



# NEW MEXICO Progress Report

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## 2012 Edition

A Snapshot of  
New Mexico's Status in:

- Education
- Economy
- Energy
- Health

*Released in conjunction with the  
State Centennial*



**NEW MEXICO FIRST**  
*People. Ideas. Progress.*

## SPECIAL NOTE

New Mexico First dedicates this report to the memory of Lisa Breeden Garcia, who worked with our organization for over 15 years as a board member, volunteer, and consultant. Before she died, Lisa saw the potential of this document to offer New Mexicans practical ways of looking at the challenges we face. She had an uncanny sense of how things really worked.

We celebrate Lisa's enthusiasm, hard-working nature, and generous spirit.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Special Note</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>5</b>
About this Report .....	5
Report Contributors .....	5
Report Authors .....	5
Advisory Committee .....	5
Additional Readers.....	6
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Connections .....	7
Four Corners .....	8
How This Report Will Be Used.....	8
Measures: People and Money .....	9
INDICATOR #1: Population .....	9
INDICATOR #2: New Mexico Revenues .....	10
<b>Education</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Vision for our Education Future.....	12
Education Context.....	12
Measures of Progress .....	13
INDICATOR #3: 4th grade students in reading and math .....	13
INDICATOR #4: Where are they now? Comparison to other states .....	14
INDICATOR #5: High School Graduation.....	15
INDICATOR #6: College Remediation Rates .....	15
INDICATOR #7: College Graduation Rates.....	16
Potential Solutions from Past Town Halls .....	17
What's Been Done? .....	18
<b>Economy</b> .....	<b>19</b>
Vision for our Economic Future.....	19
Economic Context .....	19
Measures of Progress .....	20
INDICATOR #8: Overall Poverty.....	20
INDICATOR #9: Children in Poverty.....	21
INDICATOR #10: Employment by Sectors .....	21
INDICATOR #11: New Mexico Economy by Industry.....	22

INDICATOR #12: Household Income ..... 23

INDICATOR #13: Gross Domestic Product ..... 23

INDICATOR #14: State Business Climate ..... 24

Potential Solutions from Past Town Halls on the Economy ..... 25

What’s Been Done on the Economy? ..... 25

**Health ..... 27**

Vision for our Health Future: ..... 27

Health Context..... 27

Health Measures of Progress..... 28

    INDICATOR #15: Number of healthcare providers..... 28

    INDICATOR #16: Percentage of Insured..... 29

    INDICATOR #17: Early Prenatal Care..... 29

    INDICATOR #18: Child Well-Being..... 30

    INDICATOR #19: Deaths from Diabetes ..... 30

    INDICATOR #20: Number of Hospital ER Visits..... 31

    INDICATOR #21: Rates of Death Due to Suicide..... 31

    INDICATOR #22: Alcohol and Drug Abuse ..... 32

    INDICATOR #23: Hunger ..... 32

Possible Solutions from Past Health Town Halls ..... 33

What’s Been Done in Health? ..... 33

**Energy ..... 35**

Vision for our Energy Future ..... 35

Energy Context..... 35

Energy Measures of Progress..... 36

    INDICATOR #24: Energy Production in NM ..... 36

    INDICATOR #25: Development of New Transmission Lines ..... 39

    INDICATOR #26: Cost of Energy in New Mexico..... 40

    INDICATOR #27: Consumption from Renewable Sources ..... 41

    INDICATOR #28: Rooftop Solar Installations ..... 41

Potential Solutions from Past Energy Town Halls..... 42

What’s been Done in Energy? ..... 43

**Conclusion..... 45**

**Bibliography ..... 46**

**Endnotes.....**

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# PREFACE

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## About this Report

This report is designed to broaden the understanding of citizens and lawmakers about the issues facing New Mexico. It will also help participants prepare for **New Mexico First's** 2012 Centennial Town Hall. Readers familiar with our reports will notice that this document is completely different than our typical policy backgrounders. Rather than offering a great deal of detail on one specific area, we are providing a "30,000 foot level" overview of several issues facing the state as whole.

**New Mexico First** engages people in important issues facing their state or community. Established in 1986, the public policy organization offers unique town halls and forums that bring people together to develop recommendations for policymakers and the public. New Mexico First also produces nonpartisan public policy reports on critical issues facing the state. These reports – on topics like education, healthcare, the economy, and energy – are available at [nmfirst.org](http://nmfirst.org).

Our state's two U.S. Senators – Jeff Bingaman and Tom Udall – serve as New Mexico First's honorary co-chairs. The organization was co-founded in 1986 by Senators Jeff Bingaman and Pete Domenici (retired).

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## Report Contributors

A number of people contributed to the research that is the basis of this report. Lead author Dr. Carl Moore championed the project; his enthusiasm quickly spread as a thoughtful and committed collaboration formed among the people listed below.

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# INTRODUCTION

This year – 2012 – New Mexico celebrates its centennial. We have been a state for 100 years. The centennial provides a unique opportunity to ask, ***what should New Mexico do differently in the future?*** This year is also New Mexico First's silver anniversary. For 25 years, our organization has convened New Mexicans to come together, learn from each other, and propose solutions to our state's biggest challenges.

The chance to combine the centennial motivation to inquire about the *future*, with our silver anniversary's reflection on learning from our *past*, was too good to pass up. The New Mexico Progress Report is the result of closely examining 25 years of town hall recommendations, and thus the best ideas of thousands of New Mexicans. This starting point, coupled with future-focused research, offers the structure for this report:

- A vision for the future in each of four policy areas
- Challenges that must be overcome
- Measures of progress
- Potential solutions from past town halls
- What policy solutions have already been tried

A majority of our past town halls focused on four key issues, so we selected those issues for our inaugural Progress Report. We intend to add more topics, including water, in future years.<sup>1</sup> This report focuses on:

- Education
- Economy
- Health
- Energy

## Selection Criteria

The progress measures were selected using the following standards:

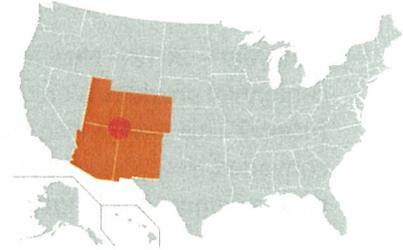
- The right indicators to assess progress on the vision statements
- Easily understandable
- Produced by a respected source
- Available consistently over time
- Easily usable by organizations that are working to improve outcomes for our state
- Priority given indicators that compare between states

## Connections

While the report addresses these issues in separate chapters, keep in mind that they are extremely interdependent. Progress on each of them requires attention to the others. For example, the quality of public education in New Mexico directly influences economic development, energy development, and preparation of healthcare professionals. Economic conditions influence people's nutrition and health, as well as children's abilities to excel in school. There are countless other examples, reminding leaders that we cannot make headway on any of these issues in isolation.

## Four Corners

Please note that this report does not offer every possible statistic or performance measure. Instead, our advisory committee tried to select measures that are most relevant and to advance the vision for which our town halls called. We also provide several regional comparisons. In many cases, we compare New Mexico with the other Four Corners states, because of their similar natural resources, climate, and diversity of cultures. They are also states with which New Mexico often competes economically.



Source: [Wikimedia Commons](#)

## How This Report Will Be Used

The first application for this Progress Report will be New Mexico First's Centennial Town Hall in March 2012. During that event – and hopefully beyond it – people will use this report to help point the way forward. We hope that path integrates efforts across party lines and across “issue lines.” Organizations in New Mexico, probably like many other states, often work in “silos”, focusing on their agendas. Almost all of the town halls have called for strategic planning to get people working together. This recurring recommendation suggests that groups in New Mexico can improve our levels of cooperation. We hope that this Progress Report helps people and organizations to work together on a common agenda.

## Progress Icons

Throughout this report, we use icons to help indicate our degree of success in each area. No icons appear by indicators for which change across time is unavailable or unclear.



The green icon marks indicators that show New Mexico is improving or making progress in that area.



The yellow icon marks indicators where we are holding steady – with little change for the better or worse.



The red icon marks indicators where New Mexico is declining or getting worse.

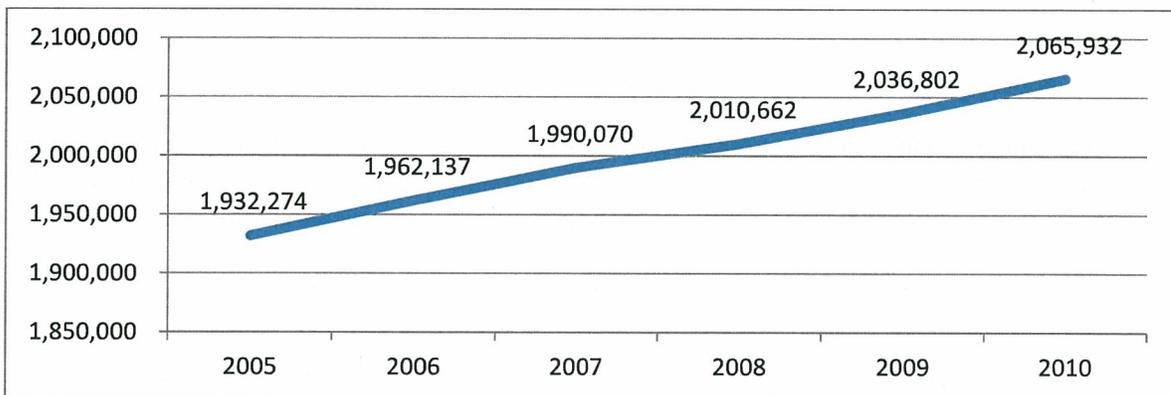
## Measures: People and Money

Before we turn to the specific sections, we offer a few measures in population and state revenues that affect all the remaining chapters in this report.

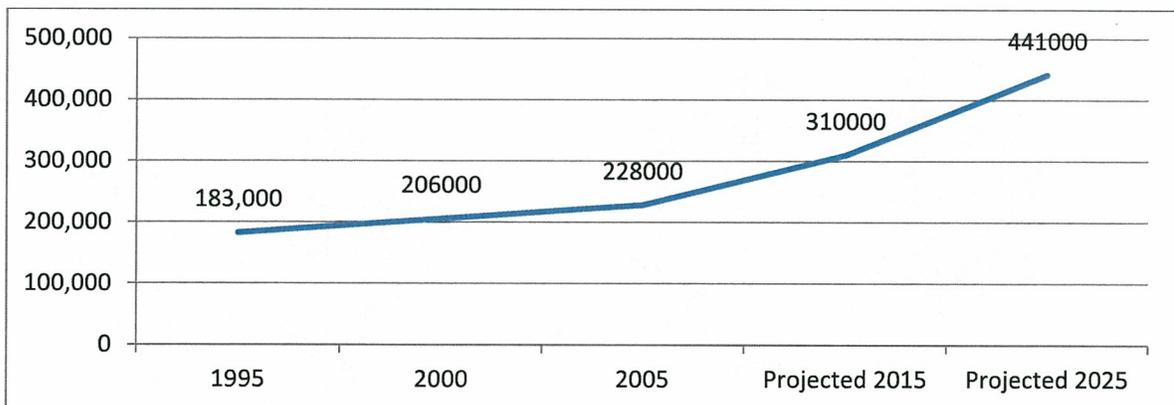
### INDICATOR #1: Population

The table below shows a steady increase in our state's population. Between 2000 and 2010 New Mexico's population increased more (13%) than the nation (10%).<sup>2</sup> This population is becoming more concentrated in the seven counties designated "metropolitan" along the central Rio Grande corridor.<sup>3</sup> We will probably reach three million people by 2035, a majority of them in the Albuquerque area.<sup>4</sup> Rural areas are losing population. In addition, our population is increasingly diverse and aging. Our population 65 years and older increased by 28 percent in the last decade. Only eight states had larger growth rates.<sup>5</sup> Our population over 65 is projected to double in the next 20 years.<sup>6</sup>

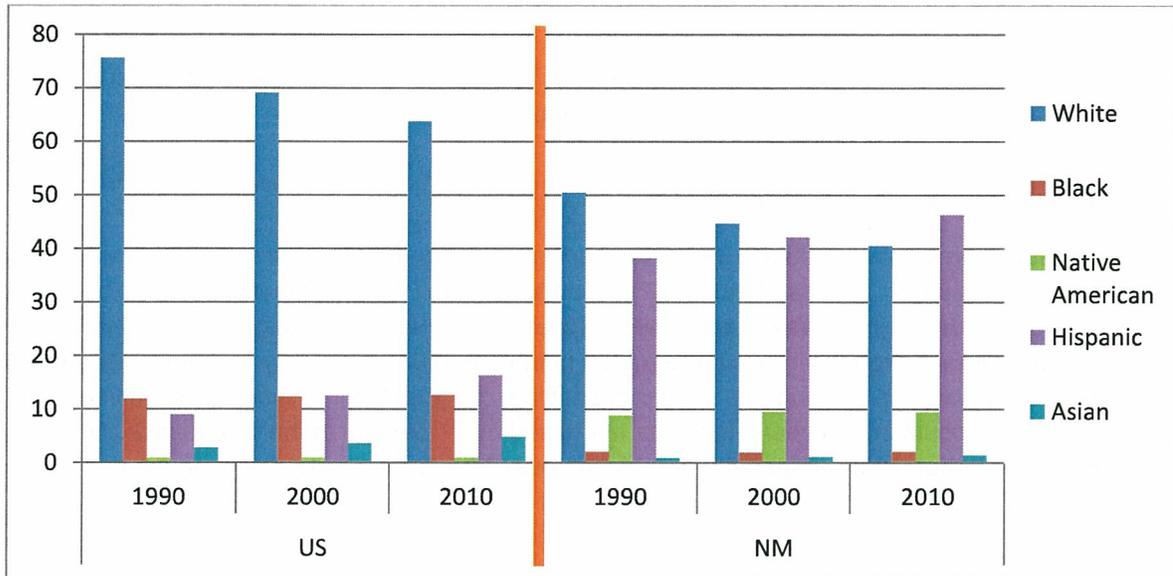
#### NM OVERALL POPULATION<sup>7</sup>



#### NM POPULATION AGE 65 AND OLDER<sup>8</sup>



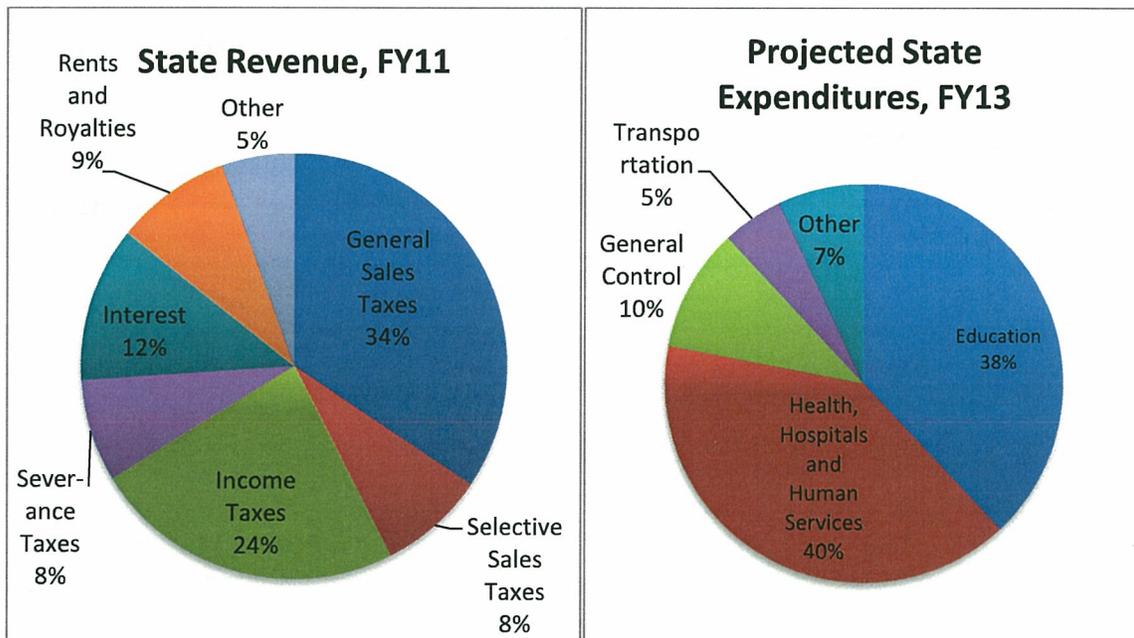
NM POPULATION BY CULTURAL IDENTITY, 2010<sup>9</sup>



**INDICATOR #2: New Mexico Revenues**

As a state, we bring in most of our revenues through sales and income taxes, with some of the top revenue producers including extractive industries (such as oil, gas, and coal) and tourism. Most of the state government’s expenditures go for health, human services, and education.

WHERE STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUE COMES FROM, AND HOW IT IS SPENT<sup>10</sup>



## Moving Forward

We have had to stretch in the creation of this document. We may have included too much. We may have failed to include some things you believe should have been reflected. Please let us know where we erred, so when the next edition is released, we can consider your input. Send all suggestions to [info@nmfirst.org](mailto:info@nmfirst.org).

The next chapters each lay out New Mexico's current status – and future hopes – in the areas of education, the economy, energy, and health. As you read, we hope you are inspired to ask, what would “move the needle” in each of these areas? As always, we ask what would it take to make New Mexico ***first?***

# EDUCATION

## Vision for our Education Future

*NM provides quality, multicultural, lifelong learning opportunities that enable everyone to learn and to realize their potential.*

- *Parents and community members actively participate in education.*
- *Students thrive academically, with no differences in achievement based on race, ethnicity, or family income.*
- *Graduates of the school system communicate effectively, think critically, nurture their families and communities, and compete successfully in the global market society.*

*All vision statements drawn from past town halls.*

## Education Context

New Mexico has to address a variety of challenges in order to have a system that achieves the vision.

Almost every New Mexico First Town Hall, no matter the topic, identifies the need for the public schools to turn out graduates with 21st century skills. There are clear signs that this remains a challenge for New Mexico. Student achievement in our state is not regionally and nationally competitive in reading, math and science. An example is that in 2010, 43 percent of third graders did not read at grade level. New Mexico's graduation rate is 49th in the nation. It is estimated that the dropout rate will cost citizens in our state almost \$3.6 billion in lost wages over their lifetimes.<sup>11</sup> The challenge is more extreme when we consider the substantial achievement gap in New Mexico among Whites, African-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans.

A number of dimensions within the school systems are critical to student success. Our state is challenged, for example, in actively involving parents to support their children's success, providing adequate early childhood education so children enter school ready to learn, supporting the quality recruitment, development, retention, and evaluation of all school employees, and providing occupationally relevant skills and credentials to students.

All schools, including those in New Mexico, are challenged to address social ills that put students, teachers, and all school personnel at risk. Violence and school safety need to be addressed. Our

high school drug use is higher than the national averages in marijuana, cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, and methamphetamine use.

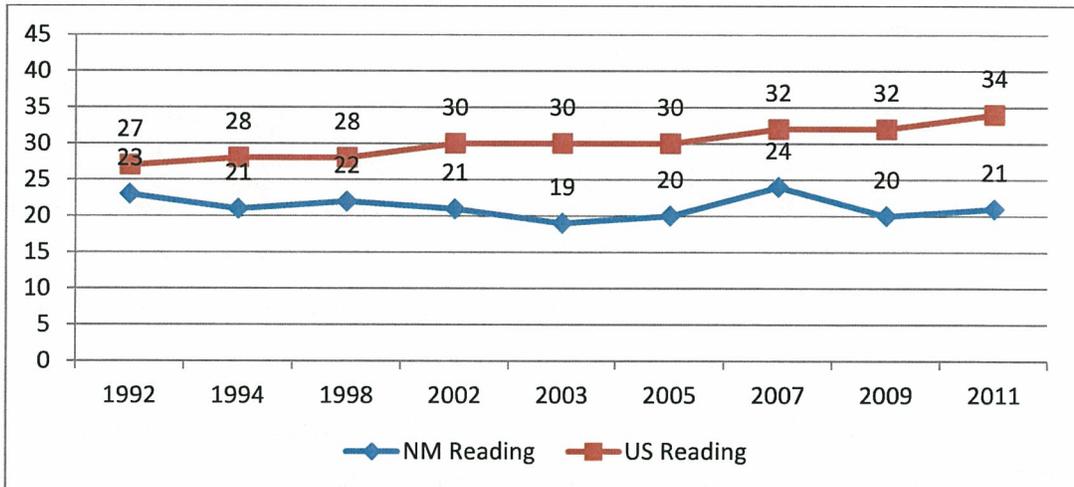
## Measures of Progress



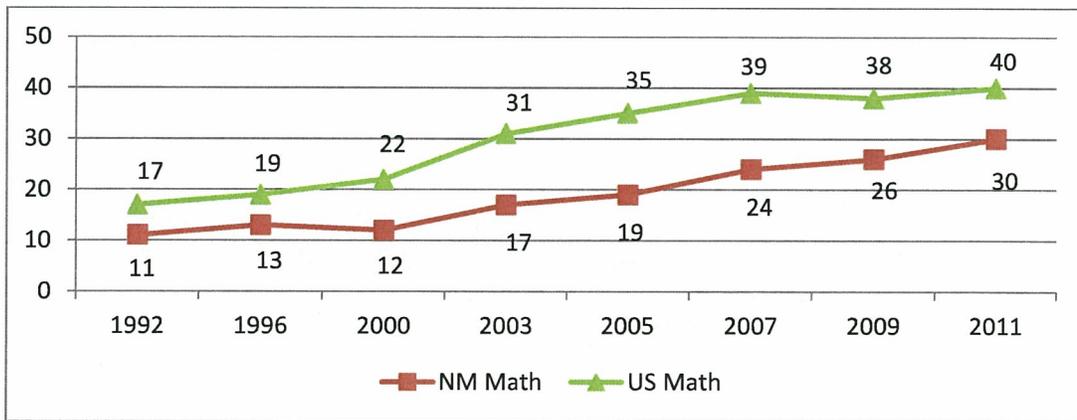
### INDICATOR #3: 4th grade students in reading and math

The National Assessment of Educational Progress is one way to measure how students perform over time, compared with other states. In 2011, NAEP reported that the average reading score for 4<sup>th</sup> graders was significantly lower than 4<sup>th</sup> grade reading scores in 46 other states. The following charts illustrate the differences between whites and other ethnic groups. While an income chart is not available, it is interesting to note that many researchers now believe that parent income has the bigger impact on academic achievement than race/ethnicity.<sup>12</sup>

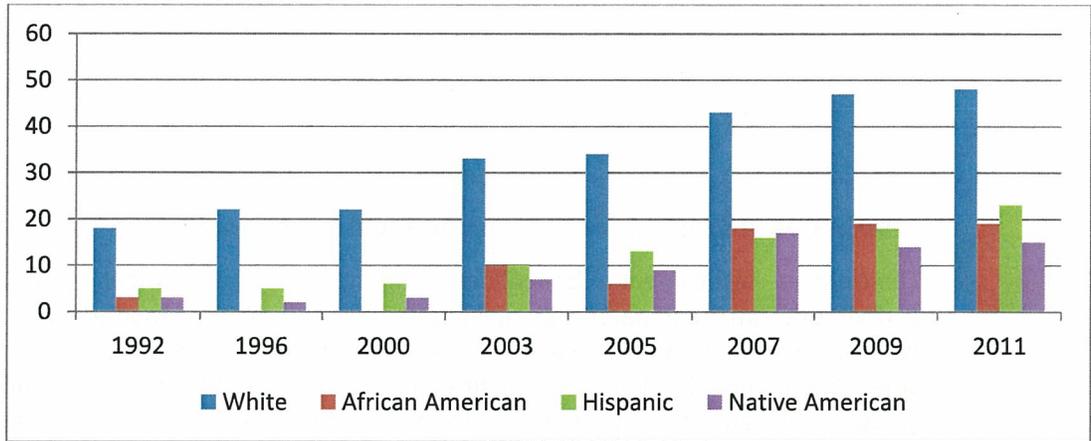
PERCENT OF NM 4<sup>TH</sup> GRADE STUDENTS PROFICIENT IN READING COMPARED TO NATION<sup>13</sup>



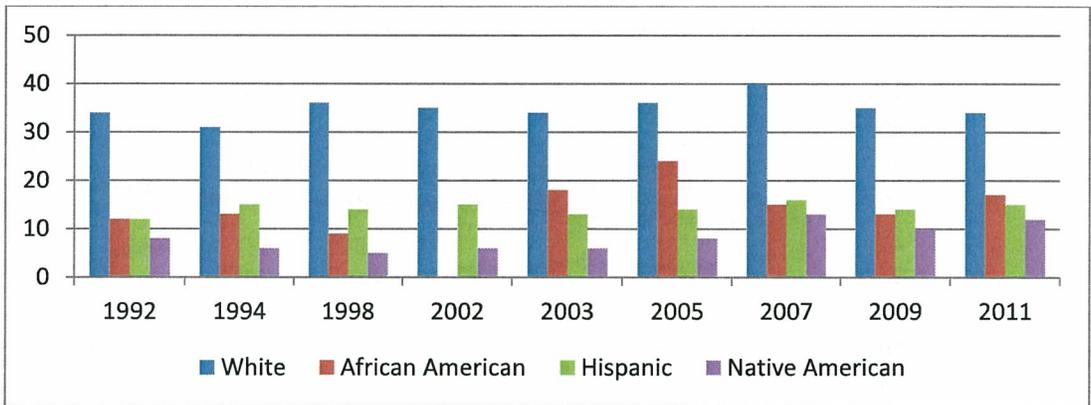
PERCENT OF NM 4<sup>TH</sup> GRADE STUDENTS PROFICIENT IN MATH COMPARED TO THE NATION<sup>14</sup>



PERCENT OF NM 4TH GRADERS PROFICIENT IN MATH BY ETHNICITY<sup>15</sup>



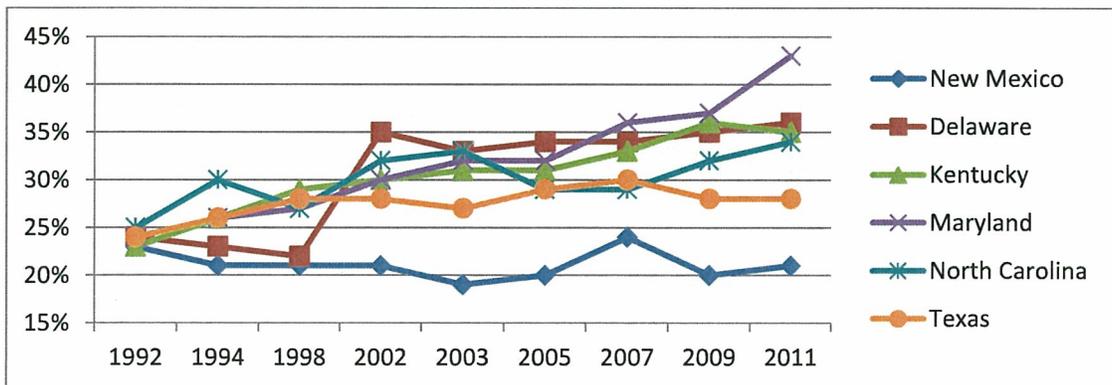
PERCENT OF NM 4TH GRADERS PROFICIENT IN READING BY ETHNICITY<sup>16</sup>



**INDICATOR #4: Where are they now? Comparison to other states**

In 1992, five states – Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina and Texas – were about even with New Mexico on 4<sup>th</sup> grade reading. This chart tracks changes between 1992 and 2011. Students in the other states improved some significantly, while New Mexico scores declined.

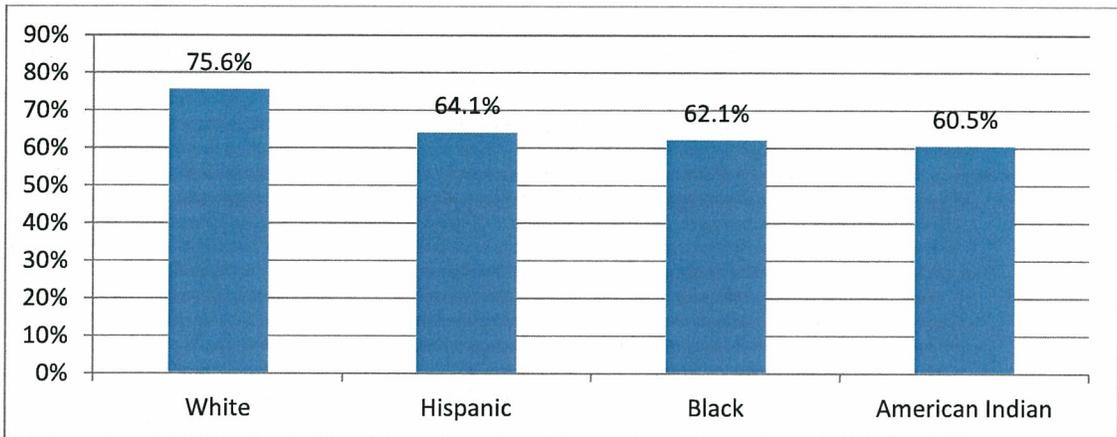
PERCENT OF NM 4<sup>TH</sup> GRADERS PROFICIENT IN READING, COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES<sup>17</sup>



**INDICATOR #5: High School Graduation**

The table below shows the differences in the 2010-2011 graduation rates by White, Hispanic, Black, and Native American students. The National Center for Educational Statistics reported that New Mexico was 45<sup>th</sup> in the country in 2008, with an average freshman graduation rate of 67 percent, compared to the reporting states' average of 75 percent. The American Institutes of Research estimated that the median income of persons ages 18 through 67 who had not completed high school was roughly \$23,000 in 2008. By comparison, the median income for those who completed their education with at least a high school credential, including a General Educational Development (GED) certificate, was approximately \$42,000.

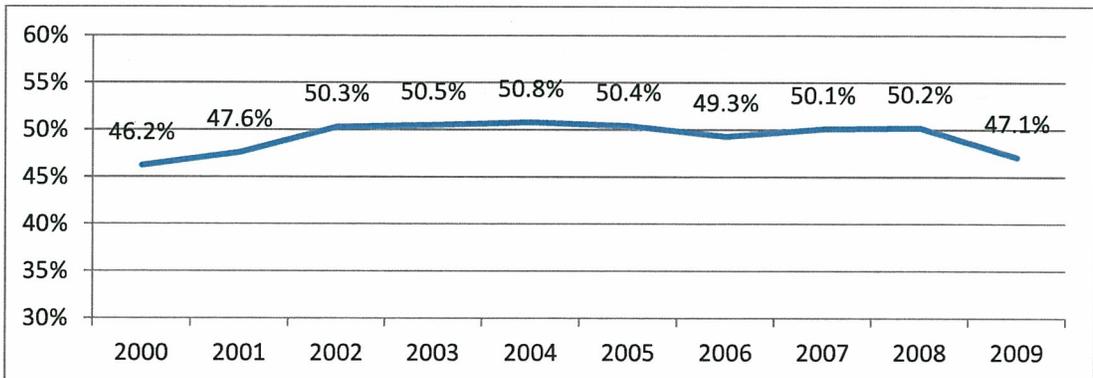
**NM HIGH SCHOOL 4 YEAR COHORT GRADUATION RATE BY ETHNICITY (2010-2011)<sup>18</sup>**



**INDICATOR #6: College Remediation Rates**

These data show the percentage of New Mexico public school graduates who took remedial courses when they entered our colleges. College students who take remedial courses are less likely to obtain certificates, transfer to four-year institutions, or graduate.<sup>19</sup>

**PERCENT OF NM PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO TOOK REMEDIAL COURSES IN COLLEGES<sup>20</sup>**

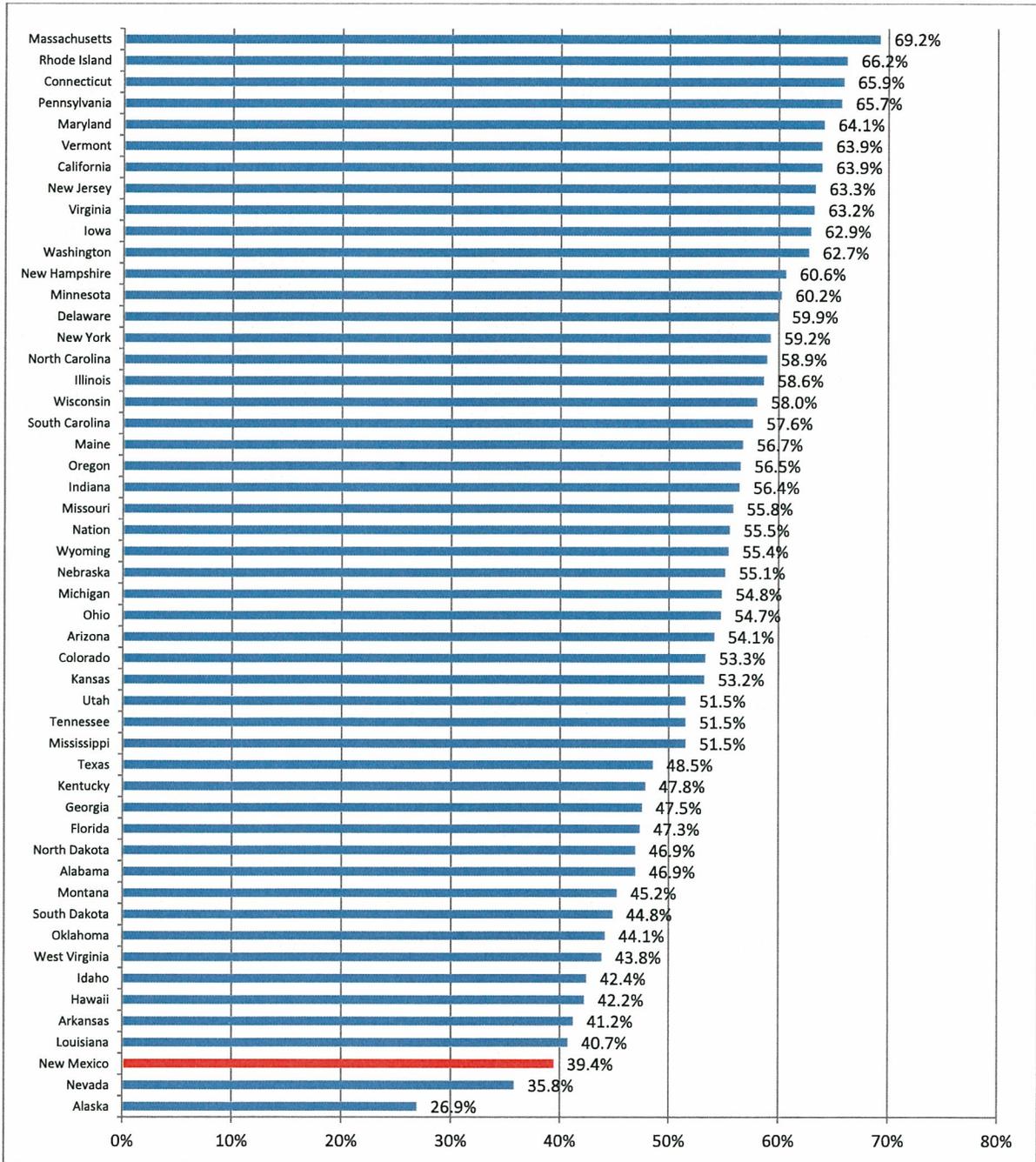


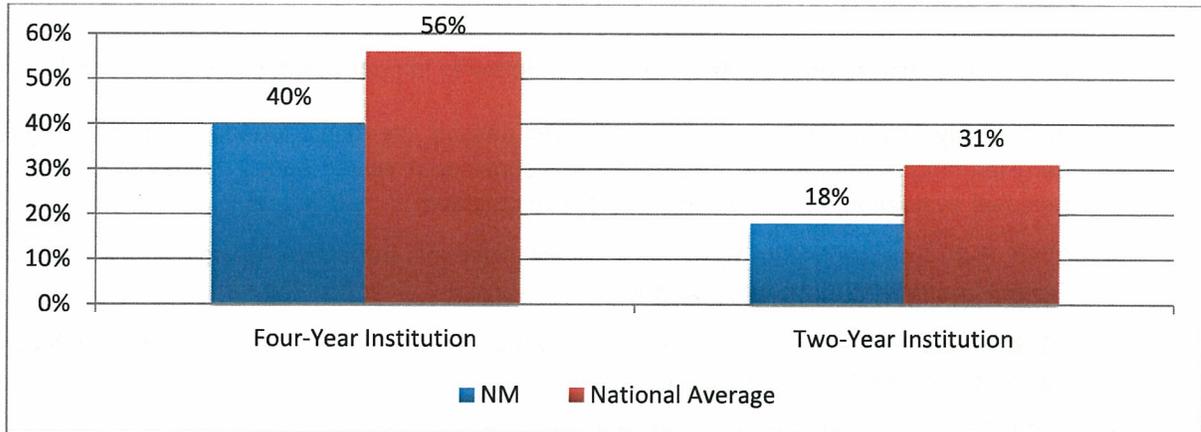


**INDICATOR #7: College Graduation Rates**

The following table shows six-year graduation rates of bachelor’s students for the year 2009. These data are for students who began in Fall 2003 and graduated by Summer 2009 earning any formal award (certificate, associate, or bachelor’s degree) within six years. The second table offers the 2010 six-year college graduation rates comparing New Mexico with the national average.

**SIX-YEAR COLLEGE GRADUATION RATES, NM COMPARED WITH ALL OTHER STATES, ENDING 2009<sup>21</sup>**



NM COLLEGE GRADUATION RATE COMPARED WITH THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2010<sup>22</sup>

## Potential Solutions from Past Town Halls

These are some solutions from past town halls that represent the consensus from multiple events. Look at these ideas, build on them, and expand on them to create broader structural innovation.

- Establish a comprehensive early childhood care and education system (in part through implementation of the Early Childhood Care and Education Act).
- Ensure that course work is relevant, rigorous, and related to the skills needed in the real world.
- Strengthen the relationship between public education and higher education so that more students graduate ready for college.
- Create more support structures for students including counselors and community programs to help students deal with issues like pregnancy, drugs, alcohol, and crime.
- Ensure that parents take responsibility for the participation and performance of their school-age children.
- Ensure that teachers, principals, superintendents, school counselors and other professional staff are prepared for their roles, receive ongoing professional development, are paid competitively, and work in positive professional settings.
- Increase efforts to recruit and retain minority and bilingual staff who can be important role models to diverse student populations. Provide more effective training to ensure educators interact well with multi-cultural and multi-lingual students, families, and communities.
- Narrow the achievement gap (in part through implementation of the Indian Education and Hispanic Education Acts) and integrating more culture and history into the curriculum.
- Implement a systematic effort to improve student achievement in science, technology, and mathematics.
- Conduct statewide public awareness campaigns on the importance of education to raise the aspirations of youth and the expectations of students, families, businesses, and communities.

## What's Been Done?

A range of education reform efforts have been undertaken in past years, some of which follow.

- **2011**, Early Childhood Care and Education Act passed, creating a foundation for an integrated early learning system; Governor's Task force considered valued-added models of teacher and principal evaluation; A-F school grading system passed.
- **2010**, P-20 Education Data System bill passed; Hispanic Education Act passed; New Mexico School Leadership Institute established.
- **2009**, Freshman Year Outcomes Report required; student ID numbers required on high school transcripts; School Athletics Equity Act passed.
- **2008**, College and Workplace Readiness Assessments enacted.
- **2007-2009**, high school redesign bills passed; principal salary increases mandated.
- **2007**, dual credit and cyber-academy bills passed. Dual credit enabled high school students to earn high school and college credit at the same time on selected courses.
- **2005**, Pre-Kindergarten Act passed; law passed so that public, post-secondary schools may not deny admission to students on the basis of immigration status; Higher Education Department created as a cabinet-level agency; Funding Formula Study Task Force established to examine whether the state was meeting the New Mexico Constitutional requirement that "A uniform system of free public schools sufficient for the education of, and open to, all the children of school age in the state shall be established and maintained."
- **2004-2008**, Level I, II, III Teacher salary increases finalized over a five-year role out.
- **2003**, Public School Reforms Act established the three-tiered teacher licensure, evaluation, and salary system and a new assessment and accountability system. The Act also strengthened the role of superintendents and principals in school governance and created the Office of Education Accountability. The Indian Education Act passed. Kindergarten Plus established. NCLB enacted.
- **2003**, Two constitutional amendments: increased funding from the Permanent Funds to support education reform, establish the Public Education Department as a cabinet-level agency, and replace the NM Board of Education with the Public Education Commission.
- **2001**, NM Board of Education adopted policy on teacher quality; Beginning Teacher Mentoring passed by NM Legislature.
- **2000**, Full Day Kindergarten Program established and phased in over five years; Alternative Licensure Programs approved.
- **1999**, New Mexico received a federal Title II Teacher Quality Grant; the Teacher Education Accountability Council was established. The Charter Schools Act was passed.
- **1998-2002**, Zuni lawsuit file by Zuni, Gallup-McKinley, and Grants School District. This lawsuit influenced the creation of the Public School Capital Outlay Task Force and Public School Capital Outlay Council to oversee a new statewide capital outlay system based on adequacy standards to ensure that school buildings and other facilities are equitably funded in all school districts.

# ECONOMY

## Vision for our Economic Future

*Vision for our Economic Future: NM's economy is diversified, growing, and flourishing. Our young adults remain in New Mexico, rather than moving away, because our robust economy offers plenty of opportunities.*

- *Sustainable economic development benefits all New Mexicans, growing household incomes while reducing poverty.*
- *Innovative collaborations stimulate business growth and vibrant entrepreneurship. Statewide policy, local and state regulations, and the tax structure are friendly to business development and job creation.*
- *Rural communities and tribes are sustained and viable.*
- *A well-educated, well-trained, motivated workforce serves existing businesses and attracts new ones.*

*All vision statements drawn from past town halls.*

## Economic Context

According to past town hall reports<sup>23</sup>, New Mexico must overcome many challenges to realize the vision of a diversified, growing and flourishing economy. Many of the challenges are the “flip-side” of the aspirations in the vision. For example, people at town halls frequently mention the need for long-range, coordinated economic development policies, a simplified regulatory process, and tax policies that serve as an incentive – rather than a disincentive – to business. Other “business friendly” challenges include:

- How can New Mexico emphasize and support entrepreneurship?
- How do we coordinate resources and technical support for economic development, especially for rural areas and tribes?
- How can we better use our location, borders, and cultural heritage as economic and social benefits?

Past town halls championed other goals as well. The transportation, communication, and energy transmission infrastructure must be upgraded to stimulate economic development. The economy must diversify so that it is less reliant on government funding.

Generational poverty is a seemingly intractable problem. New Mexico, like most other states, must create jobs – especially high skill, high wage jobs that create opportunities for youth. Experts agree that our state and nation cannot solve educational problems, health care costs, government spending, or economic competitiveness while a large portion of our population lives in poverty.<sup>24</sup>

How can New Mexico keep pace with the other states in our region and in a world of accelerating change?

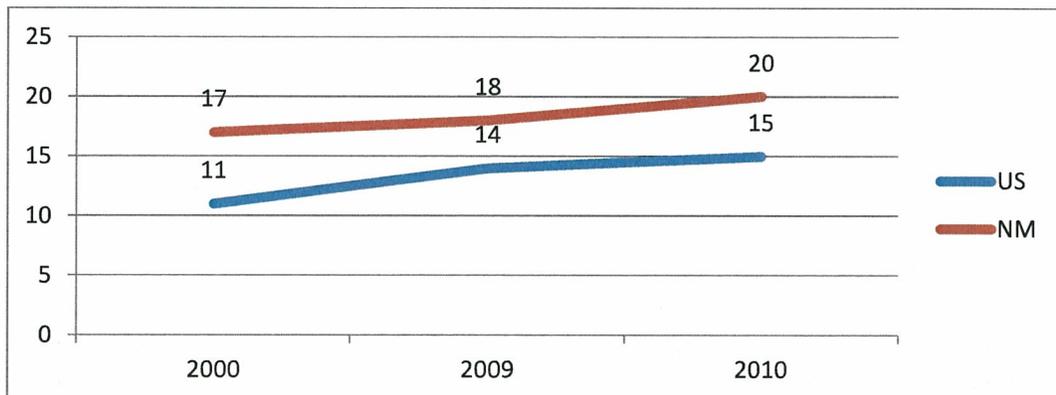
## Measures of Progress



### INDICATOR #8: Overall Poverty

The U.S. Census measures poverty using “thresholds” that differ by size of family and the number of related children under 18. (For example, the poverty threshold for a single person under 65 is \$10,458. For five people with three children it is \$26,023.) Between 2000 and 2010, New Mexico went from 17 percent of all ages in poverty to 20 percent. No state in the southwest region has as high a rate of poverty. Three times as many Hispanic families and four times as many Native American families live in poverty as White families.<sup>25</sup>

PERCENT OF NEW MEXICANS LIVING IN POVERTY<sup>26</sup>

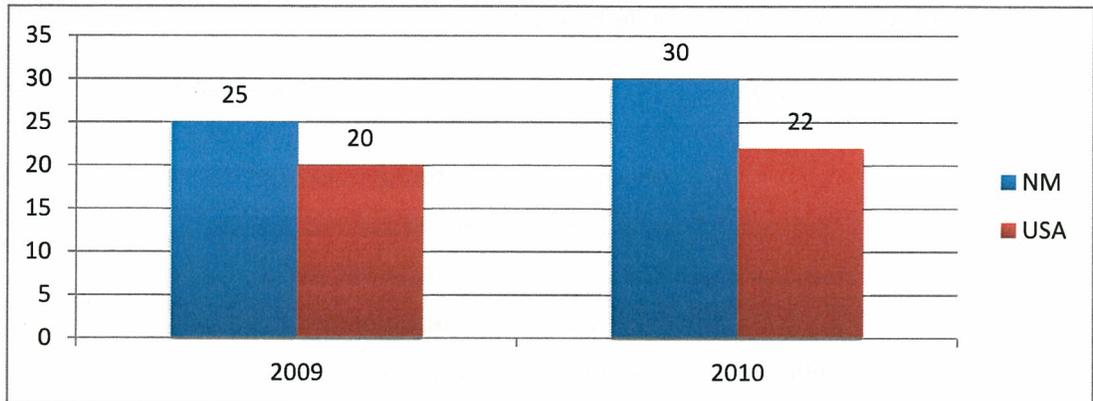




**INDICATOR #9: Children in Poverty**

In 2010, 35 percent of Hispanic children and 27 percent of white children were in poverty. New Mexico’s 5 percent increase in child poverty from 2009-2010 was the largest percentage jump of all states.

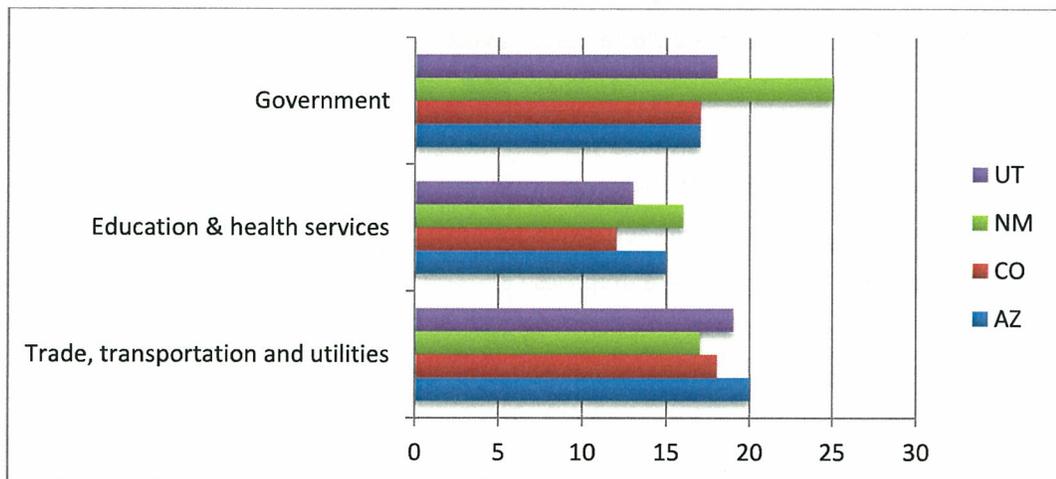
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 17 IN POVERTY<sup>27</sup>



**INDICATOR #10: Employment by Sectors**

In 2011, the three largest employment sectors in New Mexico economy are: government; trade, transportation and utilities; and education and health services (in that order). When compared with the other Four Corners states, the most distinctive feature is that government is a quarter of New Mexico employment versus 17 or 18 percent in the other states. (The two national laboratories are not included in the government number because their employees are counted under “Professional and Business Services.”)

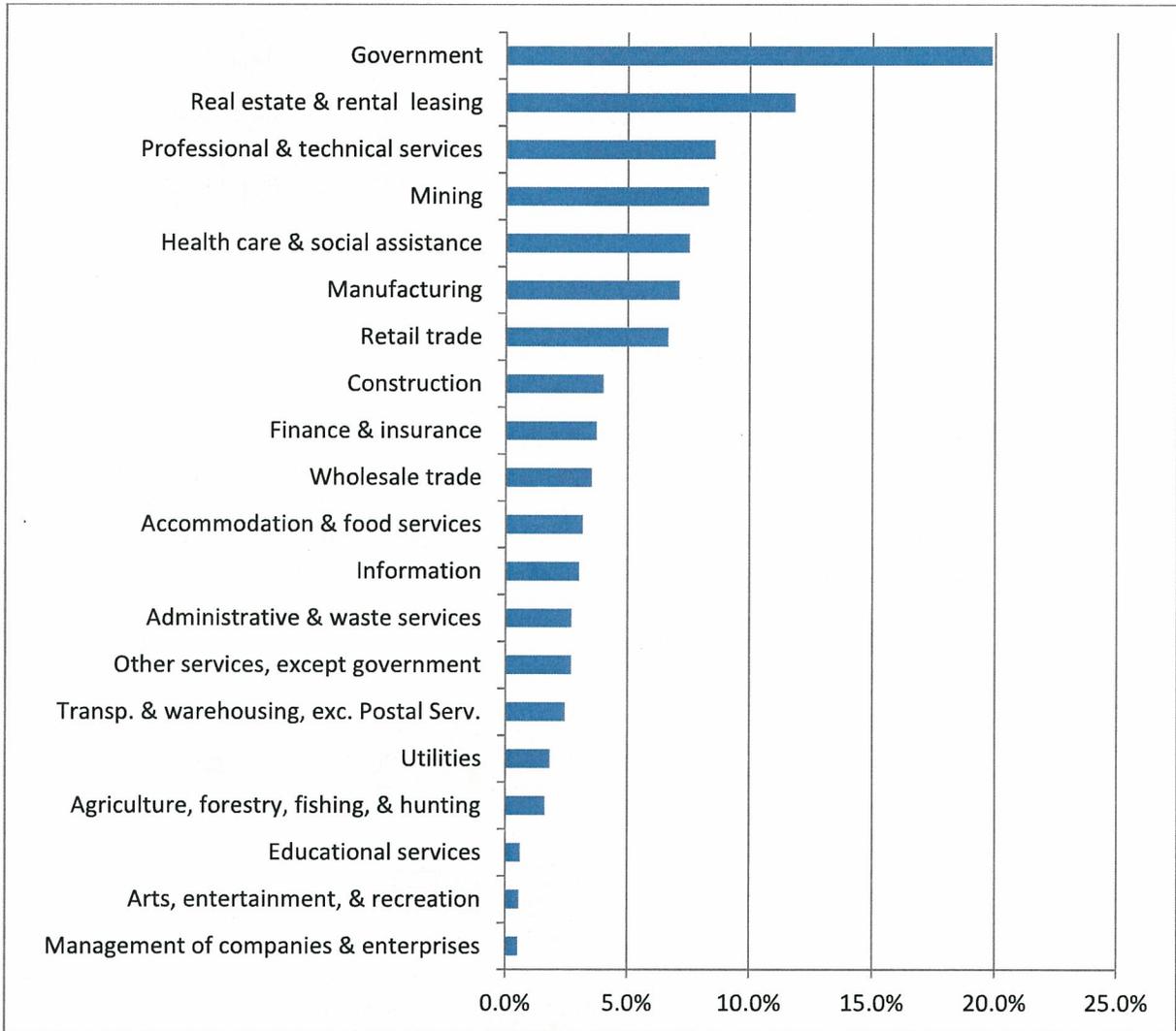
SECTORS OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE ECONOMY, 2011<sup>28</sup>



**INDICATOR #11: New Mexico Economy by Industry**

The following table is similar to the previous one, but illustrates our economy by money generated by each industry sector (as opposed to how many people are employed). Each industry sector is a percentage of our state’s Gross Domestic Product. The GDP is essentially the sum of what consumers, businesses, and government spend on final goods, services, and investments. So, for example, the real estate and rental line in the bar below includes spending such as home sales, commercial leasing, royalties on federal lands.

**PERCENT OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY, NEW MEXICO ECONOMY, 2010<sup>29</sup>**

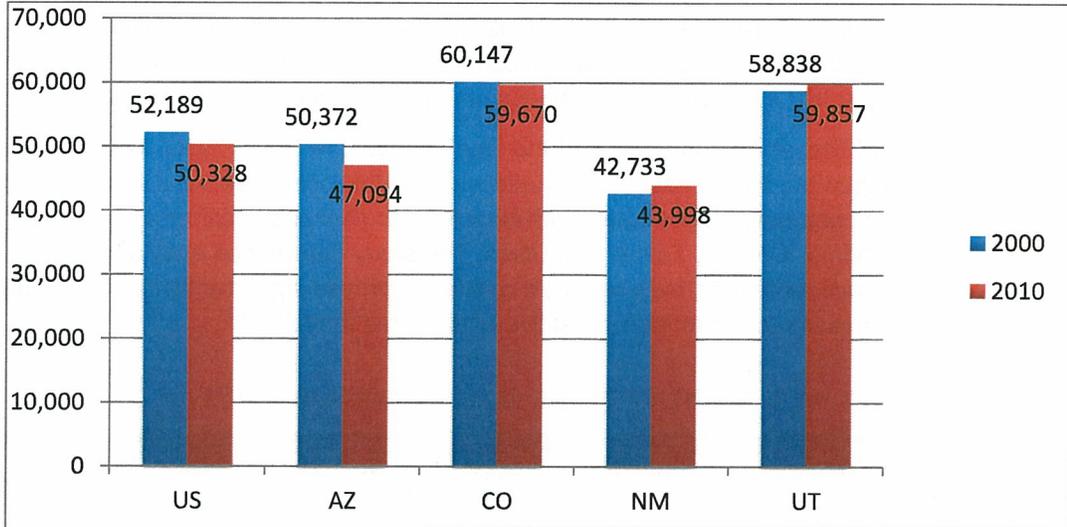




**INDICATOR #12: Household Income**

New Mexico's median household income increased between 2000 and 2010, while the U.S.'s and three of the Four Corner states decreased. New Mexico still has the lowest median household income of the Four Corner states and is below the U.S. average.

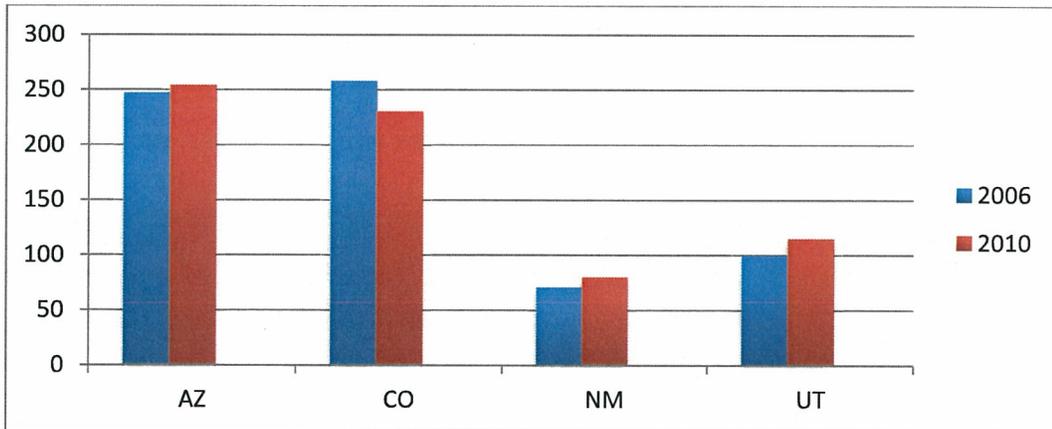
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME<sup>30</sup>



**INDICATOR #13: Gross Domestic Product**

Between 2006 and 2010, New Mexico's GDP increased more than other Four Corners states, but as this chart reveals, we have a much smaller economy than our neighbors.<sup>31</sup>

NM'S TOTAL GDP, COMPARED WITH FOUR CORNERS STATES, IN MILLIONS





### INDICATOR #14: State Business Climate

There are many indicators of “business climate,” each measuring different variables. Some measure taxation, others tax credits, others workforce. For this report, we selected three indicators that, together address a number of factors.

- The *Chief Executive* ranking surveyed 550 CEOs on the best and worst states in which to do business. It considered taxes, regulation, workforce, and quality of life. It ranked Texas #1.<sup>32</sup>
- A study by Ernst and Young, in cooperation with the Council on State Taxation, which focused exclusively on state and local business taxation. It concluded that New Mexico has the greatest state and local business tax burden of any state.<sup>33</sup>
- After Ernst and Young released the study above, the New Mexico Tax Research Institute engaged the firm to assess competitiveness if tax incentives were considered. Ernst and Young compared eight states with New Mexico (Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Utah). The study determined that “after incentives were accounted for, New Mexico’s ranking improved significantly in several categories, in some cases to the most competitive of all states modeled.”<sup>34</sup>

#### CHIEF EXECUTIVE: RANKINGS OF BEST STATES FOR BUSINESS, 2011

STATE	RANKING
AZ	13
CO	12
NM	32
UT	9

#### ERNST & YOUNG: OVERALL BUSINESS TAX COMPETITIVENESS INDEX (#1 THE BEST)<sup>35</sup>

STATE	EFFECTIVE TAX RATE	RANKING
AZ	9.3%	#39
CO	6.8%	#18
NM	16.6%	#51
UT	6.7%	#17

#### ERNST & YOUNG: COMPETITIVENESS BY INDUSTRY WITH INCENTIVES, OF 9 COMPARABLE STATES (#1 THE BEST)<sup>36</sup>

INDUSTRY	NM'S EFFECTIVE TAX RATE RANKING	NM'S EFFECTIVE TAX RATE RANKING AFTER INCENTIVES
Headquarters	#9	#9
Research and Development	#9	#1
Renewable Energy Equipment Mfg.	#9	#9
Business Support Services	#9	#2
Food Products Manufacturing	#9	#9
Computer and Electronics Mfg.	#9	#7
Electrical Equipment Mfg.	#9	#9
Aerospace Products & Parts Mfg.	#9	#1
Management, Scientific, & Tech Consulting	#9	#1

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## Potential Solutions from Past Town Halls on the Economy

These are some solutions from past town halls, representing consensus from multiple events. Look at these ideas, build on them, and expand on them to create broader structural innovation.

1. Consider modifications to the state's tax structure to provide incentives for economic growth and remove disincentives.
2. Make state and local regulations clear, fair, simple, uniform, timely, consistent, affordable, and transparent.
3. Ensure adequate infrastructure for transportation, power transmission, and statewide broadband.
4. Comprehensive, coordinated, statewide policies for economic growth need to do the following:
  - Foster a business friendly environment that assists existing businesses, attracts new business and creates jobs.
  - Enable local, regional and state entities to pool resources, share strengths and correct weaknesses.
  - Include strategies for encouraging entrepreneurs, making better use of venture capital (and other financial resources already available in New Mexico), and attracting additional resources from outside the state.
  - Outline steps needed for how New Mexico will become less dependent on federal spending.
  - Be data-driven, require input from the maximum number of stakeholders, and allow the flexibility for communities and regions to set local goals and priorities.
  - Motivate local, community plans that preserve arts and culture and create places where people want to work and live.
5. International connections and opportunities should be leveraged, particularly to facilitate trade with Mexico.

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## What's Been Done on the Economy?

A range of reform efforts have been undertaken to stimulate economic development, some of which follow.

- **2011, New Mexico Broadband Map:** created by the New Mexico Department of Information Technology, shows broadband availability, types of technologies and telecommunication provider data.
- **2011, Office of Business Advocacy:** created to help businesses cut through red tape and navigate through the state regulatory and permitting process, 2011
- **2011, Union Pacific "Hub" Initiative:** \$400 million project that will expand existing operations in the Southwest.
- **2008, Phased down "top" personal income rate, from 8 to 4.9%:** making New Mexico's maximum marginal income rate the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest in the country.
- **2006, Spaceport:** world's first purpose-built commercial spaceport, located 55 miles north of Las Cruces.

- **2006, URENCO USA commenced operation:** Louisiana Energy Services (LES) was issued a license to construct and operate a gas centrifuge uranium enrichment plant to be known as the URENCO USA facility, located five miles east of Eunice, New Mexico.
- **2005, Small Business Regulatory Advisory Commission established:** its purpose is to serve as an advocate for the fairer regulation of small business and review the impact of regulations on small business in its annual report to the Governor and Legislature.
- **2004, New Mexico Economic Development Department Office of International Trade:** created to assist New Mexico companies in the global marketplace.
- **2000 – 2008, Transportation Infrastructure:** such as the Big “I” freeway construction and renovation in Albuquerque (2000-2002), RailRunner (2006-2008), highway expansions, Park and Ride bus systems (started in 2003).
- **1999, Opening of Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP):** disposes of the country’s defense-related transuranic radioactive waste.
- **1992, Santa Teresa Expanded Port-of-Entry:** provided access between Mexico and New Mexico and boost for manufacturing.
- **1991, New Mexico Small Business Development Center:** has local centers in 20 communities providing business planning, marketing, business financing, small business start up, and entrepreneur training.
- **1979 – 2005, Tax Credits to Spur Economic Development and Job Creation:** The following is a partial list of tax incentives: High Wage Jobs Tax Credit (2004); Job Mentorship Tax Credit (2003); Rural Jobs Tax Credit (1999); Welfare to Work Tax Credit (1998); Affordable Housing Tax Credit(2005); Film Production Tax Credits (2002); National Laboratory Small Business Partnership (2000); Solar Market Development Tax Credit (2006); Electronic Card Reading Equipment (2007); Investment Tax Credit Act (1979); Small Business Research and Development Tax Credit (2005); Technology Jobs Tax Credit (2000); Cultural Property Preservation Tax Credit (1984); Land Conservation Incentives (2003); Renewable Energy Production Tax Credits (2002)
- **Ongoing, Micro-lending:** The importance of micro-lending to the creation of small businesses through the efforts of organizations such as WESST CORP, Accion New Mexico, and the Community Development Fund is an important element.
- **Ongoing, New Mexico Finance Authority:** This institution finances a wide array of projects generally considered to be economic development in nature.
- **Ongoing, Job Training Industry Partnership (JTIP):** Year after year one of the most successful economic development tools has been JTIP, administered by the Economic Development Department and the JTIP Board. Among other things, it subsidizes the wages of qualified employees at start-up businesses for one year.

# HEALTH

## Vision for our Health Future:

*New Mexico's system of healthcare is accessible, affordable, cost-effective, coordinated, and empowering to individuals so they can take responsibility for their health.*

- *Care is patient-centered and sensitive to New Mexico's unique cultural diversity and traditions. Healthcare workers reflect New Mexico's cultural diversity. Treatment is culturally and linguistically sensitive.*
- *Treatment uses leading-edge technology to increase accessibility and improve outcomes.*
- *Individuals have the education and knowledge necessary to make informed healthcare choices about prevention and treatment, and there is increased emphasis on preventive care.*

*All vision statements drawn from past town halls.*

## Health Context

New Mexico faces unusual health and healthcare issues because of geographic, socioeconomic, and educational challenges. Personal health challenges that face the state include obesity, alcohol/drug/tobacco use, inadequate nutrition, and a lack of physical activity. The state compares poorly to national averages in substance use and nutrition.<sup>37</sup>

The healthcare system faces the challenge of being accessible, affordable, of high quality, and sensitive to the cultural and linguistic diversity of the state. New Mexico lacks the people and facilities necessary to meet existing needs in an efficient and timely manner. The supply of health professionals is relatively low compared to other states,<sup>38</sup> and the supply of specialists is even lower.<sup>39</sup> New Mexico has a large number of older health professionals and a small number of young trained professionals in the field, indicating that supply problems are likely to worsen.<sup>40</sup> Because specialists are located almost exclusively in cities, rural residents need to travel for care or put off treatments.<sup>41</sup> In particular, psychiatrists and behavioral health specialists are primarily located in cities, and surveys of physicians indicate that they often find it difficult to make referrals. A lack of

dental professionals is a related issue; dentists are also centered in the cities, and the number of new dentists is not sufficient to meet the loss due to retirement.

The state ranks near the bottom nationally in the number of people who have health insurance.<sup>42</sup> A comparatively low number of people seek early care or preventive treatment.<sup>43</sup> Native Americans face particular barriers in access and affordability.<sup>44</sup> There is also a need for more culturally appropriate care, particularly in native and rural communities.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), signed into law in March 2010, makes this a challenging time to identify indicators for the state of health and healthcare looking into the future. The law may impact a number of the indicators identified here, and it will be several years before those impacts can be identified.

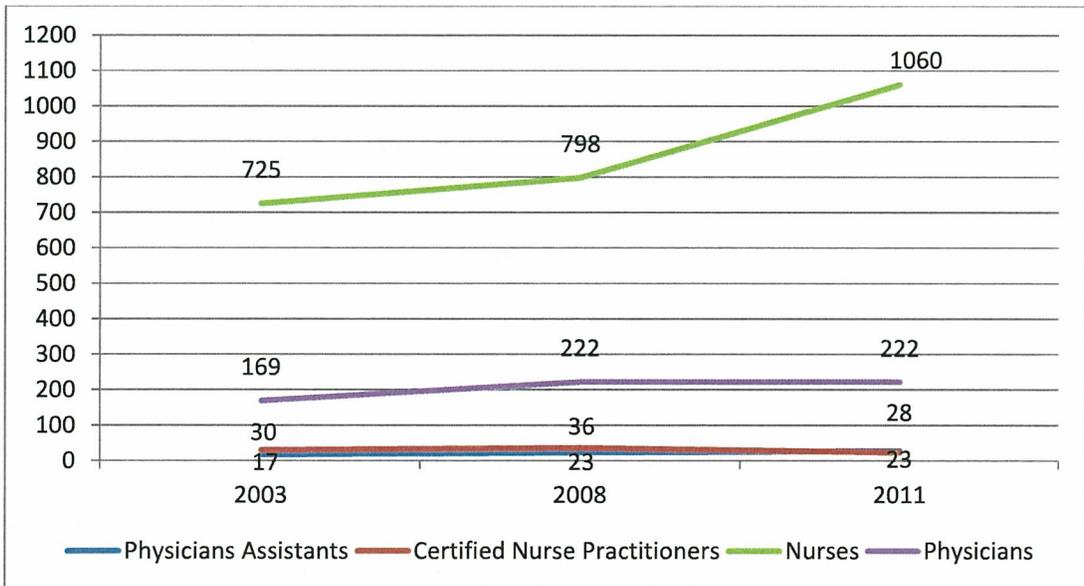
## Health Measures of Progress



### INDICATOR #15: Number of healthcare providers

New Mexico has difficulty attracting and retaining healthcare professionals. All counties but Los Alamos are “Health Professions Shortage Areas” or “Medically Underserved Areas or Populations.”<sup>45</sup> In 2007, New Mexico ranked 30th in the nation for the number of physicians for the population, with 244 doctors per 100,000 residents. (The national average was 271 per 100,000 residents.) In the same year, New Mexico ranked 44th in dentists for the population, with 46 dentists per 100,000 residents (compared to 60 per 100,000 nationally).<sup>46</sup> The following chart does not address geographic distribution of providers nor diversity and age of the workforce. (Note: the blue line for Physician Assistants is hard to see because it hovers close to Certified Nurse Practitioners.)

NUMBER OF HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS LICENSED IN NM PER 100,000 PEOPLE<sup>47</sup>

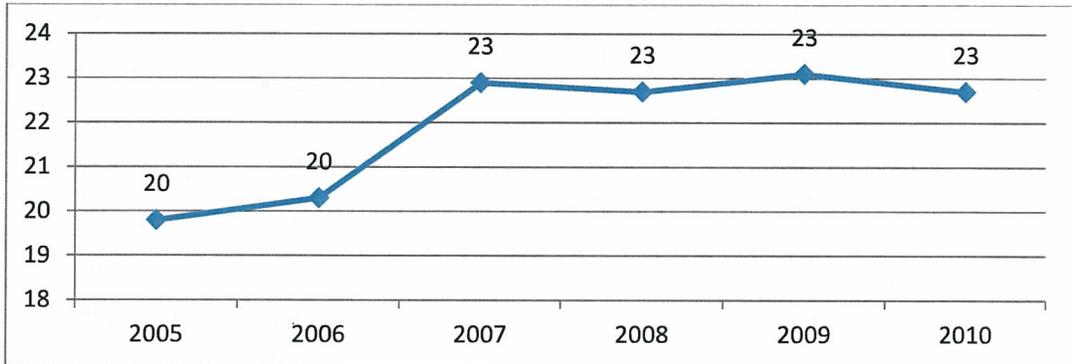




**INDICATOR #16: Percentage of Insured**

In 2010, New Mexico ranked 49<sup>th</sup>, with 23 percent of the population lacking insurance. Nationally the average was 16 percent.<sup>48</sup> If provisions in the Patient Protections and Affordable Care Act (federal healthcare reform) are carried out, an estimated 135,000 of New Mexico’s currently uninsured will become insured in 2014. That number – those who will become insured through the federal healthcare reform – is projected to continue to grow through 2020.<sup>49</sup>

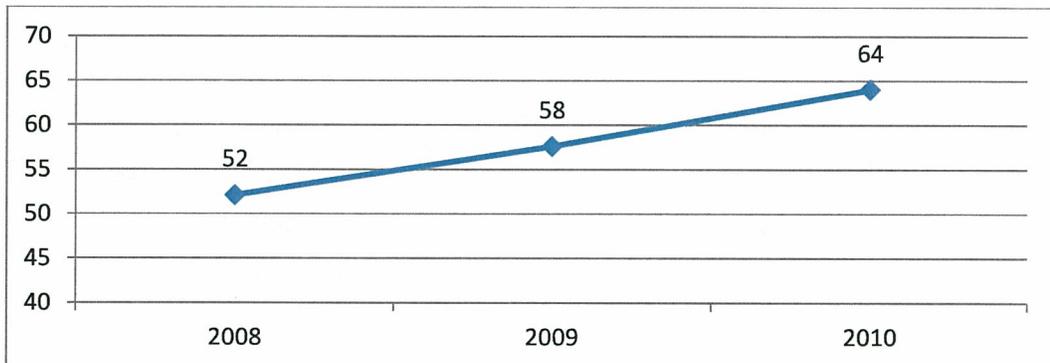
PERCENTAGE OF NM POPULATION LACKING HEALTH INSURANCE<sup>50</sup>



**INDICATOR #17: Early Prenatal Care**

Prenatal care is indicative of the availability and affordability of preventive care and the public knowledge of what early care is necessary. Prenatal care is a determinant, indicating future health outcomes. The national average in 2009 was 72 percent, while in New Mexico it was 58 percent.<sup>51</sup> (The table below begins in 2008 because the state implemented a new data system that year; data before 2008 are not comparable with later years.)

PERCENTAGE OF NM WOMEN RECEIVING PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER<sup>52</sup>

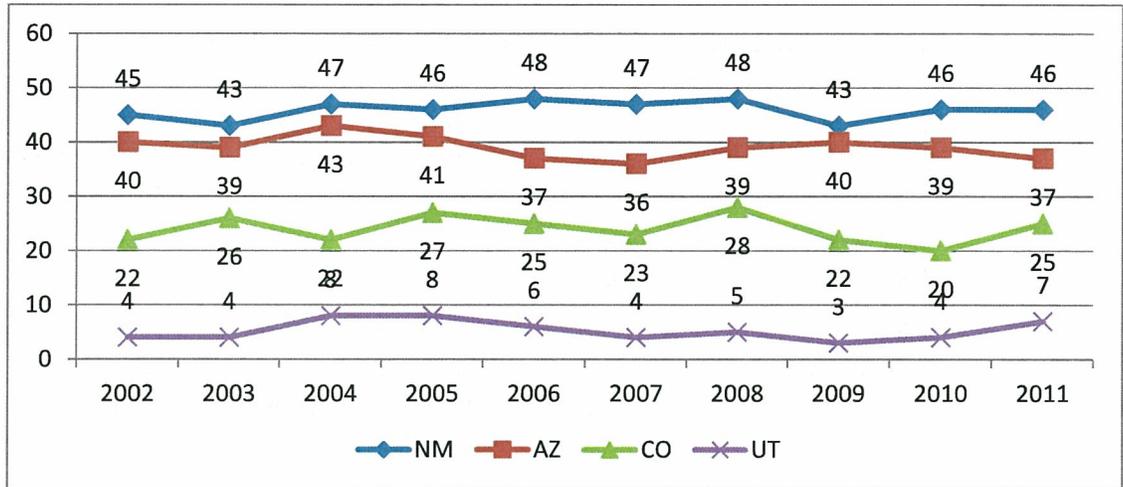




**INDICATOR #18: Child Well-Being**

The Annie E. Casey Foundation tracks child well-being by state. This ranking includes many variables including low birth-weight babies, infant mortality, child and teen deaths, teen births, teens not in school, employment, poverty, and single-parent families. Of the Four Corners states, New Mexico consistently has the worst ranking in this measure.

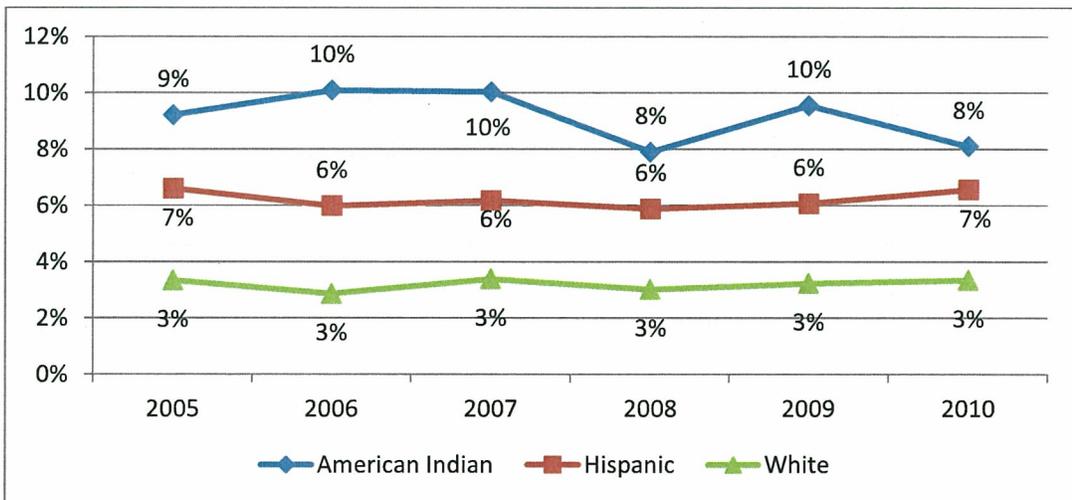
NM OVERALL RANKING FOR CHILD WELL-BEING COMPARED TO FOUR CORNERS STATES<sup>53</sup>



**INDICATOR #19: Deaths from Diabetes**

Native and rural communities in New Mexico face unique challenges; the healthcare system needs to be sensitive to the cultural needs of these communities. The diabetes indicator below is one measure of whether the different ethnic communities are being reached by the healthcare system.<sup>54</sup>

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY DUE TO DIABETES<sup>55</sup>

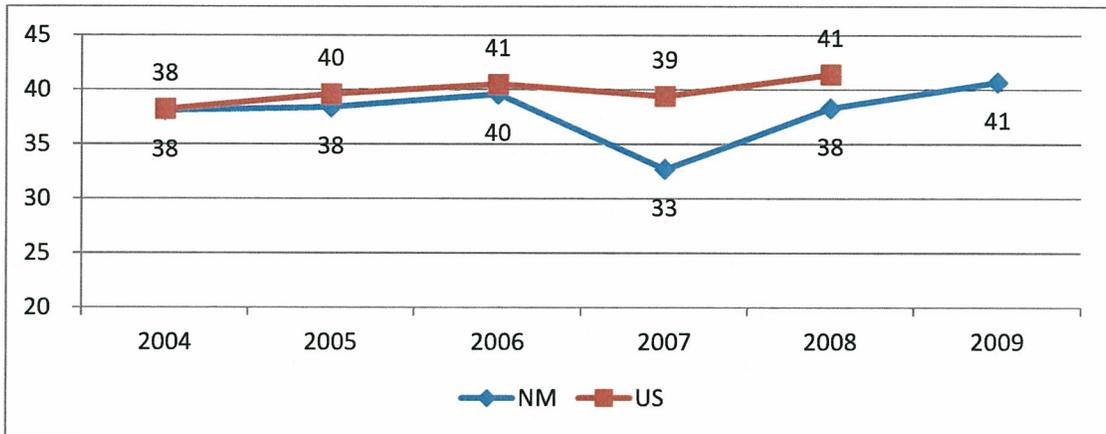




**INDICATOR #20: Number of Hospital ER Visits**

Emergency room visits are an indicator of immediate medical needs, but they are also an indicator of the population using emergency services as their primary medical care. They may do this because of an unavailable primary care provider, lack of health insurance, or lack of knowledge about emergency room use. On this item, New Mexico tracks the national average closely.<sup>56</sup>

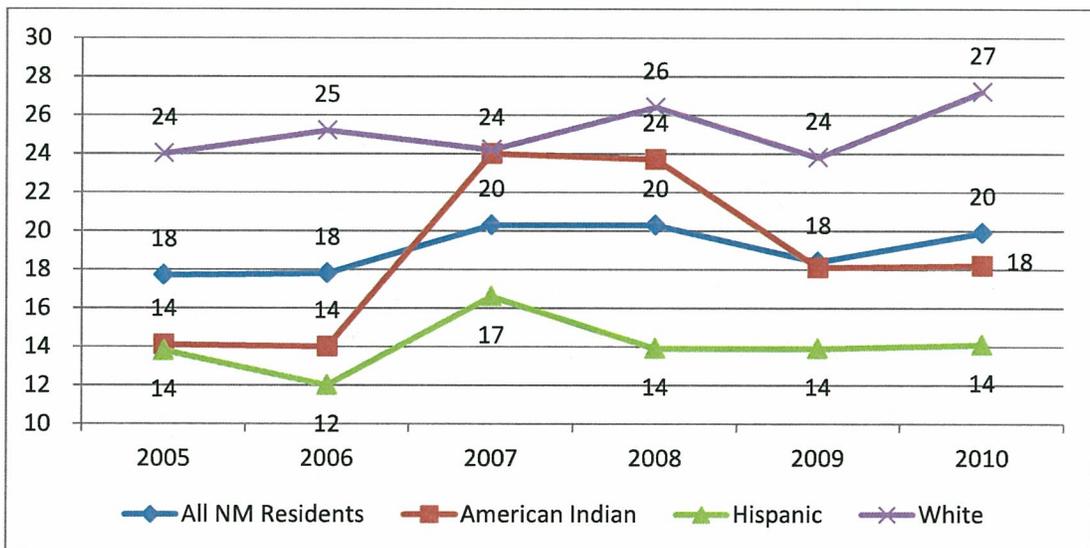
NUMBER OF EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS PER 100 PEOPLE, NM AND US<sup>57</sup>



**INDICATOR #21: Rates of Death Due to Suicide**

Suicide rates are one indicator of the availability and use of mental health services. More than 90 percent of people who die by suicide in the US have depression, another mental disorder, or a substance-abuse disorder.<sup>58</sup> In 2007, suicide was the 10th leading cause of death in the US, accounting for 34,598 deaths.<sup>59</sup> At this time, the New Mexico rate was almost twice the US rate.

NUMBER OF NM SUICIDE DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY<sup>60</sup>

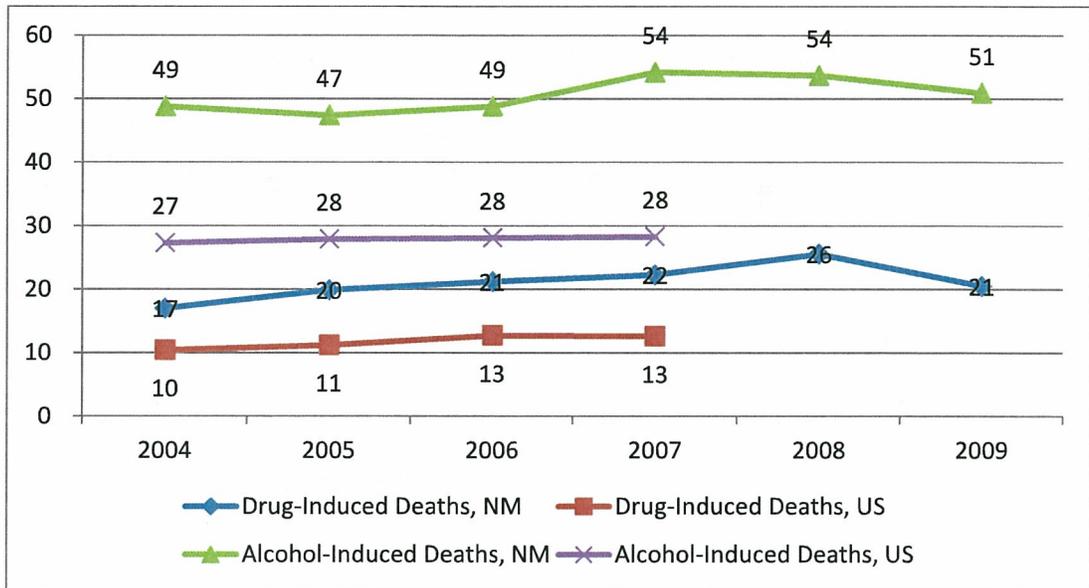




**INDICATOR #22: Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

Alcohol and drug abuse rates are high in New Mexico, and vary widely between geographic areas of the state and between race/ethnic groups.<sup>61</sup> Eight of the 10 leading causes of death in our state are at least partially caused by the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs.<sup>62</sup>

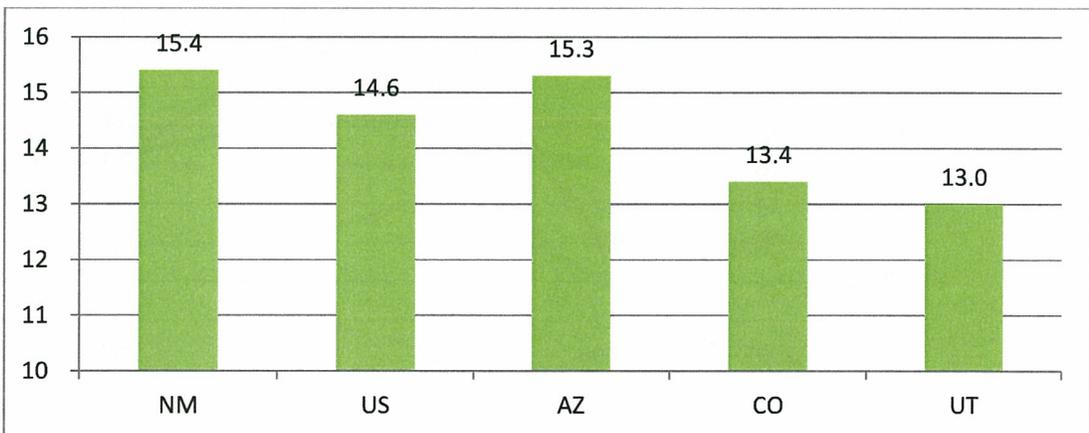
ALCOHOL AND DRUG INDUCED DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION<sup>63</sup>



**INDICATOR #23: Hunger**

The term “food-insecurity” means having difficulty at some point during the year providing enough food for everyone in the household. Between 2008-2010, 15 percent of New Mexico households had low food security and 6 percent had very low food security, meaning that at some point the normal eating patterns were disrupted due to a lack of resources. New Mexico has a higher percentage of food insecurity than the U.S average, and a slightly higher percentage than any of the other Four Corners states.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH FOOD INSECURITY, FOUR CORNERS STATES AND US<sup>64</sup>



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## Possible Solutions from Past Health Town Halls

These are some solutions from past town halls that represent the consensus from multiple events. We encourage people to look at these ideas, build on them, and expand on them to create broader structural innovation.

1. Train, recruit, and retain committed healthcare professionals with 21<sup>st</sup> century skills.
2. Ensure that all New Mexicans have access to quality healthcare.
3. Prevent the chronic diseases that are preventable through early treatment and wellness initiatives.
4. Ensure that healthcare delivery is culturally appropriate, especially in rural and tribal communities.
5. Create and maintain useful databases of New Mexico health professionals and healthcare funding.
6. Improve the use of technology and data in healthcare provision, including the use of telemedicine/telehealth, Internet communications, and secure and private interactive databases for use by practitioners and policymakers.
7. Create initiatives to prevent substance abuse, teen pregnancy, suicide, and family violence.

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## What's Been Done in Health?

Policymakers and communities have taken action on this issue in various ways in recent years. This list does not include all health reforms, but represents an attempt to summarize major efforts.

- **2010, Health Care Reform Working Group:** charged with making recommendations on the creation of a health insurance exchange or other entity required to implement Federal health care reform
- **2010, Construction of New Mexico Scientific Laboratories:** creation of one facility to house the NM Department of Health Scientific Laboratory Division, the NM Office of the Medical Investigator, and the NM Department of Agriculture Veterinary Diagnostic Services
- **2009, Wellness of the Workplace report published:** established by NM Joint House Memorial 24 and addressing the cost and impact of chronic disease on the New Mexico workforce
- **2009, UNM Cancer Treatment and Clinical Research Facility opened**
- **2008, Healthy New Mexico Task Force created:** established by Senate Bill 129 and charged with devising a five-year strategic plan for implementing chronic disease prevention and management measures
- **2008, Increased medical student financial support**
- **2008, Increased funding for New Mexico Health Professional Loan Repayment Program**
- **2007, Senate Bill 600 passed:** established Cultural Competence Education requirements in Health Education Programs

- **2006, Annual Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Report Card established**
- **1991, Creation of State Health Policy Commission:** provides independent research, guidance and recommendations on issues that impact the health status of New Mexicans
- **1991, Prenatal care added to Medicaid**
- **1981, Rural Primary Health Care Act passed:** provides funding to support basic primary care services in community programs

# ENERGY

## Vision for our Energy Future

*New Mexico is a global leader in the production and export of a wide array of energy resources including oil, gas, coal, wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass, while providing affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for all New Mexicans.*

- *Renewable and conventional energy producers create high-skill, high-wage jobs while protecting the environment for future generations.*
- *The state and nation's modernized transmission grids carry electricity to all parts of New Mexico.*
- *Energy conservation and efficiency are common practices that all New Mexicans follow.*

*All vision statements drawn from past town halls.*

## Energy Context

Energy availability affects the daily lives of everyone in New Mexico, and development of the state's abundant resources is a significant economic driver.<sup>65</sup> Oil and gas operations generate about a quarter of the state's general fund.<sup>66</sup> In addition, New Mexico's unique location and geography provide an opportunity for the state to play a major role in renewable energy industries, including wind, solar, biomass, and geothermal. Uranium extraction also plays a historic role in the state, and uranium enrichment is underway in southeast New Mexico. All these activities combine to create important challenges.

### What About Water?

Water intersects closely with energy policy, because development of New Mexico's energy industries generally relies on the extensive use of water as part of the production process and/or has the potential to contaminate groundwater.

Water is a subject that we hope to address in future editions of the progress report.

Participants at past town halls have agreed that we must ensure:

- Energy resources are developed responsibly,
- Transmitted efficiently, and
- Regulated appropriately

New Mexico produces about 60 million barrels of oil per year, and is the nation's second-largest natural gas producer.<sup>67</sup> For decades, oil and gas production have contributed heavily to state revenue through severance and mineral production taxes and rents and royalties, and the decline in this revenue in recent years has corresponded closely with the state's budget crisis.<sup>68</sup> New Mexico's three coal-fired power plants generate roughly 80 percent of the state's electricity at a lower cost than all other energy sources.<sup>69</sup> Abundant coal resources allow electricity rates to stay relatively low and provide revenue to Native American tribes, but face environmental and regulatory challenges that will likely increase in the future.

Renewable energy power production, though still a small part of the total energy picture, continues to grow, as the state's resources are extensive. New Mexico ranks 12<sup>th</sup> in the nation in wind energy capacity and second in the nation in solar energy potential.<sup>70</sup> The state is home to Sandia National Laboratories and Los Alamos National Laboratory, both of which conduct research in conventional and renewable energy development and are working to bridge the gap between research and commercialization. Additionally, several of the state's universities and colleges are involved in energy research efforts.

Energy efficiency and conservation continue to increase in importance as providing effective ways to save money for consumers and businesses, reduce the need for new power plants, increase the reliability of the energy supply, and cut pollution.<sup>71</sup> While progress has been made in doing more with less energy, gains in the efficient use of energy still can be made through changing our individual energy-use habits and the way we build and live in our homes and businesses, as well as at the industry level, utility level and in transmission and storage.

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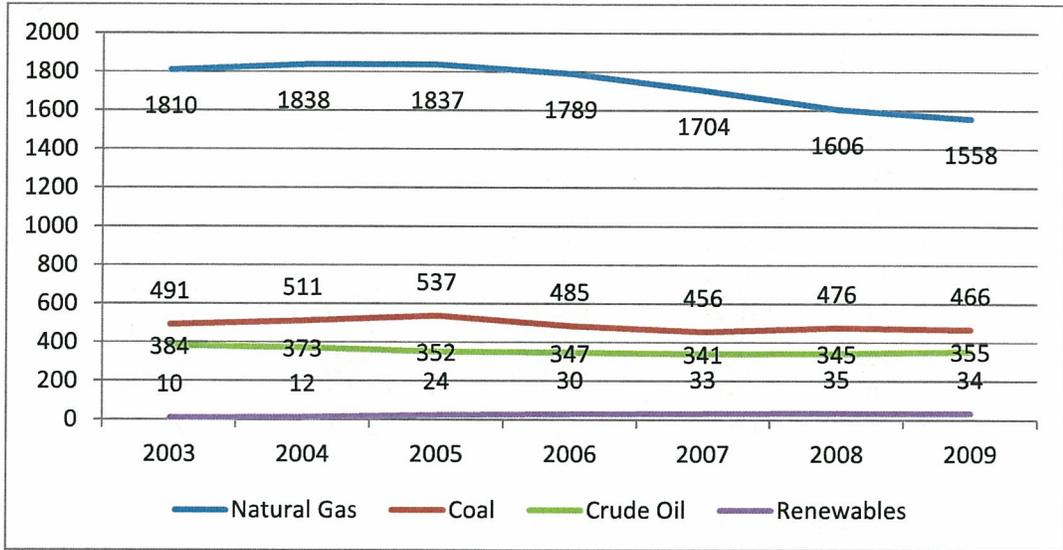
## Energy Measures of Progress



### **INDICATOR #24: Energy Production in NM**

Energy in New Mexico comes from a number of sources, with the largest portion coming from natural gas. Renewables continue to make up a very small percentage of total energy produced; New Mexico's Renewable Portfolio Standards require that by 2020, 20% of electricity from investor-owned utilities (PNM, El Paso Electric, and Xcel Energy) must be provided by renewables.<sup>72</sup> A British Thermal Unit is a measure of energy defined as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree; trillion BTU are used here as a means of comparing energy production across types.

ENERGY PRODUCTION BY TYPE BY TRILLION BTU<sup>73</sup>



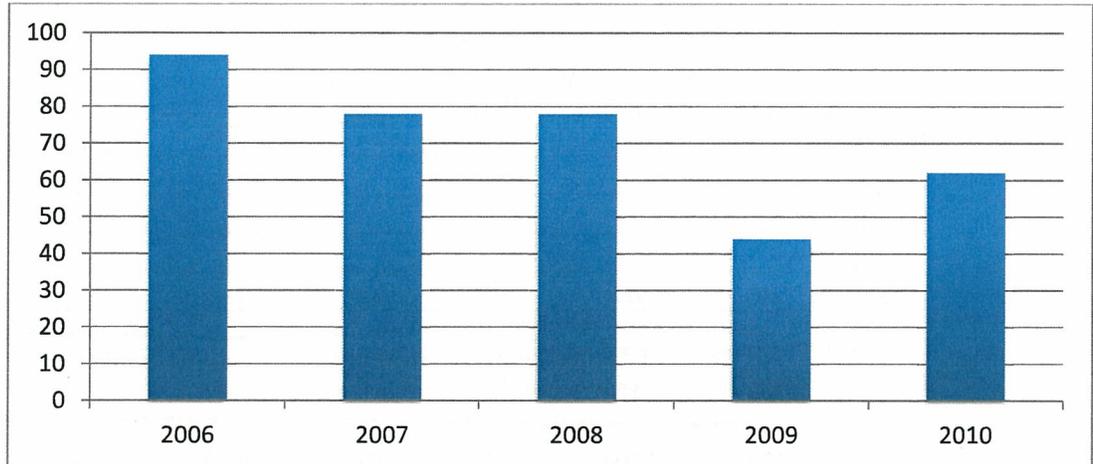
The capacity for all of New Mexico’s energy resources is very high, and our state has the potential to play a major role meeting major national energy needs.

PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY OF MAJOR ENERGY SOURCES<sup>74</sup>

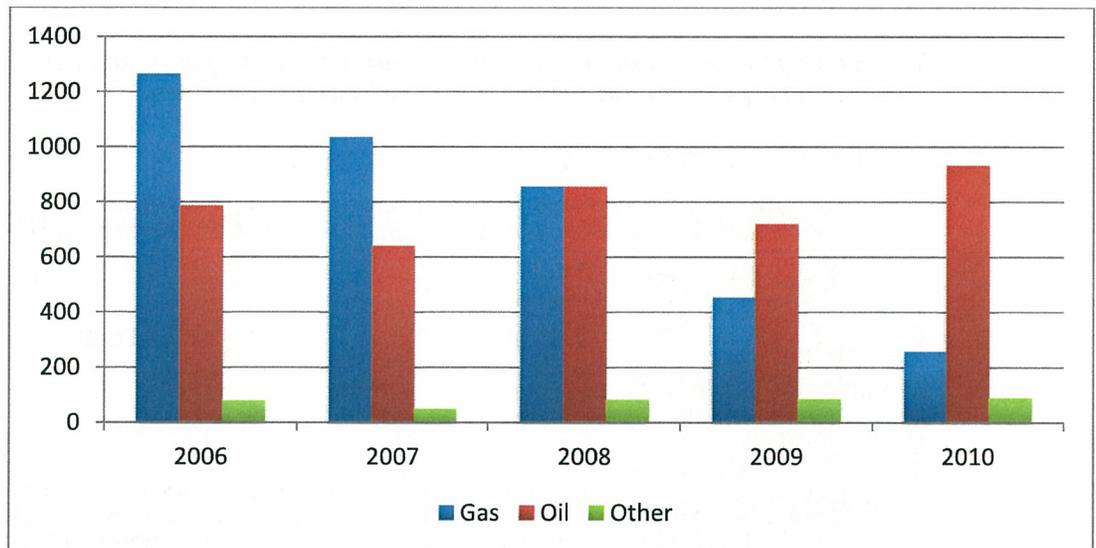
	Production, 2010	Reserves
Crude Oil (thousand barrels)	65,010	700,000
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	1,292,185	15,598,000
Coal (thousand short tons)	20,991	340,000
	Production, 2010 <sup>75</sup>	Potential
Wind (MWh)	1,700,000	435,000,000 <sup>76</sup>
Solar	100,000	3,025,920 <sup>77</sup>

The rotary rig count and the wells drilled count are related but different measures; the rig count is the number of drilling rigs actively exploring for oil or natural gas at a given point in time.<sup>78</sup> Generally, activity increases as the price of the commodity increases. The wells drilled and completed count is the number of successful wells drilled in a given year. These are wells in which the production pipe was set to produce the oil or gas discovered. As of November 2011, there were 26,624 oil wells, 29,713 gas wells, 683 CO2 wells, 3,783 enhanced recovery injection wells, and 801 saltwater disposal wells.<sup>79</sup> (The 2009 decline in the following charts is generally attributed to national oversupply.)

ANNUAL AVERAGE ROTARY RIG COUNTS<sup>80</sup>



WELLS DRILLED AND COMPLETED BY YEAR BY WELL TYPE<sup>81</sup>

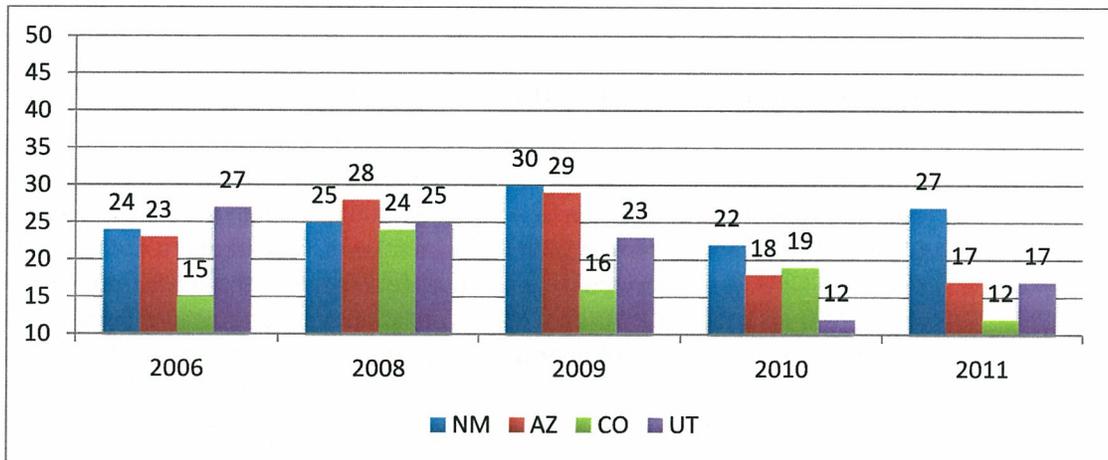




**INDICATOR #25: Energy Efficiency in NM**

The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy scorecard assesses policies and programs that promote energy efficiency and includes consideration of (1) utility and public benefits programs and policies; (2) transportation policies; (3) building energy codes; (4) combined heat and power; (5) state government initiatives; and (6) appliance efficiency standards.<sup>82</sup> States can earn up to 50 possible points in these six policy areas combined, with the maximum possible points in each area weighted by the magnitude of its potential energy savings impact. In 2011, New Mexico ranked 27<sup>th</sup>, while the other Four Corners states received much better rankings.

**ACEEE SCORECARD ENERGY EFFICIENCY RANKING, NM AND FOUR CORNERS STATES<sup>83</sup>**



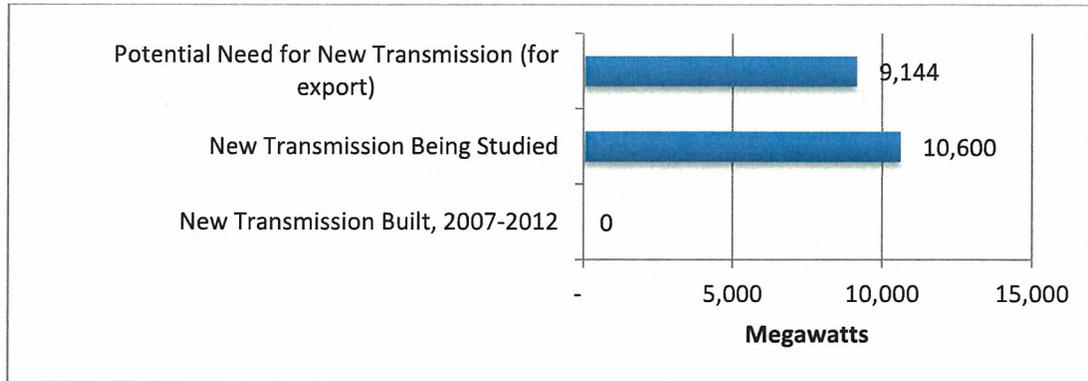
**INDICATOR #25: Development of New Transmission Lines**

The New Mexico transmission system is necessary to deliver energy to all utility customers within the state and to deliver energy generated to customers inside and outside the state. The ability to export renewable energy is dependent on the availability of the transmission system. Much of the call for new transmission is for export, rather than for meeting the current needs of New Mexico’s population. There has been no recent bulk transmission development (extra high voltage), but there have been upgrades to the transmission system to allow for the export of nearly 900MW of new and proposed generation. New bulk transmission lines require at least 7-10 years to plan, permit, and construct.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The last backbone transmission line in NM was completed in 1984, when PNM constructed the Eastern Interconnection Project.

<sup>b</sup> In the transmission indicator, “Potential Need for New Transmission (for export)” is defined as the total interconnection requests in New Mexico currently being studied. It includes PNM Transition Definitive Cluster, Small Generation, and Interconnection Agreements; El Paso Electric Generator Interconnection Queue; and Tri-State LGIP.” “New Transmission being Studied” includes

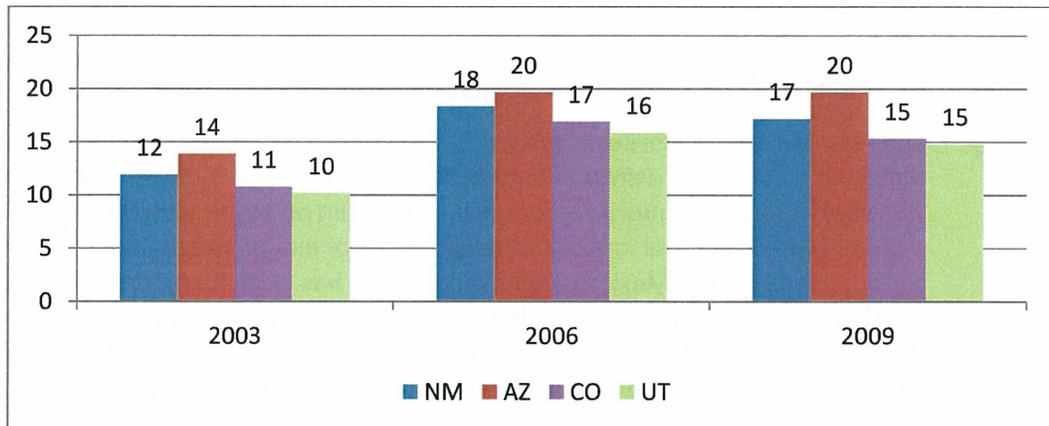
PLANNING ON DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TRANSMISSION LINES IN NM<sup>84</sup> b



**INDICATOR #26: Cost of Energy in New Mexico**

Policy discussions on energy costs take different directions: one is the effect of energy on the economy, and another is the cost of individual consumer use. In 2009, New Mexico's energy expenditure per person was about \$3,200, less than the national average of \$3,460.<sup>85</sup> New Mexico ranked 39th in this measure. This measure compares the price of energy in New Mexico, averaged across all sources, with the other Four Corners states. It uses dollars per million BTU as a way to make an apples-to-apples comparison of different types of energy. All types of energy have been rising in price since 2003.<sup>86</sup>

PRICE OF ENERGY IN DOLLARS PER MILLION BTU, FOUR CORNERS STATES<sup>87</sup>



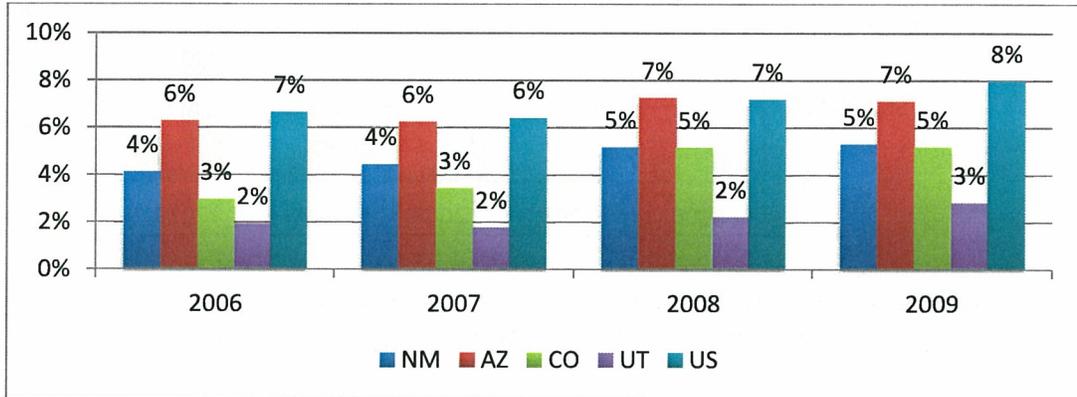
<sup>b</sup> In the transmission indicator, "Potential Need for New Transmission (for export)" is defined as the total interconnection requests in New Mexico currently being studied. It includes PNM Transition Definitive Cluster, Small Generation, and Interconnection Agreements; El Paso Electric Generator Interconnection Queue; and Tri-State LGIP." "New Transmission being Studied" includes RETA/Power Network NM, Lucky Corridor LLC, Centennial West Clean Line, Southline, and SunZia.



**INDICATOR #27: Consumption from Renewable Sources**

Federal and state tax incentives designed to spur production and use of renewable energy have contributed to gradual increases in the percentage of energy consumption from renewable resources over the past several years. As investor-owned utilities increasingly bring utility-scale solar, wind power, biomass, and geothermal online to comply with the state’s Renewable Portfolio Standards, New Mexicans will derive more of their energy from renewable sources and New Mexico can export more energy to other states, as well.

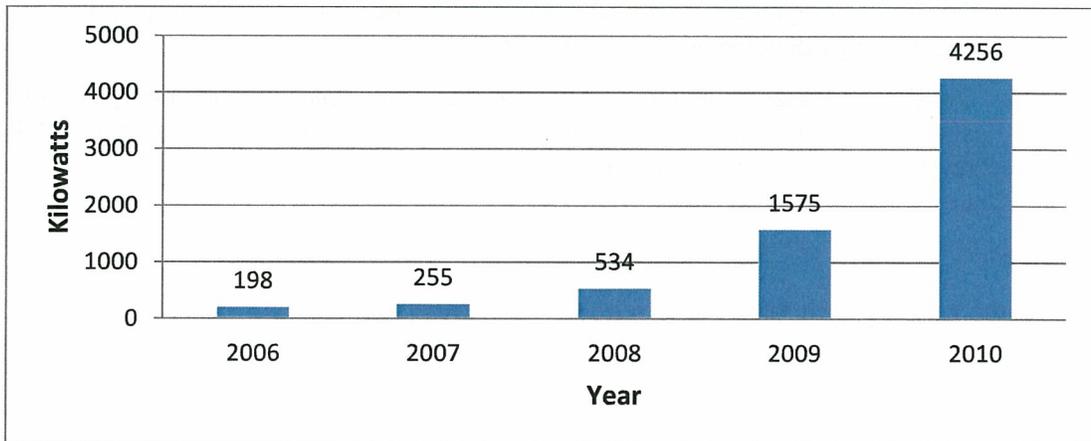
**PERCENTAGE OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES, FOUR CORNERS STATES AND US<sup>88</sup>**

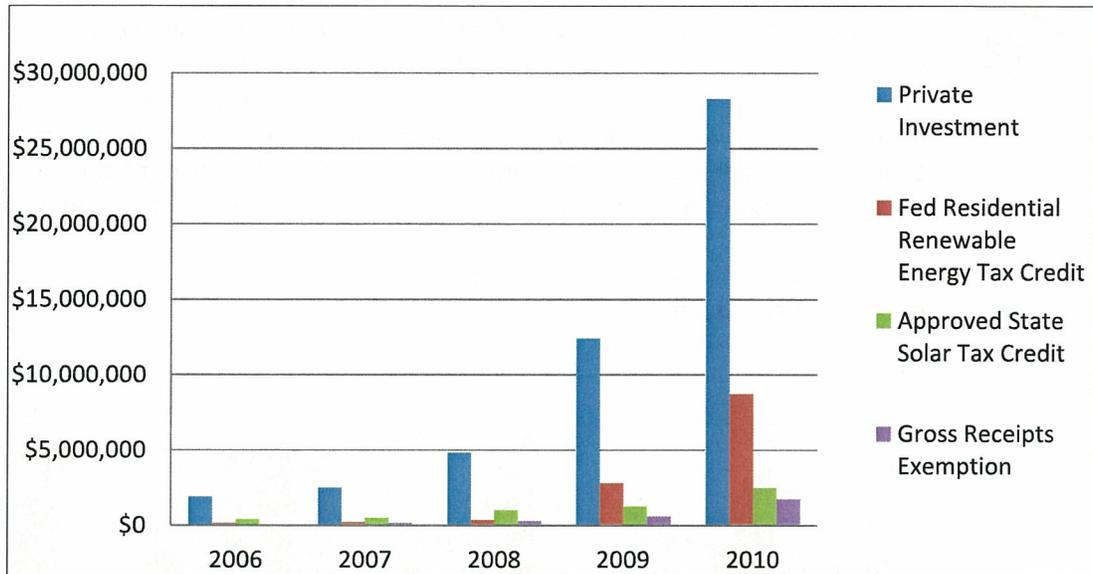


**INDICATOR #28: Rooftop Solar Installations**

Increasing numbers of New Mexico households and small businesses are installing photovoltaic solar systems to provide electricity. These systems – often located on rooftops or other sunny locations near the structure – are also called “distributed generation” systems because they do not generate electricity from a centralized location (such as a power plant). State and federal incentives contribute to the growth in this area, but the majority of the costs are assumed by the property owner. The following tables show the rise in our state’s distributed solar electricity generation – along with the types of investments that enable it.

**ANNUAL NEW INSTALLED CAPACITY OF PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS IN NM<sup>89</sup>**



ANNUAL NM INVESTMENTS IN PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS<sup>90</sup>

## Potential Solutions from Past Energy Town Halls

These are some solutions from past town halls that represent the consensus from multiple events. We encourage people to look at these ideas, build on them, and expand on them to create broader structural innovation.

1. Grow all sectors of energy production, including conventional and renewable sources. Build a robust system of energy transmission and storage.
2. Create programs to promote conservation and efficient use.
3. Develop educational and certification programs to support the development of a skilled and diversified energy industry workforce.
4. Investment in research in all areas of conventional and renewable energy technology, including storage and algae-based biodiesel.
5. Develop a comprehensive state energy plan, aligned with federal energy policy and identifying future energy development and transmission needs.
6. Develop sustainable funding to assist low-income households with energy efficiency, renewable energy, and payment assistance, and to fund long-term, social and environmentally accountable energy technology development.

## What's Been Done in Energy?

Policymakers and communities have taken action on this issue in various ways in recent years.

- **Currently underway, research and development of potential transmission projects** across New Mexico including Tres Amigas, Clean Line Centennial West, Lucky Corridor, and Wheatland. The Tres Amigas project is intended to tie the nation's three power grids together; a tax incentive for this project passed the legislature in February 2012.
- **2011, Generation Interconnection Queue Reform adopted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:** mandated that utilities create streamlined processes to enable renewable energy developers to tie into existing transmission systems
- **2010-2011, Utilities throughout New Mexico invested in large-scale solar projects,** including five solar energy centers brought online by PNM, Tri-state Generation and Transmission's Cimarron project, two new El Paso Electric facilities, three Southwestern Public Service Company photovoltaic systems in Lea and Eddy Counties, and Kit Carson Electrical Cooperative's facility in Questa.<sup>91</sup>
- **2010, Greenhouse Gas Cap-and-Trade Regulations Adopted:** would have required all stationary facilities, such as coal-fired generating plants and oil-and-gas refineries, to reduce emissions by 2 percent a year starting in 2012 if they released more than 25,000 metric tons of greenhouse gasses annually. Repealed in 2012.
- **2010, Enactment of the Agricultural Biomass Tax Credit:** facilitates use of wet manure from dairies or feedlots to generate electricity or other commercial fuel
- **2010, Adoption of the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code:** encourages use of new technologies and better building practices to improve energy efficiency
- **2009, Green Jobs Act and Green Jobs Development Training Fund adopted**
- **2009, Green Jobs Cabinet created:** produced a comprehensive alternative energy roadmap for the state.
- **2009, Development of the State Energy Program, Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant, Energy Efficiency Appliance Rebate, and Energy Assurance and Smart Grid Resiliency Planning under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act**
- **2008, Adoption of "Pit Rule":** regulation governing how oil and gas producers handle waste from drilling operations. Currently being contested by the industry.
- **2007, Enactment of the Solar Gross Receipts Tax Exemption**
- **2007, Adoption of Renewable Portfolio Standards:** require that by 2015, 15% of energy produced by investor-owned utilities comes from renewable sources, rising to 20% in 2020 with 20% of that from solar
- **2007, Creation of the Renewable Energy Transmission Authority:** quasi-governmental authority whose mission is to develop new transmission and energy storage projects for renewable energy development in New Mexico

- **2007, Adoption of Surface Owners Protection Act:** sets out requirements for oil and gas operators planning to drill on private fee surface land including notice, compensation and written agreements
- **2006, Enactment of the Solar Market Development Tax Credit**
- **2004, Establishment of Clean Energy Projects program**
- **2002, Enactment of the Renewable Energy Act and the Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit**

# CONCLUSION

During this year of our Centennial, we know that the four interconnected areas of education, economy, energy, and health represent our future. The data in this report offers useful insights in our past, but such information is only valuable if we use it to inform the way forward. We hope that this report causes people and policymakers to pause and ask questions like:

- How *do* we ensure that our young people receive the skills and support they need – from early childhood to college – to excel in the changing global economy?
- And what do we, as New Mexicans, want *our* economy to look like in the future? What new industries do we want to grow? What existing industries will we sustain?
- How do we create a new economic reality for the 15% families who do not have enough to eat or the 30% of children who live in poverty?
- What steps can we take to ensure that New Mexicans can access quality healthcare, including enough healthcare professionals to meet the need?
- How do we champion healthy lifestyles so that the next generation lives vibrant, active lives without the burden of obesity and related conditions?
- How do we nurture the rich diversity of culture and tradition that makes New Mexico unique in the world?

Right now, we are only two million people. Given the strength of those people, cultures, and values, we *can* solve our problems while preserving what makes us unique in the nation and world. We don't need another 100 years to do it. We just need to work together to make smart choices.

Let's get busy!

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<[http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-states.cfm?q\\_state\\_a=NM&q\\_state=New%20Mexico#undefined](http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-states.cfm?q_state_a=NM&q_state=New%20Mexico#undefined)>.

# ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> The criteria were adapted from “2010: Striving Together: Report Card” by Strive of Cincinnati/northern KY. Our review of community indicator projects, 1960 to the present, based on Milan Dluhy and Nicholas Swartz, "Connecting Knowledge and Policy: The Promise of Community Indicators in the United States," Social Indicators Research (2006) and the web page of "Arizona Indicators," informed us that there was a spectrum of possibilities. The criteria selected and the choice about how to proceed utilizing the past NM First town hall reports was based on the review of existing programs.

<sup>2</sup> (U.S. Census Bureau)

<sup>3</sup> (New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions)

<sup>4</sup> (Nash)

<sup>5</sup> (U.S. Census Bureau)

<sup>6</sup> (New Mexico Aging and Long-Term Services Department)

<sup>7</sup> (Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM)

<sup>8</sup> (New Mexico Aging and Long-Term Services Department)

<sup>9</sup> (U.S. Census Bureau). "White," in this table, refers to "White, not Hispanic," as defined by the Census Bureau.

<sup>10</sup> (New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration), (New Mexico Legislative Finance Council)

<sup>11</sup> (Alliance for Excellent Education).

<sup>12</sup> (Tavernise)

<sup>13</sup> (National Center for Educational Statistics)

<sup>14</sup> (National Center for Educational Statistics)

<sup>15</sup> (National Center for Educational Statistics)

<sup>16</sup> (National Center for Educational Statistics)

<sup>17</sup> (New Mexico Public Education Department)

<sup>18</sup> (New Mexico Public Education Department)

<sup>19</sup> (New Mexico Office of Education Accountability)

<sup>20</sup> (National Center for Educational Statistics), (University of New Mexico, Center for Education Policy Research)

<sup>21</sup> (New Mexico Office of Education Accountability) Data reflects first-time full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students.

<sup>22</sup> (National Centre for Educational Statistics)

<sup>23</sup> (New Mexico First)

<sup>24</sup> (Kristoff)

<sup>25</sup> (New Mexico Voices for Children)

<sup>26</sup> (U.S. Census Bureau)

<sup>27</sup> (U.S. Department of Commerce Economics and Statistics Administration )

<sup>28</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, December 2011. Also see New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions, "New Mexico Economy At A Glance, 2011."

<sup>29</sup> (Eastwood)

<sup>30</sup> American Community Survey, 3-year estimates [2000-2002, 2008-2010]

<sup>31</sup> (Bureau of Business and Economic Research)

<sup>32</sup> GET citation from Carl for CEO biz climate indicator.

<sup>33</sup> (Ernst & Young, Council on State Taxation)

<sup>34</sup> (Ernst and Young, New Mexico Tax Research Institute)

<sup>35</sup> (Ernst & Young, Council on State Taxation)

<sup>36</sup> (Ernst and Young, New Mexico Tax Research Institute) NOTE: The E&Y researchers ranked the nine states in this study opposite from way they were ranked in the national ranking. (In the national ranking, #1 was best. In the nine-state incentive analysis, #1 was worst.) For this New Mexico First

report, we made them consistent, with #1 being the best in both. This change does not affect the results but makes it easier for the reader to compare the two studies.

<sup>37</sup> (National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion)

<sup>38</sup> (United Health Foundation)

<sup>39</sup> (Kaiser Family Foundation)

<sup>40</sup> (Association of American Medical Colleges)

<sup>41</sup> (Blue Cross Blue Shield of NM) A list of health professionals accepting Blue Cross/Blue Shield of NM showed that healthcare providers, and especially specialists, are overwhelmingly located in the larger cities.

<sup>42</sup> (United Health Foundation)

<sup>43</sup> (National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion)

<sup>44</sup> (US Commission on Civil Rights)

<sup>45</sup> (US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration)

<sup>46</sup> (US Census Bureau), (Bailit), (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 349)

<sup>47</sup> (New Mexico Public Education Department) (New Mexico Board of Nursing)

<sup>48</sup> (United Health Foundation)

<sup>49</sup> (Buettgens and Hall)

<sup>50</sup> (United Health Foundation)

<sup>51</sup> (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics)

<sup>52</sup> (NM Department of Health, Maternal/Child Health Program) Collected from birth certificate information on "month prenatal care began." In 2008, NM began collecting new birth certificate data using the US standard birth certificate, and stated that data post-2008 would not be comparable with pre-2008 data.

<sup>53</sup> (Annie E. Casey Foundation)

<sup>54</sup> (NM Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics) Cause of death recorded as "diabetes mellitus" in death certificate filed with the Office of Vital Records and Statistics, NM Department of Health. The chart does not include black, Asian, or other minority populations, because these groups make up a relatively small part of New Mexico's population and a very small number of diabetes deaths; in 2010, there were only 28 deaths attributable to diabetes from these populations.

<sup>55</sup> (NM Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics)

<sup>56</sup> (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics)

<sup>57</sup> (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics)

<sup>58</sup> (National Institute of Mental Health)

<sup>59</sup> (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control)

<sup>60</sup> (NM Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics)

<sup>61</sup> (NM Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Program)

<sup>62</sup> (NM Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Program)

<sup>63</sup> (NM Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics)

<sup>64</sup> (Coleman-Jensen, Nord and Andrews)

<sup>65</sup> (University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research)

<sup>66</sup> (New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department)

<sup>67</sup> (US Energy Information Administration)

<sup>68</sup> (New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration) (New Mexico Office of Education Accountability)

<sup>69</sup> (US Energy Information Administration)

<sup>70</sup> (McDiarmid) (New Mexico Office of Education Accountability)

<sup>71</sup> (Southwest Energy Efficiency Project)

<sup>72</sup> (New Mexico First)

<sup>73</sup> (US Energy Information Administration)

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<sup>74</sup> (US Energy Information Administration)

<sup>75</sup> (Johnson)

<sup>76</sup> (McDiarmid)

<sup>77</sup> (Mehos and Owens)

<sup>78</sup> (New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions)

<sup>79</sup> (New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions)

<sup>80</sup> (Petroleum Recovery Research Center) general fund

<sup>81</sup> (New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions)

<sup>82</sup> The ACEEE is a national nonprofit organization that creates an annual scorecard ranking states in energy efficiency.

<sup>83</sup> (American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy)

<sup>84</sup> (Turner)

<sup>85</sup> (US Department of Energy)

<sup>86</sup> (US Energy Information Administration) NOTE: This measure averages the price of all energy expenditures by the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors; it does not include secondary costs, such as environmental costs, that may be associated with production. The residential sector consists of living quarters for private households. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a variety of other appliances. The commercial sector consists of service-providing facilities and equipment of businesses; federal, state, and local governments; and other private and public organizations, such as religious, social, or fraternal groups. Common uses of energy associated with this sector include space heating, water heating, air conditioning, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, and running a wide variety of other equipment. The industrial sector consists of all facilities and equipment used for producing, processing, or assembling goods. Overall energy use in this sector is largely for process heat and cooling and powering machinery, with lesser amounts used for facility heating, air conditioning, and lighting. Fossil fuels are also used as raw material inputs to manufactured products. The transportation sector consists of all vehicles whose primary purpose is transporting people and/or goods from one physical location to another. Included are automobiles; trucks; buses; motorcycles; trains, subways, and other rail vehicles; air-craft; and ships, barges, and other waterborne vehicles. Vehicles whose primary purpose is not transportation (e.g., construction cranes and bulldozers, farming vehicles, and warehouse tractors and forklifts) are classified in the sector of their primary use. Here, natural gas used in the operation of natural gas pipelines is included in the transportation sector.

<sup>87</sup> (US Energy Information Administration)

<sup>88</sup> (US Energy Information Administration)

<sup>89</sup> (New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department)

<sup>90</sup> (New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department), table based on the number of solar tax credit applications received by ENMRD.

<sup>91</sup> (Solar Energy Industries Association )