

New Hampshire Energy Facts: Renewable Energy

RENEWABLE ENERGY sources are inexhaustible, though limited in the amount of energy available per unit of time. Examples: biomass, hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, ocean thermal, wave and tidal action.

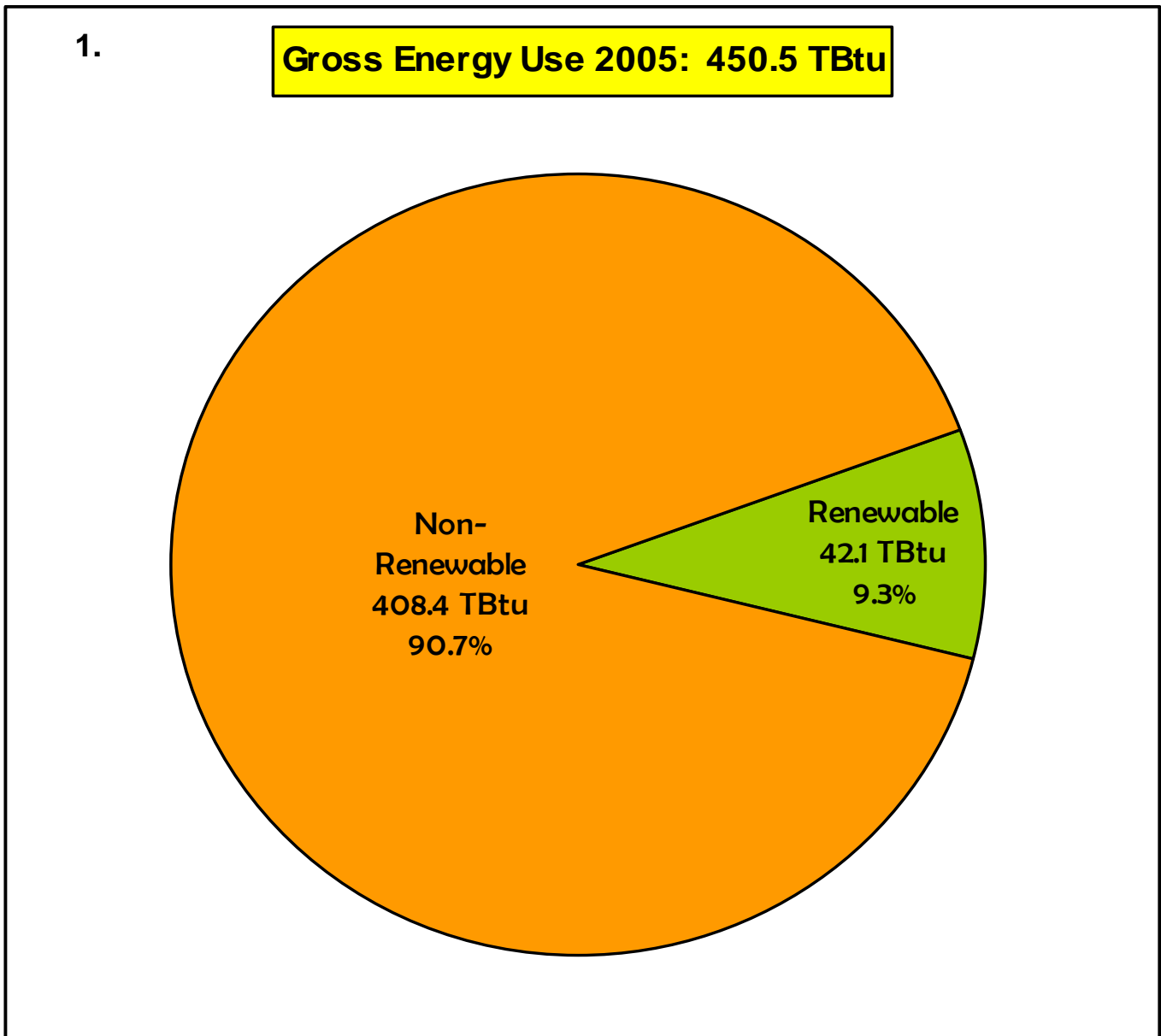
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONTRIBUTES TO

- Energy assurance, by adding diversity and additional energy resources to meet the state's needs.
- Energy security, by providing indigenous energy sources, less subject to geopolitical influences.
- Environmental protection – by reducing pollution and other negative impacts on air, water, and land.
- Sustainability – by meeting energy demand in ways that can be maintained indefinitely.
- Economic stability and growth – by retaining dollars in-state, thus stimulating local economies.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S RENEWABLE ENERGY WEALTH

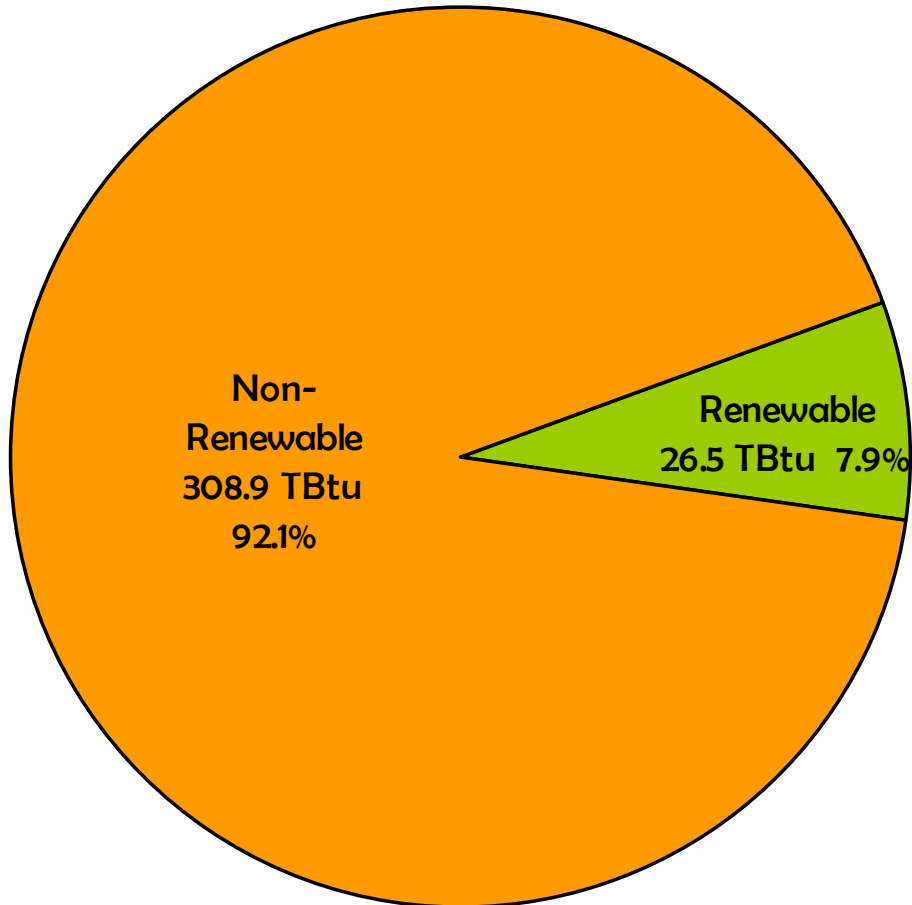
- We have abundant renewable energy, especially wood, geothermal, wind, solar and hydro.
- Some renewable energy resources such as wind, solar and geothermal, are underutilized.

RENEWABLE ENERGY USE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



2.

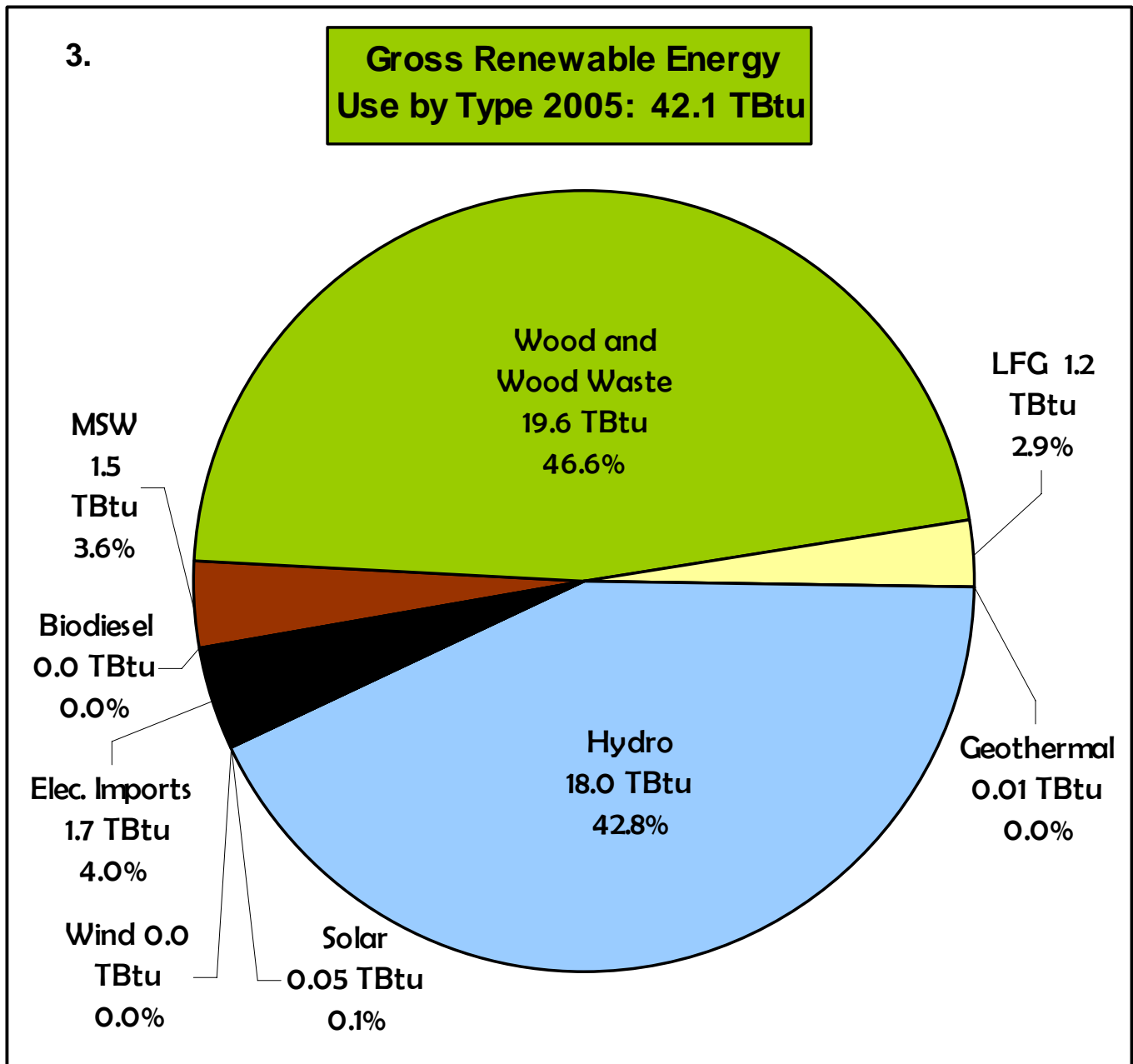
Net Energy Use (excluding exported electricity) 2005: 335.4 TBtu



Notes for Charts 1 and 2:

- Gross energy use shows the full extent of New Hampshire's energy demand, including all of the renewable energy obtained from resources in the state. This latter value is important because renewable use energy influences our economy and our environment. Awareness and analysis of these influences may provide valuable insight for policy decisions.
- Net energy use indicates the actual amount of energy required to meet all *in-state* energy demand. This parameter will be used in planning to meet the state's commitment to obtaining 25% of its energy from renewable sources by the year 2025; see <http://www.nh.gov/governor/news/2006/082906energy.htm>.
- The difference between **gross** and **net** energy use is the electricity generated in New Hampshire and exported from the state. In a sense, exported electricity is a commercial product, analogous to exported maple syrup. Thus, it is not a component of the state's own end-use energy demand.
- The electric power sector uses a higher percentage of renewable energy than the other economy sectors (see Chart 4). Therefore, exporting electricity reduces the renewable energy portion of the state's **net** energy use.

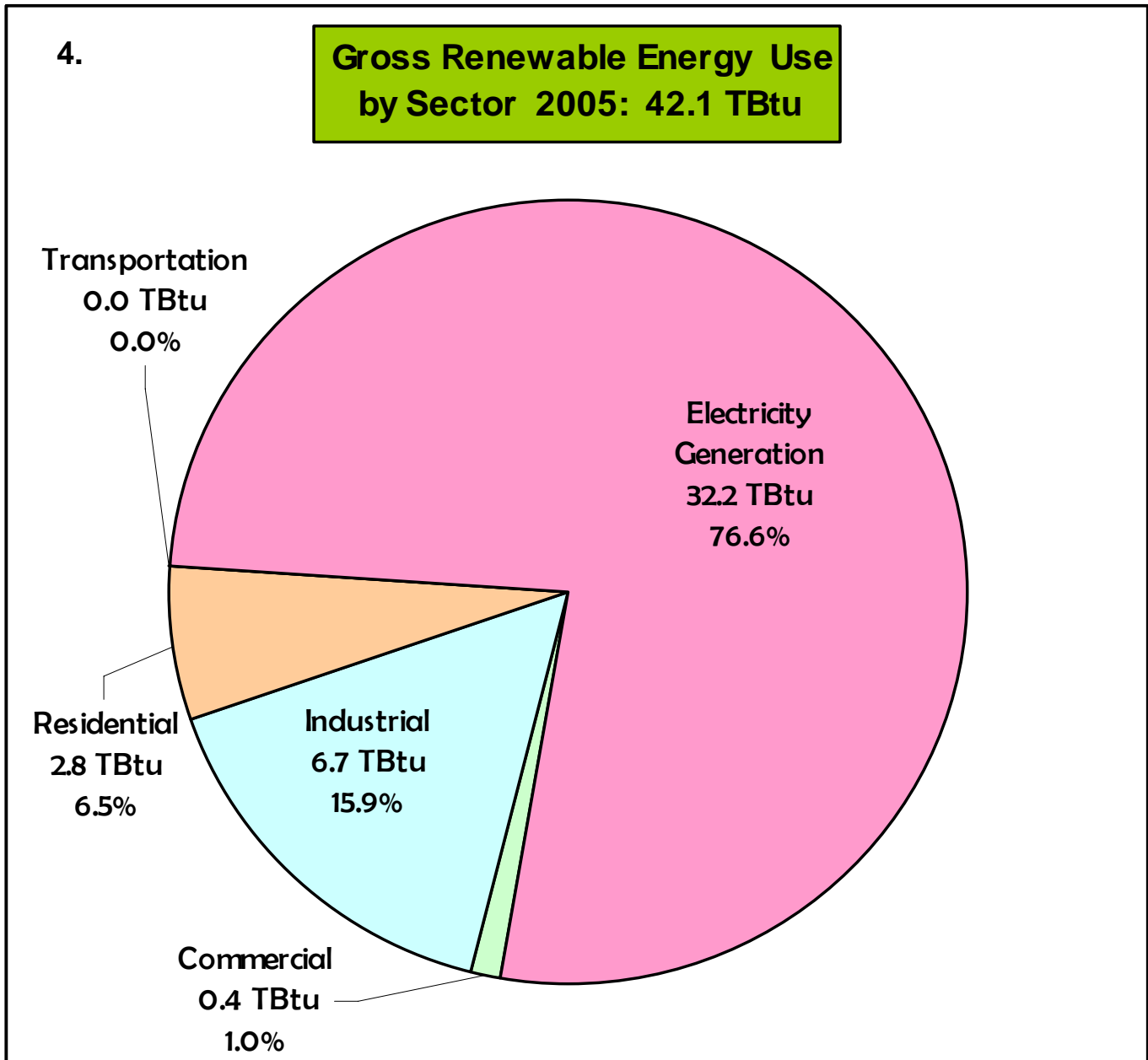
RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES



Notes for Chart 3:

- All sources known to have contributed energy in 2005 are included, even if amounts and percentages are unknown or were too small to represent at this scale.
- Electricity imports are assumed to have been generated solely from renewable energy sources such as hydropower.

RENEWABLE ENERGY USE BY ECONOMY SECTORS



Notes for Chart 4:

- A very small, but not quantifiable, amount of transportation energy came from biodiesel fuel.
- Nearly half the electricity generated in New Hampshire was exported. This reduced the net (in-state) use of renewable energy from the gross value of 42.1 TBtu to 26.5 TBtu.

[Definitions and Technical Notes](#)

For more information, see [Summary of 2005 NH Energy Consumption by Source and Economy Sector](#)

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES

Information on renewable energy resources may be found at:

<http://www.nh.gov/oep/programs/energy/renewableenergy.htm>