 2,800 MW solar capacity by 2030	 4,200-5,000 MW wind capacity by 2030, 9,800-12,100 MW by 2040 1,400-1,600 MW solar capacity by 2030, and 4,000 MW by 2040 	 5,900 MW new wind and solar capacity by 2032 	 950 MW solar and storage across Central Consolidated School District, McKinley County and Jicarilla Apache tribal lands
•	\$4.6B investments in New Mexico	TBD	• \$11B investments in New Mexico	• \$1B investments from 4 projects

Cutting carbon pollution out of NM's economy is possible with no increases in electricity costs compared to today.



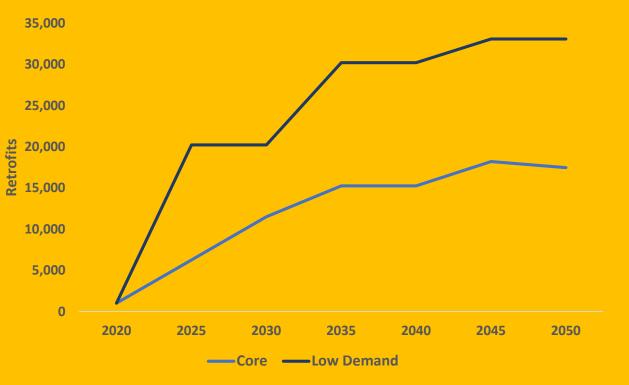
Household energy costs stay flat and eventually decline as a result of decarbonization

- The Evolved study projects that in 2030, the average person would pay slightly more (\$2-6/month) in energy costs.
- However, in 2035 and beyond, the average household would pay less for energy as energy efficiency investments increase and the costs of cleaner vehicles continues to decline
- In addition, New Mexicans will see \$62 million per year in health benefits by 2030 (from the power sector alone)



Building retrofits require an expanded workforce, and will cut energy costs for New Mexicans

- 6,000-20,000 homes per year will need to be retrofit in the 2020s
- 15,000-20,000 per year in the 2030s
- Requires skilled labor







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